

DEC 21 1915

MAR 24 1916

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War Cuts and Clippings.

Vol III

From DEC 2 1915

To MAR 24 1916

PROPERTY OF  
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA  
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

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# Which Ends To-Day

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**July 9**—A British submarine sank a German warship in the Baltic.  
**July 10**—Lord Kitchener at the Guildhall announced that all recruits offering could be equipped.  
Germany sent an unsatisfactory reply to Wilson's second note on the Lusitania case.  
**July 11**—The French after 120 days of battle took heights north of Arras, dominating Flanders.  
General Hughes reached London from Canada.  
**July 12**—The Konigsberg, the last German sea raider, was smashed by British vessels in a river of German East Africa.  
**July 13**—The German Chancellor and Von Tirpitz disagreed publicly over the submarine warfare.  
**July 14**—The Canadian Eyewitness celebrated the heroism of Western Ontario and many other Canadian detachments in the "Orchard" battle.  
**July 15**—Manitoba's Conservative Convention adopted radical planks.  
**July 16**—Manitoba Conservatives chose Sir James Aikins as leader.  
Welsh coal strike began.  
**July 17**—The French recaptured Hill 285 in the Argonne, stopping the Crown Prince's drive.  
Sir Robert Borden reviews the Canadians at Shorncliffe.  
**July 18**—The liner Orduna had a thrilling escape from a German submarine.  
**July 19**—Britain appointed an Invention Board, including Lord Fisher, Sir Oliver Lodge and Prof. Rutherford.  
**July 20**—Turkish resistance at Gallipoli was apparently waning.  
Warsaw was in danger from the Teutons.  
**July 21**—The Ontario government donated 500 machine guns to the Canadian troops.  
Alberta's prohibition bill was approved by a huge majority.  
**July 22**—A British submarine under Commander Horton destroyed a German battleship in the Baltic.  
Sir Sandford Fleming died at Halifax.  
**July 23**—The first Hydro-radial railway was opened in Ontario between London and Port Stanley.  
**July 24**—The United States note said that another Lusitania would be a "deliberately unfriendly act" and demanded disavowal of the liner's sinking.  
**July 25**—The steamer Eastland turned turtle in the Chicago river, drowning one thousand excursionists.  
**July 26**—Poincare entertained Borden. The Georgian Bay end of the Trent Valley canal system was opened at Midland, Ont.  
**July 28**—Queen's University Hospital was ordered to the Dardanelles.  
**July 29**—The establishment of 26 national arsenals for Great Britain was announced.  
—**July 31**—Germans with new flame-protectors carried some British trenches. The Russians were evacuating and stripping Warsaw.

## AUGUST

**Aug. 1**—Senator Lougheed announced that Canadians had given one million dollars for machine guns.  
**Aug. 2**—British submarines bombed the Galata Bridge, Constantinople.  
**Aug. 3**—Rain damaged severely the central Ontario crops.  
**Aug. 4**—Sir Robert Borden opened the Maple Leaf Club for Canadians in London.  
**Aug. 5**—Western Canada crops were reported late but generally good.  
The Germans occupied Warsaw.  
**Aug. 6**—The defence of Goritz cost the Austrians heavily.  
Manitoba election results: Liberals 3, Conservatives 6, Social Democrats 1.  
**Aug. 8**—Russia rejected peace terms offered through the King of Denmark.  
**Aug. 9**—Principal Scribner of the Presbyterian College died.

pital, manned by French-Canadians, in Paris.  
**Aug. 31**—General French reported a long period of inactivity on the British front.

## SEPTEMBER

**Sept. 1**—Four former Cabinet Ministers of Manitoba were arrested.  
Pegoud, the famous French aviator, was killed.  
**Sept. 2**—The Teuton advance on the eastern front slackened noticeably.  
**Sept. 3**—King George and Earl Kitchener reviewed the second Canadian division at Shorncliffe.  
**Sept. 4**—General Ruzsky held the foe on the right Riga front along the Dwina river line.  
**Sept. 5**—A German submarine torpedoed the Allan liner Hesperian off Ireland, the ship sinking later.  
**Sept. 7**—The Czar succeeded Grand Duke Nicholas in command on the eastern front.  
**Sept. 8**—The Hesperian's death list totalled 33.  
**Sept. 9**—Germany offered compensation for the Arabic murders, after arbitration at The Hague.  
**Sept. 10**—President Wilson demanded the recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Washington.  
Twenty lives were lost in Zeppelin raids, London.  
**Sept. 11**—Commissioners of the Allies opened negotiations for a huge war loan in New York.  
Sir William Van Horne died in Montreal.  
**Sept. 12**—Bulgar and Greek forces engaged in border skirmishes.  
**Sept. 13**—Sir Percy Scott was appointed to direct the defence of London.  
**Sept. 14**—Russia's forces were successful in Gallician advances and in counter-attacks in Poland.  
**Sept. 15**—Premier Asquith secured a vote of \$1,250,000,000 for war purposes.  
**Sept. 16**—Several more Canadians were decorated for bravery.  
**Sept. 17**—Results of the Prince Edward Island elections were: Conservatives 17, Liberals 13.  
**Sept. 18**—Stefansson reported discovering large Arctic lands north of the Mackenzie River.  
**Sept. 20**—Vilna, a great Russian city, fell to the Austro-Germans.  
Sir John French paid a notable tribute to the Canadian cavalry brigade.  
**Sept. 21**—General Turner of Quebec was appointed commander of a Canadian division.  
The second Canadian division was safe in France.  
**Sept. 22**—Bulgaria mobilized.  
**Sept. 23**—Greece ordered a partial mobilization.  
Fifty German submarines were believed lost since the war began.  
**Sept. 24**—A large Teuton army was concentrating against Serbia.  
**Sept. 26**—Russian forces retook Lutsk and 4,000 prisoners.  
Plans of Venizelos to intervene on behalf of the Allies were published.  
**Sept. 27**—Allies captured 20,000 prisoners.

**Sept. 28**—The British forces continued the offensive at Loos, advancing a mile on a front of five miles.  
Joffre's troops made gains along a fifteen mile front in Champagne.  
**Sept. 29**—Allies' Commissioners secured a half-billion dollar loan in the United States.  
**Sept. 30**—The wireless telephone first connected New York with San Francisco, 2,500 miles away.

## OCTOBER

**Oct. 1**—The Second Canadian Division reached the firing line.  
**Oct. 4**—The United States over-subscribed the Allies' loan of half a billion dollars.  
**Oct. 5**—Lord Derby became Director General of Recruiting.

**Nov. 5**—Venizelos defeated the Zaimis government on Greece's war stand.

**Nov. 7**—The United States protested against British interference with American trade.

**Nov. 8**—Skouloudis formed a Greek Cabinet acceptable to King Constantine.

**Nov. 9**—Britain's war council was composed of Asquith, Balfour, Lloyd George, Bonar Law and McKenna.

**Nov. 11**—Many American lives were lost by the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona.

**Nov. 13**—Winston Churchill resigned from the Cabinet to join his regiment in France.

**Nov. 16**—Winston Churchill in the Commons defended his conduct of the Admiralty.

**Nov. 17**—The Anglo-French War Council held its first session.

**Nov. 20**—Kitchener interviewed King Constantine at Athens.

**Nov. 22**—Bill Sunday at Toronto opened a prohibition campaign for Ontario.

**Nov. 25**—The British expedition won a hard battle near Bagdad and advanced.

**Nov. 27**—Kitchener visited the Italian front and Rome.

The Canadian government commandeered fifteen million bushels of western wheat.

**Nov. 29**—The Princess Patricia's joined the Canadian army corps.

The Imperial Munitions Board with J. W. Flavelle as head, replaced the Canadian Shell Committee.

Turkish reinforcements forced the British expedition to retreat.

## DECEMBER

**Dec. 1**—Canada's war loan was found subscribed twice over.

**Dec. 2**—Speaker Sproule of the Dominion House of Commons became a Senator.

**Dec. 4**—Von Papen and Boy-Ed, attaches of the German embassy at Washington, were asked to leave the United States.

**Dec. 7**—The Teuto-Bulgar offensive opened in southern Serbia.

**Dec. 8**—The United States demanded the disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona.

**Dec. 9**—Mr. Albert Seigney was appointed Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons.

The Franco-British forces in Serbia retired into Greece.

**Dec. 10**—Sir James Willcocks retired from the command of the Indian forces.

**Dec. 11**—Several Irish regiments sacrificed themselves to permit the successful retreat of the British in Macedonia.

Yuan Shi Kai accepted the throne of China.

**Dec. 13**—The British House of Commons voted to "mobilize" Canadian and American securities.

**Dec. 14**—General Smith-Dorrien was appointed to command the British forces in East Africa.

**Dec. 15**—Sir Douglas Haig was appointed to command the British forces on the continent.

General French was made a Viscount. Sir Richard McBride retired from the Premiership of British Columbia, being succeeded by Hon. W. J. Bowser.

**Dec. 16**—Henry Ford's peace ship was held up at Kirkwall.

**Dec. 17**—Several arrests were made in New York in connection with a conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal.

**Dec. 18**—British submarines sank the German cruiser Bremen in the Baltic.

**Dec. 20**—All British troops withdrew from the Surva Bay and Anzac fronts on the Gallipoli.

**Dec. 21**—General De Wet and 118 others, convicted of treason in South Africa, were released on parole.

**Dec. 22**—



This is the third  
volume  
of  
War Bats and  
Clippings.

From 20<sup>th</sup> Dec 1915 to 24 March 1916.

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REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

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DEC 20

1915

WHAT WILL BE THE  
VERDICT OF HISTORY?  
READ THE RECORD. ::

# THEIR DICTUM ENT

WHAT WERE OUR  
MEN ON THE WATCH  
TOWERS DOING? :: ::



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"BOBS"



DEC 20 1915

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# THE MAN WHO WARNED THE EMPIRE—

When Lord Roberts sounded his note of warning to the British people a few years ago and urged a scheme of national service, The Nation declared at once that "there was no German peril" and denounced the scheme as "a plot for the destruction of Liberalism and for abolition of civil freedom." (Dec. 7, 1912.) The Westminster Gazette, the Manchester Guardian, the Daily News and other influential organs of opinion kept on to the last assuring the nation that the danger from German designs were a mere bogey, set up by Tories and Jingoists. As for Lord Haldane, The War Minister, he went about the country preaching a gospel of the pacific intentions of the Kaiser, and the civilizing mission of Germany. He was an optimist, he said, and was proud of it. He scouted Lord Roberts' warnings with regard to Germany and boasted he had buried Lord Roberts' scheme for national service—deep, namely, in his own scheme of "Territorial" volunteers. He admitted Lord Roberts had led troops with success in the field. "But it was one thing to lead troops in the field, and another to be a strategist. Until a man was a strategist he could not fashion plans and organizations for the defence of his country." He said that was just the kind of understanding he missed in Lord Roberts. (Speeches at Bradford 1911, and the Eighty Club 1912.)



...to the country, that they had known all about Germany's designs "for eight or nine years" back: "Germany began the building of a great navy for our undoing. He was glad to be able to tell his audience what he thought about it now. Every detail of the German scheme proved that it was meant for us—for our exclusive benefit."

## RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL—

who revealed to the country...



## LORD LOREBURN—

who said in 1913: "The Germans have no aggressive designs against us, nor we against them; foolish people will cease to talk of a future war between us which will never take place."



## RT. HON. LULU HARCOURT—

who in May, 1913, when Secretary for the Colonies, said as an argument against increasing the Army estimates: "I can conceive no circumstances in which Continental operations by our troops would not be a crime against the people in this country."



DEC 20 1915



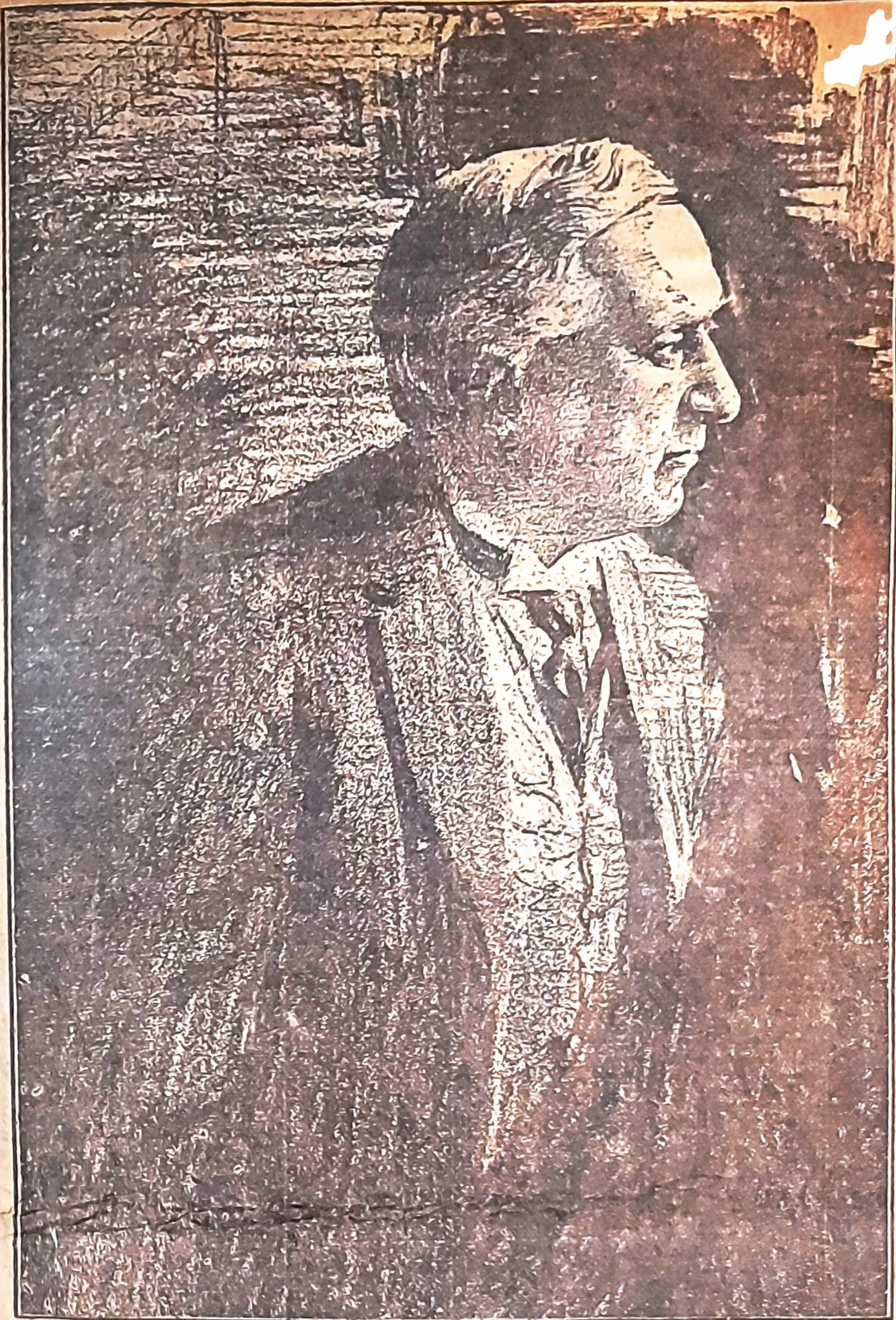
LORD HALDANE—  
who boasted that he had buried Lord Roberts' scheme for national service.



RT. HON. MR. MCKENNA—  
who, as First Lord of the Admiralty  
gave the people the contemptuous  
emphatic advice: "Sleep comfort-  
ably in your beds."



C 20 1915



H.H. ASQUITH

RT. HON. H. H. ASQUITH—

In 1910—"could not discern in any quarter of the political horizon any cause of quarrel, direct or indirect, between us and that great and friendly nation (Germany.)"



Mr. W. P. LANE ("Norman Angell")—"If Germany could conquer us, would any ordinary German subject be the better for it? The 'German' and the 'Englishman' are pure abstractions and do not in reality exist."

Sir JOHN BRUNNER (in the "Spectator");—"I would infinitely prefer the protection of recognized international law to the protection afforded by our Navy."

Mr. SPENDER.—There is "no question looming ahead which need bring the German and British peoples into collision."

Sir W. P. BYLES, M.P.—England has "no enemies." A standing army is not necessary for the country.—March 24th, 1913.



CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG—

who said in the German Reichstag in 1911: "When a people will not or cannot continue to spend enough on its armaments to be able to make its way in the world, then it falls back into second rank and sinks down to the role of a 'super' on the world's stage. There will always be another and a stronger there who is ready to take the place in the world which it has vacated."



MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD—

who on August 3, 1914, signed a protest against Britain taking part in the war on the ground that "no fact had been disclosed which would make it otherwise than disastrous to the interests of Britain to do so."

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"THE NATION"—"There is no German Peril." The scheme is "a plot for the destruction of Liberalism and for abolition of civil freedom."—December 7th, 1912.

Mr. KEIR HARDIE, M.P.—"a bold, firm statement that next year our Dreadnought programme would be blank would produce an instantaneous effect on the German Empire."—March 18th, 1912.

Mr. A. H. SCOTT, M.P., for Ashton-under-Lyne;—"Even if the Germans did come, they would not be such fools as to interfere with the industrial and wealth producing classes."

THE DAILY NEWS;—"Socialism in Germany only awaits such a moment as this to overthrow the despotism that holds it under its iron heel."



RT. HON. LLOYD GEORGE—

who in 1911 told us that for twenty years our relations with Germany had never been so good but in a speech on the Munitions Bill he admitted to the House of Commons that "we" had been completely hoodwinked: "Germany has been piling up material. Until she was ready she was friendly with everybody. . . . We really thought an era of peace and good-will had come. At that moment she was forging and hiding away enormous war stores to attack her neighbors unawares and murder them in their sleep."

## THE QUERY

Is the Asquith administration chargeable with the fact that the members of it by bargaining with the Radical and Labour elements, Home Rulers, etc., deliberately exchanged a progressive and necessary naval and military program in order to maintain themselves in power?



# THE ANSWER

IT is not by way of reproach altogether that I recall these utterances before and after the war, but for the sake of the lesson they should teach. At first sight it looks like mere dilettanteism on the part of British statesmanship, and no doubt there was a good deal of that in some quarters, though there were evidently wiser heads there too who prepared for contingencies as far as they could. But it is evident that the men who saw and knew dared not tell the country what they really thought about the situation. And what other explanation is there of this except that the extreme Radical section of the Liberal party succeeded in coercing their wiser leaders into silence or into utterances which practically deceived the country?

By PROFESSOR JAMES CAPPON,  
of Queen's University.

THERE has always been a strong 'Peace Party' in Britain if you include in that term not only those who object to war on any account and think it can always be avoided but also those who for various reasons have such an aversion to war that they can with difficulty bring themselves to see the necessity of it or of preparing for it.

Financiers and business men, though they often make good hauls out of a 'little war', are generally seriously disturbed by the prospect of a great or doubtful one.

Radical M.P.'s and editors, who are not normally of very pacific temper or addicted to the soft answer that turns away wrath, nevertheless show as a rule great irritation at any forecasts of war or at proposals to strengthen the army. War talk has a tendency to interfere with their own campaigning and they are inclined, therefore, to look on it with suspicion as one of the weapons of the enemy—I mean of course of the opposite political party.

When Lord Roberts sounded his note of warning to the British people a few years ago and urged a scheme of national service, The Nation declared at once that "there was no German peril" and denounced the scheme as "a plot for the destruction of Liberalism and for abolition of civil freedom." (Dec. 7, 1912.) The Westminster Gazette, the Manchester Guardian, the Daily News and other influential organs of opinion kept on to the last assuring the nation that the danger from German designs was a mere bogey, set up by Tories and Jingoists.

Mr. Spender in a pamphlet on the relations of England and Germany declared there was "no question coming ahead which need bring the German and British peoples into collision."

Sir W. P. Byles, Radical member for Salford, declared that he believed England has "no enemies" and that a standing army was not necessary for the country. (March 24, 1912.) "Whom did we want to kill?" Sir W. asked the house with ire; "a bold, firm statement that next year our Dreadnought programme would be a blank would produce an instantan-

eous effect on the German Empire." (March 18, 1912.) One does not know what Mr. Keir Hardie's idea of the German Empire was, but at least the Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had already proclaimed clearly and officially that it was

have no effect on them. Just a year before Mr. Keir Hardie's statement, Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag had declined to have anything to do with schemes of disarmament as involving in his opinion an impossible adjustment of forces by sea, land, and

air. He had pointedly remarked: "When a people will not or cannot continue to spend enough on its armaments to be able to make its way in the world, then it falls back into the second rank and sinks down to the role of a 'super' on the world's stage. There will always be another and a stronger there who is ready to take the place in the world which it has vacated." But probably Mr. Hardie's idea of Germany was that it was a country very much like England where "bold and firm" statements of opinion from Radical members and newspapers have an instantaneous effect on the army and navy estimates.

There seem indeed to have been a good many illusions amongst Radical members and editors about Germany. One was as to the power of the German Social Democrats to prevent war. The Nation spoke with the utmost confidence of Social Democracy in this respect, "with its twenty per cent. of soldiers in the German army," and the Daily News declared the day before the war broke out that "Socialism in Germany only awaits such a moment as this to overthrow the despotism that holds it under its iron heel." The most curious of these illusions, perhaps, was that of Mr. A. H. Scott, Radical member for Ashton-under-Lyne, who was evidently under the impression that if a German army did invade England (which he didn't seem to mind very much) it would at least respect honest toil and the sanctity of Labour's homes. Mr. Scott said: "He was one of a minority which opposed extravagant expenditure on the Navy, thinking we had enough instruments of destruction. Even if the Germans did come, they would not be such fools as to interfere with the industrial and wealth producing classes. They would only interfere with the land-owning, and if it were the latter's land that was protected then let them pay for the protection."

The contribution of Mr. W. P. Lane ("Norman Angell") combined a characteristically severe form of logic with a characteristic innocence of experience: "If Germany could conquer us, would any ordinary German subject be the better for it? . . . The 'German' and the 'Englishman' are pure abstractions and do not in reality exist."

But a much more responsible and better informed class of politician than Sir W. Byles or Mr. Keir Hardie naively preached a confident optimism which to say the least was dangerous in face of the utterances of official Germany, of a widespread and influential war literature, and of the general trend of German thought.

"Time will show," writes Lord Lore-

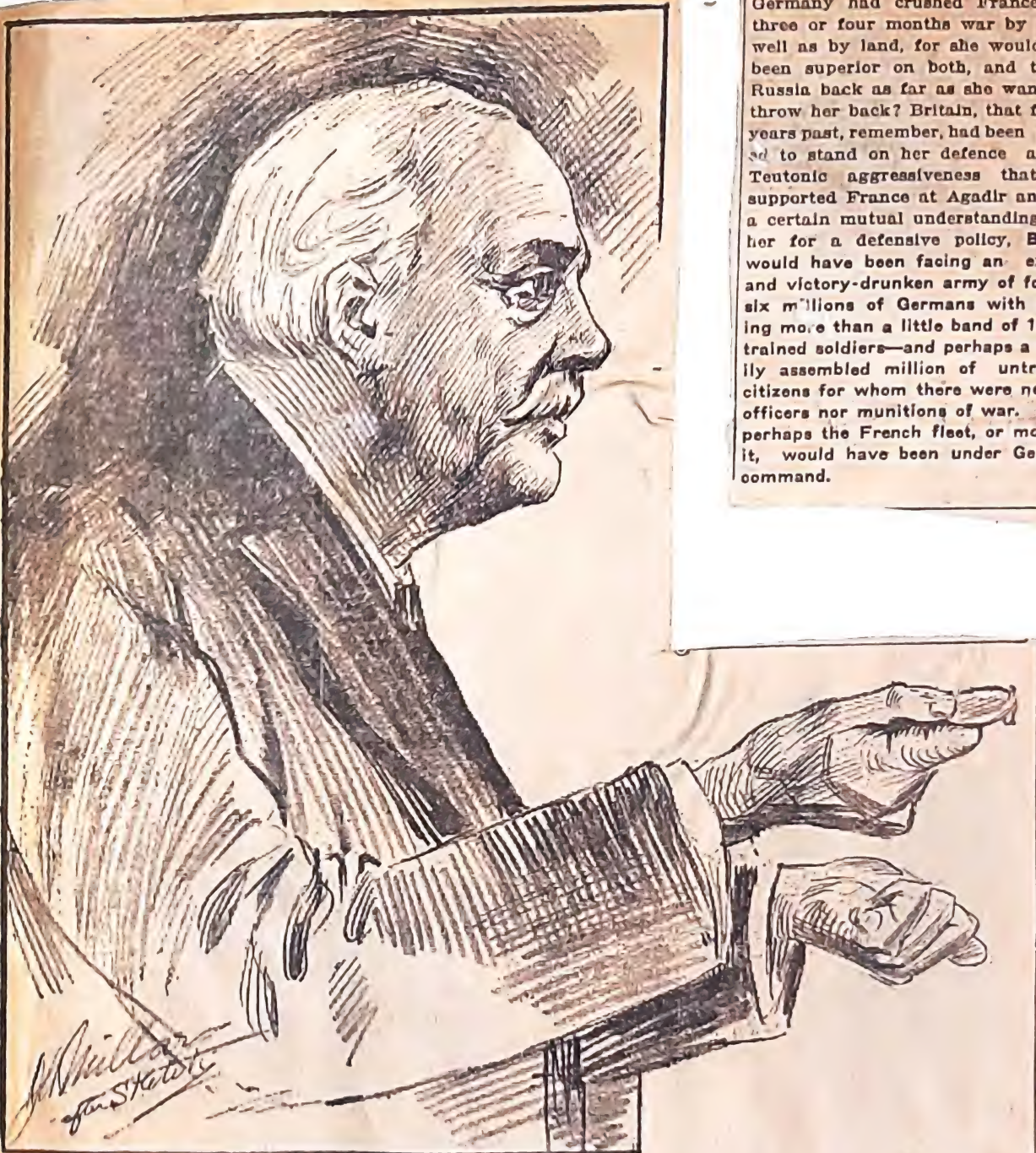
burn in 1913, in a work published by the Cobden Club, "that the Germans have no aggressive designs against us, nor we against them; and then foolish people will cease to talk of a

future war between us which will never take place." Not a few eminent men of the old Gladstonian body-guard did their best to obscure the plain meaning of the last five years, or even the last ten years of German history as regards England. They would not believe the world or Britain was facing such a danger. Doubtless they knew or suspected that Germany had a design to crush France and that the Germanic Powers had combined with the Magyar to walk over Russian opposition in the Balkans. They must have known



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that meant war. Did they realize what Britain would be facing when Germany had crushed France in a three or four months war by sea as well as by land, for she would have been superior on both, and thrown Russia back as far as she wanted to throw her back? Britain, that for ten years past, remember, had been obliged to stand on her defence against Teutonic aggressiveness that had supported France at Agadir and had a certain mutual understanding with her for a defensive policy, Britain would have been facing an excited and victory-drunken army of four or six millions of Germans with nothing more than a little band of 160,000 trained soldiers—and perhaps a hastily assembled million of untrained citizens for whom there were neither officers nor munitions of war. And perhaps the French fleet, or most of it, would have been under German command.



RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR—

who "could not conceive what interest Germany had in attacking us" and "did not believe there would be war."



As late as August 3, Lord Courtney, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Hobbouse, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and others signed a protest against Britain taking part in the war on the ground that "no fact had been disclosed which would make it otherwise than disastrous" to the interests of Britain to do so. I suppose they thought they could sit tight as in 1870 and let the belligerents fight it out. But 1914 was a very different situation from 1870. After a German victory over France and Russia, Britain would have stood alone with the burden of supporting anything that was left of international law or law of any kind in Europe. A few small and utterly cowed neutrals, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Greece, Roumania, could have given her no help. They know well, these small neutrals, what kind of "civilization" German rule means for alien races, if Professor E. Browne and the eight professors who protested against war with Germany as a "sin against civilization" do not. THEY KNOW WELL THAT THE GHOST OF FREEDOM WHICH STILL SITS QUIVERING AMONGST THEM TO-DAY WOULD HAVE FLIPPED OFF THE HORIZON OF EUROPE UNDER GERMANIC DOMINATION.

Sir John Brunner deserves special mention. Only a year before the war broke out Sir John as President of the National Liberal Federation sent a circular to the Liberal associations urging them to pass resolutions which "would enable the Government to reduce armaments," and he is quoted by the Spectator as saying that he would "infinitely prefer the protection of recognized international law to the protection afforded by our Navy." Sir John of course knows now how much protection international law has given Belgium, or Danish or Norwegian merchant ships or even a powerful neutral like the United States.

The effect of all these voices on the British Government was naturally very considerable. It is quite plain from their policy, from their action during the Agadir incident and otherwise, that some of them at least were fully aware of the danger from Germany's designs.

In 1910 Mr Asquith said he "COULD NOT DISCERN IN ANY QUARTER

OF THE POLITICAL HORIZON ANY CAUSE OF QUARREL, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, BETWEEN US AND THAT GREAT AND FRIENDLY NATION (GERMANY)."

Mr. McKenna, then First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the people the con-

temptuously emphatic advice: "Sleep comfortably in your beds."

Some prominent Conservatives, also unwilling to be called Jingoists, took the same line in these days. Mr. Balfour "could not conceive what interest Germany had in attacking us" and "did not believe there would be war."

Much later, in May, 1913, Mr. Harcourt, the Secretary for the Colonies, said as an argument against increasing the Army estimates: "I can conceive no circumstances in which Con-

tinental operations by our troops would not be a crime against the people in this country."

With the same object in view, Mr. Lloyd-George told us that for twenty years our relations with Germany had never been so good. As for Lord Haldane, he went about the country preaching a gospel of the pacific intentions of the Kaiser, and the civilizing mission of Germany. He was an optimist, he said, and was proud of it. He scouted Lord Roberts' warnings with regard to Germany and boasted he had buried Lord Roberts' scheme for national service—deep, namely, in his own scheme of "Territorial" volunteers. He admitted Lord Roberts had led troops with success in the field. "BUT IT WAS ONE THING TO LEAD TROOPS IN THE FIELD, AND ANOTHER TO BE A STRATEGIST, UNTIL A MAN WAS A STRATEGIST HE COULD NOT FASHION PLANS AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF HIS COUNTRY." He said that was just the kind of understanding he missed in Lord Roberts. (Speeches at Bradford 1911, and the Eighty Club 1912.)

And all this was at a time when official Germany was giving the most unequivocal expression to its warlike temper and designs, after Germany had made her attendance at the Hague conference conditional on no motion being brought forward for disarmament, when the Liberals of Germany, even the advanced or Fortschritt group, if I remember rightly, had joined in passing the great armament Bills without a murmur (as "necessary to secure the future of Hohweg was telling us, in reply to President Taft's schemes for arbitration, that a nation that didn't like the burden of war-armaments, could step down—and out. I have already quoted his words.

The Government's concessions to extreme Pacifism were not mere words. On the eve of the great Euro-

pean conflagration, the estimates for the British army and the expenditure on ordnance and munitions had been considerably reduced. Lord Haldane when he came into office as War Minister cut down the estimates by two millions. He told the good Scotch folks of Auchterarder that he had "cut off nine battalions." They were fine battalions, he said, but he "could not use them." In 1914 the small force of Royal Artillery was reduced by over 5,000 men and the army in general by about 30,000. It was already smaller than that of a third-class European Power.

All that should be a proof at any rate that Britain was guiltless of aggressive designs for she went into this war quite unprepared except for sea-fighting. In 1912 Lord Haldane in fact made a merit of their want of preparation. "The British," he told the Glasgow people, "were always a nation of splendid fighters. They were never ready, but they fought the better the less ready they were."

After reading the many utterances of eminent British statesmen and politicians and of influential organs of opinion like the Westminster Gazette, the Nation, the Daily News, etc., which Mr. Maxse has conveniently collected in his "Potsdam Diary," all assuring us that the danger from German designs was a mere bogey, I do not wonder that many of our Canadian leaders hesitated to believe in the cry of "emergency." HOW SHOULD THEY BE EXPECTED TO KNOW MORE ABOUT GERMAN POLITICS THAN BRITISH STATESMEN AND INFLUENTIAL LONDON EDITORS, WHOSE PROPER BUSINESS IT WAS TO KNOW?

When the war broke out and there was a sudden realization of the great issues it involved for the British Empire and indeed for the world. The revelations, recantations and explanations came thick and fast from official leaders and celebrities of all sorts. At Liverpool Mr. Winston Churchill

now revealed to the country, that it had known all about Germany's designs "for eight or nine years" back.

"Germany began the building of a great navy for our undoing. He was glad to be able to tell his audience what he thought about it now. Every detail of the German scheme, proved that it was meant for us—for our exclusive benefit. . . . I have had to see every day evidence of the espionage system which Germany maintained in this country. I have had the evidence put under my eye month after month of the agents whom they have maintained year after year here in great numbers. . . . We have been made the subject in the last eight or nine years, just in the same way as France was before



1870 and Austria was before 1866 and Denmark was before 1864, of careful, deliberate, scientific, military reconnaissance. Well, we knew all about it."

Two weeks later Mr. Asquith said at Cardiff:

"If we here in Great Britain had abstained and remained neutral, forsworn our word, deserted our friends, faltered and compromised with the plain dictates of our duty—nay, if we had not shown ourselves ready to strike with all our forces at the common enemy of civilization and freedom, there would have been nothing left for us and our country but to veil her face in shame, and to be ready in her turn—for her time would have come—to be ready in her turn to share the doom which she would richly have deserved—and go down after centuries of glorious life, go down to her grave unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Lord Haldane also assures us now that he was fully aware of the danger from Germany. In an address which he made two months ago to the National Liberal Club he said:

"I knew something of Germany. I knew the perils of the situation—where the powder magazine was—and I was most anxious that that most unjust and untrue suspicion (that Britain sought to crush Germany) should be got out of the minds of the

scales. It was not to be. The War Party dominated. I realized that we were fighting for our lives. I did not have the smallest doubt about the imperative necessity of taking part in this war. Had we stayed out with the War Party in Germany in the ascendant I think our shrift would have been very short."

Lloyd-George was franker, as his nature is, or perhaps he knew less. He declared that "when this war broke out, there was not a man in the Cabinet who thought that war with Germany was a possibility." In a speech on the Munitions Bill he admitted to the House of Commons that "we" had been completely hoodwinked:

"Germany has been piling up material. Until she was ready she was friendly with everybody. We really thought an era of peace and good-will had come. At that moment she was forging and hiding away enormous war stores to attack her neighbours unawares and murder them IN THEIR SLEEP. If that trickery is to succeed, all will crumble into dust. It is essential for the basis of international goodwill, for the peace of the world that it should fail, and it is up to us to see that it does so."

It is not by the way of reproach altogether that I recall these utterances before and after the war, but for the sake of the lesson they should teach. At first sight it looks like mere diletantism on the part of British statesmanship, and no doubt there was a good deal of that in some quarters, though there were evidently wiser heads there too who prepared for contingencies as far as they could. But it is evident that the men who saw and knew dared not

tell the country what they really thought about the situation. AND WHAT OTHER EXPLANATION IS THERE OF THIS EXCEPT THAT THE EXTREME RADICAL SECTION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY SUCCEEDED IN COERCING THEIR WISER LEADERS INTO SILENCE OR INTO UTTERANCES WHICH PRACTICALLY DECEIVED THE COUNTRY?

By friends and enemies alike it is agreed that Ferdinand is an amazingly clever man, and he is certainly one of the most romantic figures in Europe. Rightly to understand his position as the "divine right" ruler of one of the most democratic little States that ever existed, it is necessary to trace his pedigree.

He is a near kinsman of Britain's Royal family, for he is a Prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and through his mother, Princess Clementine of Bourbon, he is a grandson of Louis Philippe, King of France, who in his day was regarded as one of the astutest sovereigns of Europe.

Born 54 years ago in Vienna, he was 26 years of age when, on the abdication of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the Bulgarians, restricted in their choice of a ruler to a Prince who was not a member of any reigning European family, selected him to fill the vacant throne. Prince Ferdinand was then a dashing Austrian lieutenant, not greatly different from other Austrian cavalymen, except that he was something of a student. Also he was the son of an extremely rich and ambitious Princess.

#### From Prince to Czar.

Great Britain, alone among the Powers, declined to oppose the choice of the Sobranje in the first instance, and in so doing probably prevented a foreign occupation of Bulgaria. In the end the opposition to the "Co-

burger," as Prince Ferdinand was called at the time, was worn down, and a fateful reign began. But it was not until the tenth year of his rule that he was formally recognized by the Powers as the legitimate Prince of Bulgaria.

Shy, silent, self-absorbed, this man with the single eye-glass, with the slightly hesitating walk, and all the air of a Parisian boulevardier, proved himself wiser, more tenacious, and more astute than his advisers. He made a complete study of the language and the history of his people; he devoted himself to develop-

ing the natural resources of the country, and he formed a Court of his own that he managed to keep reasonably free from scandals and intrigues. Still he was never out of touch with the country of his birth. He paid annual visits to Carlsbad, nominally for the cure, and in the Princess Clementine he had a permanent and powerful Ambassador at the Court of Austria.

When Ferdinand began to reign in Bulgaria things political were in a bad way, though the lives of the peasantry were fairly happy. Plots against the Prince were frequent, but they were all unsuccessful, and it was not until he took the reins from the hands of Stambuloff, who was soon after assassinated by the

emissaries of the Pan-Slavist party, that his strength of character and fearlessness were fully recognized.

It was in 1903 that Ferdinand, on returning from a visit to Vienna, astonished all Europe by casting aside the title of Royal Highness, and with it the Turkish yoke, and proclaiming himself Ferdinand I, Czar of all the Bulgars. He thus proclaimed himself at Tirnovo, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, surrounded on every hand by ruins and relics which spoke eloquently of Bulgaria's past. The style and title he then assumed was no vainglorious boast; five centuries before there was a Czar in Russia, Bulgaria adopted that title for her rulers. By his act he revived the kingdom of Bul-



garia, which fell in 1392, and by his title asserted his sovereignty, not only over the people of Bulgaria, but over three million compatriots scattered throughout the peninsula of the Balkans.

The King and His People.

Though King Ferdinand's reign has been marked by an astonishing improvement in the material condition of Bulgaria, it cannot be said that he has ever been popular with his subjects. The main objections to him in the past have been his Russophil policy and his love of show and etiquette. To his people it has seemed that the one aim in all that he does is to better his social and personal position.

THE CZAR OF BULGARIA

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has had many epithets bestowed upon him by friends and enemies. Some of them are complimentary and some quite the reverse. The latest, though it may not be the last, is the Sphinx, a nickname which perhaps fits him as well as any other.

If a Soldier is Killed.

In the case of soldiers who die while serving separation allowances and allotments (including voluntary allotments) will be continued at the previous rate to their wives, children, or dependents for a period of six months, when pensions will begin if issuable. Widows of private soldiers who, in the present war, are killed while on military duty, who die of wounds or injuries arising therefrom, or who die of disease contracted on active service will receive a pension of 10s. a week. This pension increases to 12s. 6d. a week at the age of 35 years, and 15s. a week at the age of 45. The pension rates of children (including children born before wedlock) are 5s. a week for the first child, 3s. 6d. a week for the second child, and 2s. a week for each subsequent child. This is the same for all ranks. Pensions are ordinarily paid up to the age of 16 years.

What the Wife and Children of a Soldier receive.

A married soldier on foreign service is compelled to make an allotment to his wife, whether he has any children or not, according to the following scale:—  
Rank of Soldier. Allotment.  
Warrant Officer, Quartermaster Sergeant, s. d. 5 10 weekly.  
Colour-Sergeant, Sergeant ..... 3 6 weekly.  
Corporal, Private ..... 3 6 weekly.  
This is the minimum allotment, and is compulsory.

The soldier, however, may allot more, if he wishes, up to three-quarters of his pay. In addition to this allotment, the soldier's wife also receives a separation allowance from the Government. The following table shows the total amount which the wife receives, including the compulsory allotment from her husband:—

	Private & Corporal s. d.	Serjt. s. d.	Col. Serjt. s. d.	Reg. Qu-Master Serjt. s. d.	Warrant Officers Class II s. d.	Warrant Officers Class I s. d.
Wife	12 6	15 0	16 6	22 0	23 0	23 0
Wife and 1 child	17 6	20 0	21 6	27 0	28 0	28 0
Wife and 2 children	21 0	23 6	25 0	30 6	31 6	31 6
Wife and 3 children	23 0	25 6	27 0	32 6	33 6	33 6
Wife and 4 children	25 0	27 6	29 0	34 6	35 6	35 6

And so on, with a further 2s. for each additional child. If a soldier should allot more than 5s. 10d. or 3s. 6d., according to his rank, the excess is due to his wife, in addition to the amount shown in the above table.

Letters and Parcels for Prisoners of War.

Letters, postcards, and parcels may be sent free of all postal charges to prisoners of war and civilians interned abroad. Money orders may also be so sent, except to Turkey. Addresses must be distinctly written in ink, as follows:—Rank, initials, name, regiment or other unit,

Coalition or War Cabinet.

Office.	Salary.
Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith (L.)	£5,000
Minister (without portfolio), Lord Lansdowne (C.) (new appointment)	—
Lord Chancellor, Sir S. Buckmaster (L.)	£10,000
Lord President of Council, Lord Crewe (L.)	£2,000
Lord Privy Seal, Lord Curzon (C.)	£2,000
Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. McKenna (L.)	£6,000
Home Secretary, Sir John Simon (L.)	£5,000
Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey (L.)	£5,000
Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bonar Law (C.)	£5,000
Indian Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain (C.)	£5,000
War Secretary, Lord Kitchener	£5,000
Munitions Minister, Mr. Lloyd George (L.) (new office)	£5,000
Admiralty First Lord, Mr. Balfour (C.)	£4,500
Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman (L.)	£5,000
Local Government Board, Mr. Long (C.)	£5,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Churchill (L.)	£2,000
Irish Secretary, Mr. Birrell (L.)	£4,425
Scottish Secretary, Mr. McKinnon Wood (L.)	£2,000
Board of Agriculture, Lord Selborne (C.)	£2,000
Commissioner of Works, Mr. Harcourt (L.)	£2,000
Board of Education, Mr. A. Henderson (Lab.)	£2,000
Attorney-General,	£7,000

British prisoner of war, place of internment, country, care of General Post Office, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Parcels cannot be accepted unless the place of internment is stated. In the case of letters for prisoners of war in Turkey the place of destination should be given as Central Post Office, Constantinople. Articles which can be sent are food, clothing, and tobacco. Foodstuffs of perishable nature should not be sent. Letters should not be enclosed in parcels, but should be sent separately by letter-post.

Postal Charges for Letters and Parcels to Soldiers.

The postage of letters to soldiers, sailors, and naval men in France or Belgium, or in the Dardanelles area, is one penny per oz. The charges for parcels to soldiers in France or Belgium are as follows:—Under 3lbs., 1s.; under 7lbs., 1s. 4d.; and under 11lbs., 1s. 7d. For parcels to soldiers or sailors in the Dardanelles area the charges are:—Under 3lbs., 1s.; under 7lbs., 1s. 9d.; and under 11lbs., 2s. 6d.

Booile Officials.

Town Clerk, Mr. J. Spencer Tumilty; Medical Officer, Dr. W. Allen Daley; Secretary for Education, Mr. F. R. Wilson; Clerk to the Borough Justices, Mr. H. Handford; Librarian, Mr. C. H. Hunt; Chief Constable, Mr. John Stewart; Superintendent of Fire Brigade, Mr. John Cole.







[illegible]



# GEN. FRENCH IN FINAL ORDERS PREDICTS VICTORY

Field Marshal Pays Tribute to  
Heroism of British  
Army

## Historic Wars.

Crimean.....	1854-56
Italian War of Independence.....	1859
American Civil—North v. South.....	1861-65
Prussia v. Austria.....	1866
France v. Prussia.....	1870-71
Russia v. Turkey.....	1877
Spain v. U.S.A.....	1898
Boer War.....	1899-1902
Russia v. Japan.....	1904-05
Italy v. Turkey.....	1912
Balkan War.....	1912-13
European War.....	1914—

## THE BEST.

The people's favourite  
week-end paper is

LIVERPOOL

WEEKLY  
POST.

## Marriages.

Marriages must take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties. Marriages must be solemnised between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings, which have adopted the provisions of the Marriage Act of 1898. Marriages performed at sea are entered in the Register of St. Dunstan's, the parish church of Stepney, London.

## The Seasons.

SPRING BEGINS MARCH	21
SUMMER BEGINS JUNE	22
AUTUMN BEGINS SEPT.	24
WINTER BEGINS DEC.	22

Printed and Published by The  
Liverpool Daily Post The Liverpool  
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Limited, at 46, 48, and 50, Victoria  
Street, in the City of Liverpool.

London, December 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French has issued the following order of the day before leaving the army on the western front:

"In relinquishing command of the British army in France, I wish to express to the officers, the non-commissioned officers and men, with whom I have been so closely associated during the last sixteen months, my heartfelt sorrow in parting with them before the campaign in which we have been so long engaged together has been brought to a victorious conclusion.

"I have, however, the firmest conviction that such a glorious ending to their splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant, and I shall watch their progress towards this final goal with intense interest, but in the most confident hope. The success so far attained has been due to the indomitable spirit and dogged tenacity, which knows no defeat, and the heroic courage so abundantly displayed by the rank and file of the splendid army which it will ever remain the pride and glory of my life to have commanded during over sixteen months

of incessant fighting.  
"he regulars and the territorials of the old army and the new army have ever shown these magnificent qualities in equal degree. From my heart I thank them all.

"At this sad moment of parting my heart goes out to those who have received life-long injury from wounds, and I think with sorrow of that great and glorious host of my beloved comrades, who have made the greatest sacrifice of all by laying down their lives for the country.

"In saying good-bye to the British army in France, I ask them once again to accept this expression of my deepest gratitude and heartfelt devotion towards them, and my earnest good wishes for a glorious future, which I feel to be assured.

"J. D. P. FRENCH,  
"Field Marshal,  
"Commanding-in-Chief,  
"British Army in France."

Field Marshal Sir John French arrived at Paris this evening from the front. He will be received by President Poincaré.

Wood block paving is growing in popularity, in the United Kingdom for the reason that it shows longer life under heavy automobile traffic than any other smooth pavement produced at equal expense.

# Hun Cruiser Bremen And Torpedoboat Are Sunk By Submarines

German War Vessels Were Returning From Baltic When  
Both Were Attacked and Sunk --- Bremen Visited Mont-  
real Some Years Ago and One of Her Officers Caused  
Sensation by Attack Upon Cruiser Niobe's Value

Amsterdam, December 20.—It has been officially announced in Berlin that the small German cruiser Bremen and a torpedo boat accompanying her have been sunk by a submarine in the Eastern Baltic Sea. The announcement stated that a considerable portion of the crews of both vessels were saved.

The Bremen was built in 1903. She had a displacement of 3,250 tons, was 340 feet long and 43 1-2 feet beam, and in peace times carried a crew of about 800 men.

The Copenhagen report says that the torpedoing of the German cruiser Bremen and the German torpedo boat occurred Friday night close to Libau, while the Bremen was returning, with lights out from an inspection of the entrance to the Finnish Gulf. The correspondent adds that the attack was made by two British submarines.

The sinking of the German cruiser Bremen recalls the fact that on two occasions this cruiser visited Montreal—in 1907, and again in the summer of 1911. On the last occasion the talkativeness of her sub-commander and particularly his reference to the Canadian cruiser Niobe, is believed to be the reason why, instead of staying sixteen days in port, as was originally intended, the sudden receipt of sailing orders caused her to get up steam and depart after only five days spent there.

In July of 1911, when the Bremen visited the port of Montreal, the of-

ficers were entertained officially by the city. Acting Mayor Gauvin received the captain and two officers on July 19. The acting mayor and Ald. U. H. Dandurand paid a return visit to Captain Goette aboard the Bremen, and welcomed his officers and men to the city. On July 23 the officers and crew of the Bremen marched through the city to the German Lutheran Church, where the Rev. Emil Jestinsky preached a sermon to them. The preacher disclaimed the idea that the Kingdom of God was one of force and aggressiveness, but of peace and forbearance and it was for the Christian nations to realize this and try to adopt such an attitude.

The sub-commander, van Ferboul di Sposetti, when here, claimed that German sentiment was very favorable to Great Britain. "You know," he said, "after all we are cousins, but, unhappily, sometimes our interests clash. Our navy is growing, but what can we do? Russia on our east side, Austria to the south, and France to the west, and England on our sea-front. We have to develop and we are trying to do it peaceably. As for arbitration I cannot see how it is possible, as the best method of preserving peace is by maintaining a high standard of armament."

The uncomplimentary reference to the Niobe, which was published in the press, was, however, received unfavorably in Montreal and other parts of the Dominion, and as stated the Bremen left the port sooner than was intended.



## THE GERMAN CRUISER "BREMEN" BERTHED AT VICTORIA PIER



This picture was taken when the torpedoed warship was in Montreal in 1911 when a sixteen days programme was cancelled at the end of five days and the vessel ordered to sea; her officers "talked too much."

## FORTY-SECOND AT FRONT SUBJECT OF HIS ADDRESS

Rev. Bruce Taylor Describes  
Work of Montreal Regiment  
on Firing Line

## TREASON TO THINK OF INCONCLUSIVE PEACE

Chaplain Says Germans Must be  
Beaten to Their Knees  
First

That the war has got to go on till the Germans are beaten to their knees and that it is treason to country and the cause of humanity to advocate any sort of inconclusive peace, was the declaration of Maj. the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, chaplain of the 42nd Battalion yesterday morning in his first sermon to his congregation at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church since his return from the trenches.

Dr. Taylor spoke at considerable length of his experiences with the 42nd, describing the different officers and their good qualities individually, and referring especially to the second-in-command, Maj. McLennan, and the regimental surgeon, Dr. McKay. Continuing, he described the voyage to England, the arrival at Devonport, the entrance to the camp at Shorncliffe, and the beginning of the regular routine of training, battalion drill, musketry instruction, machine gun practice, bayonet exercises and scouting.

He then described how, in order to counteract the temptations which arose from the proximity of many public houses, a recreation tent was erected in the battalion lines and supplied with a piano, writing tables and material and a circulating library of 300 volumes, the latter the gift of friends in Montreal. Here numerous concerts were held, which were greatly enjoyed by the men and helped to keep them contented with the monotony of camp life. This recreation tent was packed away on the departure of the battalion for France, and is being held in readiness for us by the 73rd when they arrive at Shorncliffe.

Dr. Taylor

went on to tell how when the 42nd arrived at the front they were taken in hand by the men of the 13th, the latter by this time seasoned veterans, and taught the art of making themselves as comfortable as possible in the trenches. However, an eight-day rain soon made the first trenches uninhabitable, and the lads of the 42nd scrambled out and worked feverishly and incessantly to dig others, under the direction of a detachment of the engineers, who showed themselves particularly fearless in exposing themselves to danger.

The speaker told in an affecting manner of the death of the first man of the battalion to fall under the German fire, and of how the burial service was conducted at night with bullets flying thickly around, making a deep impression on the dead man's comrades.

Major Taylor added, however, that the life at the front is a good thing for the men spiritually, and that they have the peace of mind which comes from the assurance that they are doing the

## WE STAND FOR GOD AND TRUTH SAYS CHAPLAIN

Major the Rev. Bruce Taylor  
Delivers Powerful  
Address

## NO FURTHER WANT OF WAR MUNITIONS

The Longer the War Lasts the  
Better for Us, He  
Says

"God guards the right. We still believe that we stand for God, righteousness and truth," concluded Major the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, after delivering a remarkable address before the most largely attended luncheon of the Canadian Club held in years.

"This token of interest," said the Chaplain of the 42nd Battalion, in his opening words, "I take not to be so much for me as for the regiment I am proud to represent and the cause they are fighting for. I have seen but the very fringes of the war. There are many men could speak more intimately of it. I will just speak of a few of the things that I know. On the other side everywhere you go is an armed camp. All along the sea shore you see everywhere evidence of the vigilance of the navy. Off Dover, two submarines are ever cruising and buoys show where a net stretches all the way across the channel. Aeroplanes fly everywhere and there are three most useful airships which travel with the mail steamers and keep a look out for enemy submarines and planes."



DEC 20 1918

# Back From Trenches Chaplain Gives Vivid Glimpse Of The War



MAJOR THE REV. DR. R. BRUCE TAYLOR, CHAPLAIN 42ND HIGHLANDERS.

The picture was taken at the chaplain's tent door at Shorncliffe, Eng., where the battalion completed its training before crossing the channel to the trenches.

The speaker then went on to speak of the officers of the 42nd and 18th Battalions, praising them and paying tribute to the brave dead, among them Hutton Crowdy and Leon Curry. Their very name called for applause.

"You are in Canada all the time," he said, "when overseas. The only pleasures you have about you are the aviators and those men who come up at night with those great heavy guns to take a few pots at some mark and then disappear into the night."

Speaking of the First Canadian Expeditionary force that went to the front to meet conditions prepared by the enemy and altogether novel to them, Dr. Taylor said that they were the real heroes of the war.

"Our first experience under fire was a memorable one. Capt. Scrimger, V.C., took Dr. Mackay and me in. When you are with a V.C. we thought you must live up to him. It is like belonging to the Mount Royal Club, you must keep up the pace."

## Ammunition Plentiful

Major Taylor told of the death of Capt. Crowdy and Capt. Curry. They were killed by an exploding shell fired from a German trench mortar. Curry was instantly killed. Crowdy died within a short time.

"We give the Germans four shells now for every one of theirs," he went on. "There is no lack of ammunition now. As to the future of the war, no one who is in a position to know thinks it will be a brief. Now I think that the longer it lasts the better it is for us in the long run. I am not oblivious to the cost and the loss of our dear ones. We need to keep Germany at it until she is absolutely exhausted. Those advances of ours on the West front were not unqualified successes. At Loos, the greatest battle in the world's history, we lost 48,000. Think of it! If an advance comes I think it will come all along the front for capturing a salient, but particularly holding it, is a terrible expensive affair."

The speaker touched on the futility of criticism of the leaders. It was sickening, he said. If things are not altogether right it does not need Northcliffe to point it out. England, he said, is misrepresented by the great London newspapers.

Major the Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, the chaplain of the 42nd Battalion, Montreal Highlanders, told the members of the Canadian Club who entertained him at luncheon to-day at the Windsor Hotel that many of the former club members are giving their lives in service in the trenches, and his story aroused the greatest enthusiasm from the large number of members present. There were almost a thousand people present, and it was the largest attended luncheon held by the club for two years. Such was the tribute that was extended to the soldier-chaplain who has just returned from the trenches, and who spoke on "A Glimpse of the War."

At the outset of his address, Dr. Taylor said he regarded such a large audience as a token not so much of their interest in him, but their interest in the regiment that he was proud to represent. He said there were already men in Montreal, returned soldiers, who had seen more active service than he had.

He said that on his return to Montreal it was difficult to recognize that we were at war because there are so few outward signs to show it. The streets of Montreal were lighted as usual, but London and Edinburgh were dark.

## Whole Country Armed Camp.

"On the other side you never go anywhere without finding that the whole country is an armed camp," declared Dr. Taylor. "You never strike the sea coast without finding the influence of the navy in some form or other. Everything you see there makes you feel that the country is really at war but here in Canada, apart from the fact that so many of our boys are in khaki, and the sorrow that is felt in many hearts over men who have given their lives for their country, there are few visible signs that we are engaged in a life and death struggle."

Dr. Taylor mentioned the names of many leading Canadian club members



He mentioned the names, Mr. Royal Lewis, Major B. M. Lennan, Mr. H. McDougall, Herbert Nelson, Stanley Nesbitt, Stanley Colstine, and told the pathetic story of the death of Captain Hutton Crowdy. These were all men, he said, of whom Montreal might justly be proud.

He gave glimpses of the life of the 42nd Battalion in the trenches, explaining how the community spirit was distinctly Canadian and how everybody in their neighbourhood in the trenches were Canadian with the exception of the aviators and the heavy artillerymen, who were English. He said that the real heroes in this war were the men who went over at the beginning and met a shock of the first German onslaught. Their graves, he said, were to be found dotted all along the lines in Belgium and in France. He explained his first experience under fire and said that for a middle aged family man it was memorable. Captain Springer, the V. C. hero, was described by Dr. Taylor as a man who had decorated the Victoria Cross half a dozen times over.

He said that there was apparently no lack of munitions on the Allied front, and it was a fair calculation to estimate that for every German shell that was thrown at our men four were sent back.

"I am not oblivious to the enormous cost a long war will entail, and I also know the losses in men that will be sustained, but a mere military victory is not going to dispose of the German question. The Allies must not stop until Germany is absolutely exhausted."

**“Not a Grouch At The  
Front; We Are On Top  
Along The Whole Line”**



# CANADIANS TAKE HUN BARRICADE IN A SURPRISE ATTACK

**Twelve of Canadian Soldiers Decorated for Brilliant and Daring Work in Recent Fighting—Party Stormed a Barricade of a Huge Tree and Captured Huns Behind it — Western Fighting Men Show Up Well**

Ottawa, December 20.—The successful attack and capture of an enemy barricade and two prisoners by a Canadian patrol and the award of a number of medals for distinguished conduct, are the features of the weekly communiqué to the Militia Department from the general representative at the front. It says:—

"During the week of Dec. 10-17 the general situation on the Canadian front has remained unchanged. The weather has turned colder but frequent rains and wind varied by periods of fog have rendered conditions continuously unpleasant. Every effort has been made throughout the Canadian area to offset the ravages of the heavy rains. Large working parties have been incessantly employed draining and clearing our dugouts, communicating support and front line trenches and damage is being repaired as rapidly as possible. There has been every indication that the enemy has suffered greatly from inclemency of weather. In some places his parapets have collapsed. Sounds of pumping and splashing have been heard in his front trenches. His working parties have been numerous in every section of his line and the condition of some of his communicating trenches has compelled his soldiers to expose themselves to our fire with increasing frequency.

## Hun Artillery Very Busy.

"In spite of adverse weather conditions the enemy's artillery has been more active than in preceding weeks. His fire has been chiefly concentrated on certain sections of our front defences but at times various roads, farms and other buildings further back in our line, have been heavily shelled. Material result of his fire has been inconsiderable. Our artillery has retaliated on every occasion with good effect on the enemy's batteries and defensive works. The enemy has fired a considerable number of rifle grenades at our trenches during the period but retaliation in kind has proved generally effective.

"The enemy's snipers have been active and indication of enemy patrols have been found at various points on our front. No encounters between patrols have occurred during the week.

"Poor condition of the enemy trenches and parapets at certain points has afforded many opportunities to our snipers. At one point alone on the front of our eighteenth Western Ontario Battalion where the enemy trenches had recently fallen, snipers shot seven of the enemy in one day.

"On another occasion our artillery fired on a small advanced enemy work. About twenty advanced toward the enemy's lines. Five of them were brought down by Sergeant Moglashan of the 5th Western Canadian Battalion.

## Westerners Do Good Work.

"Our scouts and patrols have been active in securing information and causing loss and annoyance to the enemy. Minor offensive operation was successfully carried out by our 5th Western Canada Battalion. A large tree between the opposing front line trenches had been cut down.

artillery fire, and had fallen across the road about a hundred yards from our lines. The enemy had run sap to it, and gradually converted it into a formidable barricade. A patrol under Lieut. John Gault, Strathcona's Horse, had endeavored to examine this barricade a week previously, but on reaching it had been discovered, and bombed back by a strong enemy detachment. Further reconnaissances were subsequently undertaken, and the barricades were shelled by our artillery on several occasions. In the early morning of December 15 the enemy's lines in the vicinity were again heavily bombarded and through the co-operation of Lieut.-Col. R. Brutinel, First Canadian Motor Machine-gun; Captain G. V. Taylor, the 3rd Battery Canadian Field Artillery, was able to register a number of direct hits on the barricade. Two attacking parties under Lieutenants V. T. Campbell and K. A. Mahaffy then advanced towards the barricade.

## Barricade Finally Taken

"A third party, under Lieut. E. H. Lattier, moved out in support. All three parties were under control of Captain E. Jackson. The barricade was reached and taken. Four of the garrison were found to have been killed. Two survivors were taken prisoners and sent back to our lines. The enemy opened a heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, but at daybreak the parties returned safely to our trenches. Our only casualties were Lieut. Campbell and one man, both slightly wounded. Among the articles recaptured was one Ross rifle. A presentation of orders and medals was made on December 12 to a number of officers and men of the First Canadian Division by General Sir Herbert Plumer, K.C.B., commander of the Second Army. The Distinguished Conduct Medal was

awarded to Company Sergeant-Major B. Benton, Company Sergeant-Major J. D. Matheson and Private J. Donoghue, all of the 4th Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. In connection with a successful minor operation carried out by our 2nd Infantry Brigade on the 16th, 17th and 18th of November, the following awards were made: To be Companions of the D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Odium, 7th Battalion; Captain C. T. Costigan, 10th Battalion; Lieut. W. G. Holmes and J. R. McIlree, both 7th Battalion. Military Crosses, Lieut. A. J. H. Wrightson, 7th Battalion; Distinguished Conduct Medal was presented to Sergt. H. Ashby, Sergt. H. Meyerstein; Sergt. R. Robertson and Corp. A. K. Curry, all of the

## Conveyed by Airship.

The church was just as crowded at the evening service when Dr. Taylor described in a more general way the conditions at the front. It was scarcely possible to realize that a war was on at all. In England a service such as they were holding would be impossible, for the streets were all in darkness, and every building had to keep its lights shaded. The second service of the Sabbath day was held in the afternoon. He never realized how well the streets were lighted until he had been in the streets of London at night, where they were in complete darkness.

He was very fond of spending his mornings lying on the cliffs overlooking the English Channel—the Channel which was supposed to be cleared by German submarines. All kinds of vessels were in sight—one morning he counted no less than 139. Two British submarines were always cruising around, and three aeroplanes were always floating overhead. When he crossed from France a torpedo-boat conveyed the vessel, while an aeroplane was hovering overhead to warn them of any danger from mines or enemy submarines. He was in London when the Zeppelin raids occurred, and he paid a great tribute to the coolness and imperturbability of the British people. When the first raid occurred he was in a theatre. The place was crowded, when suddenly in the midst of the performances four crashes were heard outside. They seemed to be very near, and the people immediately knew them to be exploding bombs. But for all that not a man or a woman moved in the place, and the performance went on to the end without a stop. He spent the night walking around London looking at the damage caused.

At the front they were in billets in a village, the name of which he could not tell, about two miles over the Belgian frontier. It was situated on the top of a hill in the midst of a very rich country. The Germans had not been paying very much attention to the place, as they had shelled it last July and destroyed the church and most of the other buildings. But they patched up the houses as best they could and made themselves quite comfortable. Once they got in the place the Germans paid more attention to them and began shelling them again. The Germans dropped four shells every day into the place, two in the morning and two in the afternoon.

The conditions behind the lines were excellent. Every week the men had the opportunity to have a bath and a complete change of under-clothing. The food was excellent, the meat being fresh, and the bacon Dr. Taylor described as "delightful."

"Any man would be hard to please who could not satisfy himself with the food that was provided there," said the Doctor.



"Canada has a definite part in this war. We are fighting because at the present time there are no politics and there are no colonies. We are fighting to rid civilization of this murderous system."

Dr. Taylor summed up the situation by saying: "We have got the better of the Germans in supplies and in men. We are on top now, and we are coming more and more on top every week."

DEC 29

# ASQUITH MINISTRY HAS BORNE VERY WEIGHTY BURDENS

## WILL NOT REVISE FORD'S PASSPORT

Members of Peace Party Receive Sharp Rebuff—Returning to New York

By Canadian Press.

London, Dec. 29.—The Stockholm correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: The members of the Ford peace party received their coup de grace and all hopes of going to The Hague were abandoned when Ira Neilson Morris, the American minister, announced the receipt of a cablegram from Washington forbidding him to revise the passports of the party, so as to enable the members to ask for permission from Germany to travel to Holland by Schleswig. All efforts to secure passage on a steamer from Copenhagen or other Danish ports to Rotterdam have failed. Mr. Morris also will make it impossible for the delegates to wander on their own responsibility through belligerent countries.

The mission will be kept together by Mr. Ford's managers and will be shipped from Copenhagen to New York by the Scandinavian-American Line.

A new version leaked out today of the efforts of Governor Hanna and Frederick Clark to get an audience with the King of Norway. When Minister Schmedeman declined to assist them, according to this version, they brushed diplomatic etiquette aside and took a taxi-cab to the palace, where they met with a most uncompromising rebuff. As Governor Hanna quite recently had been decorated with the Grand Cross of St. Olaf by the King, he left Norway in a huff. The party will prolong its visit here by one day, and will leave Thursday night. Four of the American journalists called on Dr. Sven Hedin, the explorer, this afternoon, and asked where the peace conference will be held. The explorer said: "Peace will be dictated from Berlin."

New York, Dec. 29.—The New York Herald comments editorially as follows:

"Of course it may be accepted as a fact that the impending political crisis in Great Britain will not in any sense diminish the determination of the English people to pursue the war to a successful conclusion.

Despite the attacks which have been made upon it, the Asquith Ministry has done well. It has borne burdens the weight of which, if they could have been foreseen at the outbreak of the war, would have caused men's cheeks to bleach and every one to say, 'It is impossible.' It has held the sea; it has raised nearly four million men for fighting; it has financed the war not only for the Empire but for other nations; it has armed Russia and given her other assistance. It has cleared Africa of the Germans, with the assistance of France it has stopped Germany and Austria at every point except in the Balkans, and held Paris, the Channel and the United Kingdom safe.

"More than a year ago, the North-cliffe newspapers were showing how inevitable the capture of Calais and a German invasion of England were. They are of short memory. If England could produce cabinets which would never make any mistakes either in peace or in war, in diplomacy or finance, she would rule both hemispheres for all time.

"But in spite of the work performed by the Asquith Ministry and Lord Kitchener, it is proposed to turn them out and enter upon untrodden paths with new pathfinders. It is much to be doubted whether this unexampled attack will succeed.

Trained to Find Fault.

"The chief harm that can come as

a result of this washing of dirty linen is its effect, first, upon the other members of the Entente; second, upon the enemy at Berlin, and thirdly, upon the friends in this and other neutral countries. It is to be expected that the effect upon France, Russia and Italy has already been discounted. It will perhaps make no difference with them, but should by any chance the conspiracy succeed it will be necessary to have the most positive guarantees that activity will be increased rather than diminished. A weight of responsibility would go upon the shoulders of the new ministry that would certainly be doubted and which those primarily responsible would shirk, because they are trained only in fault finding.

"But the effect on Germany would be a different matter. A change in ministry in Great Britain would be hailed, as in fact the signs have already been hailed, as a weakening, as a desire on the part of the greatest and most hated enemy of Germany to sue for peace. This would be giving encouragement to the foe with a vengeance. It is much to be deplored, because the German public has been fed constantly with the idea that peace is at hand—always at hand—whereas it is further away than ever.

"Here, too, the news that Mr. Asquith and his cabinet were out would be employed to mislead and depress. Whatever may be the official attitude of the government the sympathies of the great mass of the American public is passionately with the Entente Allies and against their enemies.

"So that the friends of the cause of humanity and civilization should bear in mind that whatever happens it does not mean a cessation of the war.

"Any Englishman who suggested that would not be simply turned out; he would be hanged to a lamp post."



DEC 29

**LIKE THE EXPLOSION OF A LAND MINE—GERMAN HIGH EXPLOSIVE  
SHELL BURSTING.**



This illustration from a German paper offers a vivid picture of the havoc wrought by the bursting of big shells among trees in soft ground. In places along the front whole forests of well grown timber have been battered down by shell fire. At first glance the picture suggests the explosion of a land mine hurtling into the air a mass of debris enveloped in a dense column of black smoke.



DEC 29

## Organization Work For Securing Additional Lot Of Men Has Begun Here

Major-General Wilson Has Already Started Work in Connection with Securing Quarter of a Million More Soldiers Promised by Premier.

No time is being lost by the Militia Department in undertaking the tremendous task of raising the additional quarter of a million men which Sir Robert Borden announced Saturday as Canada's contribution to the fighting forces of the Empire for 1916.

Brig. Gen. Wilson, commanding the 4th Division, states that the department has already begun the preliminary steps for the organization and equipment of this vast force. It is yet undecided how many units are to be undertaken at the start, but it is certain that the work of organization and enlistment will be pushed to the utmost and it is also certain that Montreal will be called on to do her share in making good the Dominion's proud answer to the Empire's call.

Comprise all Arms.

Brig. Gen. Wilson says that the force will comprise all arms of the service.

infantry, cavalry, artillery, army service corps, engineers, aerial division and medical corps in short a complete army, fully officered and equipped before it leaves Canada's shores.

The equipment of this mighty host will be a colossal task in itself while for the training special provision will have to be made both here and in England. With regard to the respective lengths of training for the various arms that for artillery owing to the highly technical nature of its work requires more time than do most of the other branches the infantry in particular, while the respective celerity of equipment of course depends largely on the manufacturers.

The enthusiasm with which the premier's announcement has been received in Montreal makes it certain that the additional recruiting appeals will meet with a ready response from the young manhood of the city.

## WILL RAISE NEW IRISH BATTALION

Loyal Negroes Want to Form a Battalion Which May be Assented to

Special Staff Correspondence.

Ottawa, Jan 3.—General Sir Sam Hughes announces this morning that a new Irish battalion for overseas service will be raised in Toronto. An Irish Battalion is being raised at the present time in Vancouver.

A number of proposals for new battalions are now under consideration by the Ministers. Among them are suggestions to raise a half breed battalion in the west, several Indian regiments, a bantam battalion in Eastern Canada, a chaplains' battalion and a negro battalion.

Some time ago General Hughes

## NORWEGIAN CONSUL WAS ALSO ARRESTED

By Canadian Press.

London, January 2.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says the Norwegian Consul at Saloniki was arrested at the time the Austrian, German Bulgarian and Turkish Consuls were taken into custody on the order of the French commander, General Sarrail.

The arrest of the Norwegian official is said to have resulted from the discovery at the Austrian and German Consulates of documents implicating him in connection with espionage. The Greek government, the message says, has protested against his detention, as well as against the arrest of Greeks suspected of espionage.

frowned upon the idea of a negro battalion, but many loyal colored people have been pressing for the formation of such a regiment, and the Minister may assent. A bantam battalion is being raised in British Columbia and a similar battalion is proposed for the east.

## QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION INTERESTS U.S.

Great Britain is Now Settling  
Most Important  
Problem

## VOLUNTEER SERVICE AGAINST COMPULSION

America Must Follow in the  
Footsteps of the British  
Government

Washington, Dec. 29.—Great Britain's effort to carry on the war without resort to conscription is being anxiously watched in its every development by the American War Department because, army officers say, the United Kingdom's situation touches at the root of conditions the United States faces in carrying out the Administration's programme for increasing the army.

If Great Britain decides for conscription, high officials said today, a long step will have been taken toward the time when universal service will be generally accepted in the United States as a national necessity. If Great Britain goes on with volunteers, American officials feel that nothing short of a great military defeat would bring the United States to universal service. Entirely aside from its part in the European war, officials believe the question of whether service will be a legally recognized duty of citizenship is of vital importance on this side of the Atlantic. The virtually unanimous opinion of the commissioned personnel of the army and civil officials of the War Department is said to be that adequate preparedness can be brought about only on the basis of universal military service.

While Secretary Garrison has made no public declaration of his own opinion, Assistant Secretary Breckonridge, who frequently serves as his chief's spokesman, has clearly indicated in public utterances adherence to the belief that universal service was the only fair and democratic solution of the military problem of the nation.

Signs are not lacking that the military committees of Congress will be formally acquainted with this view at the coming hearings, either by the Secretary, himself, or by an authorized spokesman. It is understood, however, that the Department will urge that the vital thing is to put through at the present session a definite statement of military policy and create machinery for the organization of a citizen army, volunteers to begin with, but based



# MONTENEGRO MAY BE INVADED BY AUSTRIA SHORTLY

Attack Will be Made Simultaneously From Land and Sea  
and is Expected to Coincide with the German-Austrian  
Attack on Saloniki.

*Special to the Evening News.*

Rome, December 29.—The Austrians are planning a simultaneous attack on Montenegro by land and sea. They are concentrating troops in Spizza to advance against Antivari and San Giovanni.

Considerable forces are about to attempt an invasion of Montenegro on the northeastern frontier. The Austrian plan, which connected with the Bulgarian advance toward Elbassan, was meant to coincide with the Austro-German attack on Saloniki which, even if partially successful, is bound to lead to Greece's intervention.

## ITALIAN TROOPS ON FRONTIER OF EPIRUS

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, Dec. 29.—Italian troops which disembarked at Avlona, Albania, have reached the vicinity of the northern frontier of Epirus in some places, according to reports from voyagers arriving from Santi Quaranta, says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. Italian troops also have been seen near Tepelmb (Southern Albania).

## JAPANESE FLEET LIKELY TO SAIL FOR SUEZ CANAL

*By Canadian Press.*

Tokio, January 3.—Announcement is made by the Jiji Shimpō that a squadron of Japanese warships will sail for the Suez Canal, presumably to protect Japanese shipping. It is said the armored cruisers Kasuga, Tokiwa and Chitose have been assigned for this service.

The reported decision of the Japanese to send a squadron to the Suez Canal follows the sinking of two Japanese steamships in the Mediterranean. The passenger liner Yasaka Maru was torpedoed off Port Said on December 21. The freighter Kenkoku Maru was sunk by a submarine on December 29. Those on board both vessels were rescued. The Japan Mail Steamship Company, which controls the bulk of Japanese shipping has abandoned the Suez route.

## BRITISH STEAMER "GLENGYLE" SUNK BY SUBMARINE

About Hundred People Saved  
From Latest Victim

*By Canadian Press.*

London, Jan. 3.—The British steamship Glengyle has been sunk. There are about 100 survivors.

The Glengyle had on board about 120 persons, passengers and crew. All, with the exception of three Europeans and seven Chinese, were landed. So far as is known no Americans were on board.

The Glengyle, which was homeward bound from Shanghai, was sunk in the Mediterranean on Sunday. This was her second voyage.

The Glengyle sailed from Shanghai for London on November 25. She was last reported at Singapore on December 6. Her route would take her through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, and it may be assumed she was sunk in the Mediterranean, as were the Persia, Ville de la Ciotat, Yasaka Maru and several other steamships.

The Glengyle was one of the largest steamships which have been sunk since the activity of submarines in the Mediterranean became pronounced. Her gross tonnage was 9,395. She was owned by the Glen Line of Glasgow, and was the largest steamship of that line.

The Glengyle had been in service only a comparatively short time, having been built at Newcastle in 1914. She was 500 feet long, 62 feet beam and 32 feet deep. Her master was Capt. Webster.

## HAVE EXHAUSTED EFFICIENT MEN

Hillaire Belloc Says That Ger-  
many is Now Calling on  
Inefficient Men

*Special to the Evening News.*

London, Dec. 29.—Hillaire Belloc says: "The German position is simply this: that, with the end of the year 1915 they have exhausted their efficient reserves.

"They are beginning to draw upon their first categories of inefficients, and they keep in reserve what remains of their younger class of 1916, while they are preparing to call up at any moment the still younger class of 1917."

SIGN THE CONTRACT

## GERMAN SOLDIERS VERY DESPONDENT

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, Dec. 29.—Apart from receiving presents the German soldiers in Flanders have little time for observing holidays. The continuous rain has them working day and night to make the trenches habitable and the soldiers are very despondent mainly as a result of poor food and bad weather, many suffering from rheumatism. The food supplied to the western army has deteriorated in quality lately especially in the field hospitals, where there is a scarcity of eggs and milk. Although the hospitals of Germany are magnificently equipped many men are sent to resume duty before they are fit. This is one of the chief complaints.



## SUNDAY SERVICE ON BRITISH TRANSPORT.

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A Sunday service on board a transport bound for Sal6niki. The bible rests on a cushion covered with the Union Jack behind which stands the "padre."

The bible rests on a cushion

SEPIOERO WERT

DEC 29

### SNOW TIES UP GERMAN TRAFFIC

Aviators Suffer Terrible Hardships by the Intense Cold Weather

*Special to the Evening News.*

Petrograd, via London, Dec. 29.—Heavy snowfalls and drifts have stopped the German railway traffic from the rear for days at a time. The entire remaining population are kept incessantly at work endeavoring to clear the lines.

The intense cold also has told seriously on the German service. The cold rapidly increases with every few yards of altitude, and aeroplanes reel through the air at a temperature of 51 to 70 degrees below Fahrenheit freezing point. No known method will keep the pilot and observer from death through cold. German pilots, therefore, now fly at much lower altitude, and the Russians bring them down at a rate of several daily, chiefly with rifle shots.

### GREECE HONORS FORMER PREMIER

Thousands Flocked to Residence of Venizelos on Occasion of Saints Day

*By Canadian Press.*

Athens, Dec. 28.—Thousands of Greeks of all classes began filing past the residence of Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, this morning on the occasion of his Saint's Day and gave him an extraordinary greeting.

There were workmen in blouses, soldiers in uniform, statesmen, former cabinet ministers, politicians and men of every social rank in the procession, who pushed their way through the dense crowd that remained in front of M. Venizelos' house all day. The apartments of M. Venizelos were banked with flowers, and thousands of telegraphic greetings were received from Greeks throughout Europe and America. The Entente Ministers called on the former Premier and were loudly cheered by the crowd.

### CLOSE FIGHTING WITH GRENADES

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, Dec. 29.—The following announcement was made this afternoon by the War Office:

"The night was calm except in the sector of Chaulnes, where fighting with hand grenades at close quarters occurred, and in the Champagne, where we bombarded the positions of the enemy to the west of Navarin farm."

### MADE EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PRISONERS

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, Dec. 29.—A Havas despatch from Athens quotes Bulgarian newspapers as announcing the arrival at Sofia of British prisoners of war who, it is said, marched through the streets amid hostile demonstrations on the part of the people.

### SERBIAN TROOPS ARE STRONGLY FORTIFIED

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, Dec. 29.—"According to reliable information there are 75,000 Serbian troops at Scutari and Elbassan, Albania," says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. They are in excellent trim notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in their retreat. They hold strong fortified positions against the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, and it is unlikely that they will be transferred to Saloniki.



Dec 24

# LATEST SUBMARINE DISASTER.



The top picture is a photograph of the British steamer "Persia" which was sunk by a submarine. The small picture on left is that of American Consul McNeely who, it is feared, lost his life. The map shows the position in which the submarines have been working of late.

The "Ancona" was sunk on November 7. The Japanese boat "Yasaka" on December 21. The French liner "Ville de la Ciotat" on December 24. The "Persia" on December 30, and "Glengyle" on January 3.



# RUSSIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES BEYOND THE STRIPA RIVER

**Offensive of Austria Was Turned Into a Defensive Action  
After Russia Had Repulsed Effort to Straighten Their  
Line—Central Allies Planning an Attack on Saloniki.**

London, January 3.—The latest despatches from the southern extremity of the Russian front indicate that heavy fighting is continuing, with the Russian army of General Ivanoff gaining ground. One correspondent reports that these operations began with an offensive movement on the part of the Austrians designed to straighten their line, and that after repulsing this attack the Russians assumed the initiative. It is evident the Russian advance has now extended a considerable distance beyond the Stripa River.

In other despatches it is asserted that two great offensive actions clashed the Russians having advanced as a threat against the Teutons in their Balkan operations, while the Austrians and Germans felt the necessity of improving their positions against the attack expected from General Ivanoff early in the spring. Whatever may be the facts of the case, there is no doubt the result of these operations will have an important effect on the Balkan campaign, especially in their influence on the future plans of Roumania.

It is reported with increasing frequency that the central powers are planning an attack on Saloniki, but they are said to be experiencing difficulties with Bulgaria which, according to these reports, does not wish to participate in such a campaign unless it promises something more than expulsion of the Allies from Saloniki.

In Athens anxious thought is being given to the seizure of the Consuls representing Germany and her allies at Saloniki. It is expected that so far as Greece is concerned the incident will be closed with the release of the Consuls under safe conduct. While requesting some such action by the Entente powers, Greece also has protested to Germany against the aeroplane attack on Saloniki. Germany and her allies denounce the arrest of the Consuls as a violation of international law, while Bulgaria already has retaliated by arresting the French vice-consul at Sofia.

Britain awaits with the greatest interest details regarding the bill for compulsory military service which Premier Asquith will introduce in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

It is announced that Ireland will come within the scope of the bill.

Opposition to the measure, according to some morning newspapers, probably will be divided into two parties, one opposing conscription in any form and the other, while admitting the necessity of some kind of compulsion, opposing enlargement of the army.

## BULGARIANS EXCITED OVER RECENT ARRESTS

Amsterdam, Jan. 3.—A message from Sofia, Bulgaria, states that public opinion has been excited by the arrest of the German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian consuls at Saloniki by General Sarrail, the French commander. The Bulgarian cabinet is said to have decided as a reprisal to arrest all officials remaining in the legations of Great Britain, France and Serbia, and hold them until the Bulgarian consul and his staff have been released.

A despatch from Berlin on Sunday said that the Bulgarian government had arrested the French vice-consul at Sofia as a measure of retaliation.

## DIRECT COMMUNICATION OPENED WITH TURKEY

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 3.—The bridge across the River Save, near Belgrade, was opened Thursday, according to a telegram from Vienna, and direct railway communication was thus re-established between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey. Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, assisted at the opening ceremony and afterward visited Belgrade where the normal life of the city has been resumed, most of the inhabitants having returned. The Archduke later visited King Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Semendria.

# SALONIKI DOES NOT EXPECT EARLY ATTACK

**Teutonic Forces are Not Yet  
Strong Enough**

## QUARTER OF MILLION ON GREEK FRONTIER

**Allied Aviators Dropped Bombs  
on Doiran and Chevgell With  
Good Result**

*Special to the Evening News.*

Athens, Dec. 29.—"Hestia" learns from Saloniki that the French military circles do not expect an early German attack, as Von Mackensen's army has not sufficient numbers to take this action. The Allies expect to be in the trenches until the spring when, if they are reinforced they will be able to take the offensive.

According to authoritative information the forces on the Greek frontier number 150,000 Bulgarians, 100,000 Germans and Austrians.

According to a Salonika dispatch Allied aviators dropped bombs on Bulgarian camps at Doiran and Chevgell. They are reported to have killed a number of the troops, blown up munition depots, and stopped the work of restoring the railway.

A Bucharest telegram states that the Bulgarians are fortifying the whole of the Roumanian frontier, they have already dug twelve lines of trenches.

DEC 29

## RUSSIA MADE MANY ATTACKS

*By Canadian Press.*

Berlin, Dec. 29.—The Czernowitz (Bukowina) correspondent of the Tageblatt sends the following:

The Russians have made eight attacks against the Austrians on the Bessarabian border since Christmas night. Despite a tremendous expenditure of ammunition and men the attacking forces have not yet succeeded in breaking through the lines. Every time the weakened columns of the Russians succeeded in reaching the Austro-Hungarians they were repulsed. The Russians maintained a gun fire for twenty-five hours which was audible in Czernowitz.



JAN 6 1916

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# EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN IN GREAT BATTLE

**Fighting Near the Roumanian Frontier Grows in Intensity and is Assuming Great Ferocity—Guns Can be Heard 36 Miles Away—German Trenches Are Surrounded by 24 Deep Electrically Charged Barbed Wire Entanglements—British Submarine Sunk.**

Paris, Jan. 6 (Delayed).—Fighting on the Russian front near the Roumanian frontier is fast growing in intensity and assuming great ferocity, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Havas Agency in a despatch dated Wednesday.

Despatches from Kiev declare that the noise of cannon can be heard along a distance of thirty-six miles and that windows in all the villages in this region have been broken by the concussions. The battle is raging with particular fury on the Tarnopol-Trembowla front, where more than 800,000 men, with 3,500 cannon are incessantly engaged. Long Austro-German Red Cross trains are leaving this front daily for more remote and thinly populated towns where hospitals have been organized.

Wounded Russian officers report that consequences of this battle already are being shown in certain sectors by the blowing in of first line German trenches and the slow but irresistible progress of Russian forces. The same officers tell of enormous difficulties the Russians have had to surmount on this front, where entanglements of barbed wire are often but twenty-four deep and charged with powerful electric currents supplied from station especially erected.

As immediate approach to these entanglements is impossible, the Russian soldiers have invented the following method of surmounting the difficulty. Good marksmen fling rocks with hooks at the ends over the barbed wire, then pull until they have broken one of the lines of wire and continue the method until the whole entanglement is removed.

decoration was given for some unusual act of gallantry.

Standing at one side were widows, orphans, fathers and mothers of soldiers who had fallen and whose deeds were recognized by declaration after their death. The crosses and medals were presented to the kinspeople of these soldiers. General Cousin addressed words of consolation to each and affectionately embraced the children.

## KING OF SAXONY

### LIKELY TO ABDICATE

Paris, January 3.—"A report is current that King Frederick August of Saxony is considering the idea of abdicating in favor of his eldest son, Prince George," says the Journal. In a despatch from Basel, "owing to the growing discontent of the population which on several occasions has taken the form of hostile demonstration against the King. There is no confirmation of this report."

Peking, Jan. 3.—Yuan Shi Kai celebrated the new year to-day with a reception to all the members of the diplomatic corps. The reception was identical with those of former years. Yuan Shi Kai was announced as President. He sat and talked informally with the Ministers, avoiding mention of the monarchy.

## CANADIAN SURGEON CHARGED IN LONDON

**Robert Simpson Arrested for Stealing Hundred Thousand Dollars From Manitoba**

*By Canadian Press.*

London, Dec. 20.—Robert Mills Simpson, a surgeon serving with the Canadian forces in France, was remanded in Bow Street Court to-day on the charge of stealing and receiving \$100,000, the property of the province of Manitoba. Simpson, who was in the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel when arrested at Folkestone, said the matter was purely political.

## BULGARIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT MUTINIED

Paris, Dec. 20.—The eleventh Bulgarian infantry regiment stationed at Gumultzina, Bulgaria, has mutinied, according to information reaching the Athens correspondent of the Petit Journal.

## BRITISH RED CROSS BENEFIT IN PARIS

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, Dec. 20.—The President and Mme. Poincare and many other prominent persons attended a performance today at the Opera House by the Russian Ballet, which is to appear at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. The company appeared for the benefit of the British Red Cross. It is to sail for America Saturday on the steamship La Fayette.

## MONTREAL MAN GETS COMMISSION

**Private Robertson is Made Lieutenant in Royal West Surrey Regiment**

*Canadian Associated Press.*

London, Dec. 28.—It is officially gazetted that E. Parker is made lieutenant of the Ninth Reserve; N. H. Ferguson a captain of the medicals; H. C. Caldwell, quartermaster of the Dental Corps; Gunner Hart, artillery, to lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery; Pte. Coomber, infantry, lieutenant Garrison Artillery; Pte. Robertson, of Montreal Regiment, lieutenant in the Royal West Surreys; Pte. Jackson, of the Mounted Rifles, lieutenant in the Seaforths.



## FRANCE SENDS FOOD TO SERBIA

*By Canadian Press.*

Brindisi, Jan. 6.—The French relief mission sailed for Albania today, taking food and clothing for the Serbian orphans.

## WILL CROWN FERDINAND EMPEROR OF MACEDONIA

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, Jan. 6 (Delayed.—Announcement is made by the Bulgarian Journal Narodni Prava of Sofia, according to a despatch from Athens to the Havas Agency, that after the holidays King Ferdinand will visit Uskup, Veles, Prilep and Ochrida and will be crowned Emperor of Macedonia at Monastir.

Despatches from Sofia represent Premier Radoslavoff as assuring the representatives of the Agrarian party that Greece never will permit the Allies to disembark troops at Kavala.

## BELGIAN BOMB- THROWERS SUCCESES

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, January 6.—(Delayed.)—The following official statement was issued tonight by the Belgian War Office:

"Artillery fighting has been very active especially in the regions of Dixmude, Noordschoote and Steenstraete. Our batteries are successfully opposing the enemy's bomb throwers in action in the region of Poesele."

## SEND PRISONERS TO AUSTRALIA

London, Jan. 7.—Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons today that it had been decided to deport to Australia all prisoners of war, including women and children, now interned at Hong Kong.

## INSPECTED FINDS IN AUSTRIAN CONSULATE

Paris Jan. 7.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens dated Wednesday, says:

"Journalists were invited to-day to visit the Austrian consulate at Saloniki with the object of personally seeing a dozen dynamite cartridges, a parcel of some unknown explosive and fuses for electric detonators which had been found in the trunk of one of the servants of the consulate.

"This find follows the discovery in the same place of 180 Mauser rifles, 150 revolvers, 2,000 Turkish flags, 2,000 arm bands showing a crescent, 50 Turkish uniforms, and 50 filled cartridge cases."

## BRITAIN WOULD DICTATE VERDICT

German Paper Says Trial by  
U.S. Naval Officers Would  
be a Farce

*By Canadian Press.*

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.—The Frankfurter Zeitung commenting on the reply Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to a question in the House of Commons concerning the alleged killing of the crew of a German submarine by the crew of the British patrol boat Baralong, says: "The proposal to bring the Baralong case, together with three incidents where it is alleged German ships violated international law before a tribunal composed of officers of the United States navy, is idle comedy, since such a tribunal would have its judgment dictated to it—namely, the acquittal of the British seamen. Sir Edward Grey's evasions have no other purpose than to conceal the fact that England does not want to punish the murderers."

## WILL NOT USE DERBY SCHEME

Hon. Sir Sam Hughes Considers  
Present Recruiting Scheme  
Good Enough

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—General Sir Sam Hughes gave a flat denial to the Winnipeg report that he had decided to adopt the Lord Derby recruiting plan in Canada.

"I have no such intention," he said. "Our own scheme is good enough for Canada and is getting splendid results."

## WAR MEDALS GIVEN TO 100 FRENCH SOLDIERS

*By Canadian Press.*

Paris, January 7.—(Delayed.)—Four companies of infantry paraded and formed a square in the great quadrangle of the Invalides to-day, arms were presented and trumpets sounded as General Camille Cousin in the name of the French Government bestowed Cross of the Legion of Honor, Cross of War and Military Medals, upon upwards of one hundred soldiers. Each

## ALLIED SOLDIERS FACE HARDSHIPS IN DARDANELLES

Encounter the Most Severe  
Winter Since the  
Crimea

## ENDURANCE OF MEN ASTONISHES OFFICERS

Water in Flooded Trenches  
Frozen Around Soldiers Feet  
Men do Not Complain

*Special to the Evening News.*

London, Dec. 29.—The correspondent of the Standard, at the Dardanelles, records today an increase in the quality and quantity of the Turks' artillery since the opening of the supply route from Germany.

Nevertheless, the damage done hitherto has been only slightly increased, and is not in proportion to the dimensions of the weapons it is believed the Turks are receiving. With men in dugouts solid enough to resist anything but a direct hit, there seems to be no reason to fear the effect of the new German guns and gunners.

The troops have suffered more from the weather than the enemy. Terrible cold rains at the end of November have flooded the trenches thigh high, and it was impossible to light fires.

There was nothing to eat but cold "bully" and damp crackers. Then came the piercing frost, wind, snow, and the water froze around their feet, and drenched their overcoats and the men converted them into boards. Sentries were frozen dead at their posts. It is probably the worst winter the British troops have faced since the Crimea. Officers were astonished at the uncomplaining endurance of the men.

## BRITISH SUB. SUNK OFF COAST OF HOLLAND

*By Canadian Press.*

London, Jan. 7.—The sinking of a British submarine off the coast of Holland was officially announced this morning. The crew were saved.

The Admiralty statement says that the submarine, the name of which is not given, was sunk yesterday, off the Island of Texel, the largest and most southwesterly of the Frisian group. The entire crew, numbering 33, was rescued by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant and brought in the Dutch port of Helder.



# Married Men Will Not be Called Upon for Service Until Single Men Have Gone

Lord Northcliffe's Plot to Bring About a Break in the British Parliament Has Met with Defeat—Premier Asquith Will Keep His Pledge to the Married Men—Six Hundred Thousand Single Men Still to be Enrolled.

By Canadian Press.

New York, Dec. 20.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald his morning cables:

The plot of the Northcliffe press and its puppets in Parliament to wreck the government and precipitate a general election has failed, the cabinet agreeing that the Prime Minister's pledge that the married men who volunteered for the army would only be asked to serve after the single men had been called to the colors, must be redeemed.

Mr. Asquith has decided to press immediate passage of the bill which will force all fit and eligible single men to respond to the country's call for more troops. Single men who have a really valid excuse and those who are members of families in which all or nearly all the bread winners are fighting will be exempted but the others must come.

This is far from the triumph of general conscription advocated by would-be wreckers, but on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread the whimpering press this morning hails the promise of fulfillment of Mr. Asquith's pledge as a great triumph.

There was strong and determined opposition by some members of the cabinet during its protracted session yesterday to even the limited compulsion proposed by the Prime Minister, but it is believed all will solidly support him in Parliament.

It is doubted that there will be any resignations from the cabinet so that the net result is really a victory for the forces which have patriotically supported the government.

There is only one hitch, and that is the proposal that Ireland be excluded from the act in response to the plea of Mr. Redmond that the green isle has been denuded of men, many thousands of whom are with the colors and that enforcement there would result in untold misery. But whatever programme is finally resolved on will be supported not only by the great majority of the members of parliament but, as the Daily Telegraph phrases it, by the whole people of Great Britain, who will do anything, agree to anything and stick at nothing to achieve the only possible end of the war—the complete and overwhelming defeat of the brutal foe.

The parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, which has been consistently anti-conscriptionist, writes this morning:

## Decision To-morrow.

The cabinet council yesterday heard from the Prime Minister the momentous announcement that in his judgment the time had come when steps should be taken to prepare for the conscription of unmarried men who had not attested in the group system under Lord Derby's scheme; in other words, the Prime Minister's pledge to married men who attested is not only to be regarded as binding, but action under it is to be taken forthwith. The cabinet arrived at a decision on the matter at a further meeting to-morrow.

The belief is that on Wednesday next Mr. Asquith will make a declaration of policy in the House of Commons on behalf of the government. He will announce that a bill will be introduced without delay making service in the army obligatory on unmarried men of military age who are not attested under the Derby scheme.

It may be the mere threat of the introduction of the bill will serve to ring the laggards up to the scratch, but, as there is no longer any opportunity of attestation under the group system, presumably the men who now wish to join the army will only be able to do so on the terms of immediate enlistment.

Newspaper stories that the Prime Minister was coerced into an unyielding attitude by the threat of resignation from Mr. Lloyd George are pure fiction. The fact is that Mr. Asquith from the outset was determined to fulfill his pledge, in spirit as well as in letter. His own interpretation of it is far more rigorous than that placed upon it by some of his colleagues in the cabinet. I believe the Asquith pledge of priority for unmarried men was given without previous consultation with the cabinet.

## Want Another Chance.

Though he is bound by it his colleagues are not. Collective responsibility is for collective acts. Some members of the cabinet desired, before breaking with the system of voluntary recruiting, that an effort should be made for the next few weeks to bring into the fold young men who held back, either by a special canvass or a peremptory summons calling upon them to show cause, but it is believed that Lord Derby was strongly averse to any further special effort to bring in the laggards. In this he was supported by the Prime Minister, who feared that by delaying a decision the cabinet would not be solving, but only postponing, diffi-

Mr. Asquith has come definitely, but reluctantly, to the conclusion that for single men who have not volunteered.

ed compulsion is now an unescapable necessity.

The total number of unmarried men who have not attested, as shown by the national register, is 600,000, and includes a very large proportion of defectives. It also comprises many thousands of men engaged in essential industries. In short, not more than one-half of the 600,000 are available for military service. Again, from this remainder of 300,000, large deductions have to be made on account of numerous cases where the son is the breadwinner of the family. The notion that there are vast numbers of "slackers" is unwarranted by the facts. Just as many married men proportionately are not attested as unmarried men.

## Asquith's Trial.

An interesting question arises: Can the unity of the cabinet be preserved in view of the decision which it will be invited to take to-morrow? Mr. Asquith has hitherto shown a marvelous faculty in keeping the cabinet together. Will his talent for conciliation and comprehension be equal to this new strain? If so, it will be little short of a miracle. It is no secret matter that several members of the cabinet who loathe compulsion will only consent to it under the pressure of some overmastering necessity. Mr. Runciman is one of them. He is an intimate friend of Sir Edward Grey and may be influenced by the Foreign Secretary's attitude. It is notorious that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is no lover of compulsion. Mr. McKenna fears, indeed, that we are already taking too many men from industry; but he will not readily part company with Mr. Asquith. Other skeptics on compulsion are Lewis Harcourt, Sir John A. Simon, Mr. McKinnon Wood, and the Lord Chancellor. If Mr. Asquith contrives to keep these colleagues with him it will be a wonderful exploit.

The position of Arthur Henderson in the cabinet will depend on the attitude of the Labor party. He entered the cabinet with the approval of his party and has always regarded himself as the trustee in the cabinet for the Labor interests. Should the Labor party decide to oppose the government bill for compulsory service, Mr. Henderson would doubtless feel it his duty to retire from the cabinet.

## May Mean Election.

So much for the cabinet. What about the House of Commons? Will the compulsory service bill commend itself to a majority in that House? Opposition may be expected from the Irish Nationalists, though they may be placated by the exclusion of Ireland from the conscription scheme. If the Irish do not oppose the bill vigorously the fight will be left to the radical group with the aid of the Labor members. Were the bill presented to the House with the authority of an un-



broken cabinet it would not encounter formidable opposition; but a cabinet cleavage would mean that it would have a difficult passage.

In the event of the bill being impeded by obstructive tactics, the government might feel compelled to appeal to the country.

## CONSIDERS GREEK ATTITUDE SATISFACTORY

By Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 6.—"I do not think the Allies have any reason to regard the situation other than satisfactory," was the reply of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the present diplomatic situation in Greece.

Asked if the seizure of Col. H. D. Napier, former British military attaché at Sofia, and Captain Arthur Wilson from a Greek vessel by a German submarine in the Mediterranean, was a breach of neutrality, Sir Edward said that such action was not contrary to the generally accepted rules of international law.

## NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK OFF ENGLISH COAST

By Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 7.—The Norwegian steamer *Fristjof* Nansen, of Bergen, bound from the coast of Africa for Rotterdam, was sunk in the English channel yesterday. Two of the crew were killed, while the remainder were landed at Deal yesterday. She was 3275 gross tons.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS OCCUPY KASHAN.

By Canadian Press.

London, Dec. 29.—Russian troops have occupied the important Persian town of Kashan and are marching toward Isfahan, according to the Teheran correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

# SINKING OF PERSIA HASTENS RETURN OF PRESIDENT WILSON

New Developments in the International Situation Cause U. S. President to Cut Short His Honeymoon and Return to Washington—American Newspapers Can Find no Excuse for Latest Out

By Canadian Press.

Hot Springs, Va., January 3.—President Wilson will cut short his honeymoon and start back to Washington tonight because of the new developments in the international situation caused by the destruction of the British liner *Persia*.

After Secretary Tumulty, the President's private secretary, had telephoned to President Wilson at Hot Springs early today it was said at the White House that the President was preparing to return probably tomorrow to take charge of the international situation.

It was stated authoritatively that the destruction of the British liner *Persia* with loss of American life and the destruction of the British ship *Glenegyle*, had put such a grave aspect on the relations of the United States with the Teutonic powers that the President considered it necessary to return to the White House at once for conferences with the members of the cabinet to shape the course of the government.

The situation as it exists to-day was described in official quarters as paralleling the crisis which was caused by the sinking of the Arabic close on Germany's assurances in response to the representations of the United States on the destruction of the *Lusitania*.

While American officials are keeping their minds open until they have all the facts in the *Persia* case officially and know whether Americans were endangered in the sinking of the *Glenegyle*, the gravity of the situation is not minimized and the declaration of Baron Zwiendenik, the Austrian Charge, that he was confident the final explanation would be satisfactory has not lessened the tension.

Secretary Lansing announced he had instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to ask the Austrian government for any information which might establish the nationality of the submarine which is said to have sunk the *Persia* and which would give the facts in the case.

One American consul at Alexandria reported that the *Persia* carried one 4.7-inch gun, but did not state where the gun was mounted. This may become a factor in the case. The Hague convention, however, provides that a merchant ship may carry a gun mounted on the stern for purposes of defence without being considered an armed ship. The official view here is that the question of whether a gun was mounted on the *Persia* will depend entirely on where it was placed. If mounted forward, officials realized the Austrian government could contend the *Persia* was armed for destruction of submarines and had instructions to ram or destroy the submersibles. The disposition is not to assign the incident of the gun to a place in consideration of the case until all the facts are known.

## AUSTRIA HAS NO EXCUSE FOR CRIME

By Canadian Press.

New York, January 3.—Following are American newspaper editorial opinions on the destruction of the *Persia*:

The New York World:

"Painful as is the impression created in this country by the destruction of the steamship *Persia*, presumably by an Austrian submarine, what must be the feeling in the Foreign Office at Vienna? If there is excitement here, what must be the consternation there? If we are eager for the particulars, what must be the anxiety of the men who only the day before the perpetration of this awful deed transmitted to the United States a note relating to the *Lincoln* affair so nearly in accord with our demands that they humbly assumed it would close the incident to our satisfaction?"

"In spite of the crazy demand for instant war by a section of the American press almost as blood guilty as the lurking assassins of the sea, it is Austria and not the United States that by every consideration of honor should be looked to for the next move in this wretched business. We have



had the word of a monarchy as proud and punctilious as any in the world that inhumane practices to which we have objected would not be repeated. The good faith of a great nation is involved in this matter and we must in decency await the communications, profoundly apologetic perhaps, which we cannot fail to believe it will make haste to present."

#### Austria May Explain.

The New York Times: "It is surmised, not known, that the submarine that sank the Persia was Austrian. In a sense it will be fortunate if that prove to be the case, for Austria has two avenues of escape from responsibility, while none is open to Germany. Of course, none but a soulless government would permit its navy to continue the work of brutal slaughter while the plaudits which welcomed its promise of discontinuance were still ringing in the air. If the submarine were of Austria's navy, it might be that its commander had been out of reach of fresh instructions from a time later to his government's resolve to punish the Ancona offender. That would explain, it would not excuse, for did not Austria in her note tell us of her respect for the sacred laws of humanity and of her instructions to naval officers in the keeping therewith. There is, too, the conjecture that, fired with the spirit of von Tirpitz, the Austrian navy declines the trammels of obedience to the political department and is carrying on a war of frightfulness in its own free way. That theory calls for no discussion. Neither of these loopholes is open to Germany. Her pledge was given months ago, and she has already given an example of her displeasure at excessive zeal for wanton slaughter. Evidence that the Persia was destroyed by a German submarine would at once make the affair most serious."

The New York Staats-Zeitung: "It is admitted that the Persia was in fact a transport. She had aboard 'many soldiers,' though 'all were travelling as private citizens,' according to Admiralty announcement." The German and Austro-Hungarian governments have stated 'that the sacrifice commandments of humanity must be observed also in war'

"We must wait until we have the full facts of the case at hand before condemning Austria-Hungary or Germany for the sinking of the Persia; but in the meantime we can well ask ourselves if it is not within the right and duties of the Congress to interest itself in the elucidation of certain questions repeatedly brought to the fore by such incidents."

The Boston Globe: "Coming at the first of the New Year and closely following Austria's pronouncement of a more humane submarine policy, the news of the sinking of the Persia and the loss of many passengers is like hearing of the loss of a friend we thought was well on the road to recovery following a long illness. The shock is all the greater. The latest

submarine disaster completely overshadows Austria's friendly note. We care nothing about friendly notes in face of such news. We must, however, be patient. If Germany thinks we no longer remember the Lusitania, or if Austria thinks we are not mindful of our duties and responsibilities, both shall learn that they have made a sad mistake. The Persia may prove to hasten such a day of reckoning."

The Philadelphia Inquirer: "As the details of this latest crime against international law and every instinct of humanity come in, the barbarity of the Persia's submarine assailant becomes as sickening as it is appalling. The President has sent scholarly words across the ocean. We have received scholarly words and beautiful platitudes in reply. Words without deeds are worthless. And that is what is the matter with the government of the United States as represented by Woodrow Wilson."

London, Jan. 3.—An Athens newspaper states that martial law will be declared on January 15, and that the Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to meet on the 17th to ratify the proclamation thereof, according to a despatch received here.

## ONLY ALLIED SHIPS TO LOAD IN ALLIED PORTS

British Chamber of Commerce Will Try to Cripple Enemy's Trade

WILL NEVER BECOME A MENACE AGAIN

By Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 7.—The forthcoming meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce at which it is proposed to form an offensive and defensive trade alliance of the Entente Powers against Germany and her allies will be fraught with the greatest results. The idea is to restrict the coastwise trade of the immense coast lines of Britain, France, Italy, Russia and presumably Japan to vessels flying the flags of the Entente Powers and such neutral ships as may be approved, to the complete exclusion of all German or Austrian vessels. That is to say, none but Allied ships shall load in Allied ports cargo for other than Allied ports.

This scheme, the promoters think, would completely cripple the German mercantile marine and prevent it ever again becoming a menace to British shipping interests.

Here are some of the suggestions which Mr. Samuel has put before the Chambers of Commerce for consideration at the conference:

#### Overseas Dominions to Join.

1. Britain and the overseas Dominions to join and invite commercial representatives of the Entente Powers to meet in conference for the purpose of discussing the position of their trade after the war.

2. Shipping laws governing the British attitude toward the mercantile marine of other powers to be completely remodeled.

3. No ship wholly or partly owned by subjects of a late enemy power shall be allowed to embark or disembark passengers at a British port or at any of the ports of the Entente powers. (This clause is aimed specially at the German trans-Atlantic lines.)

4. A duty of ten shillings per ton gross tonnage to be placed on every ship wholly or partly owned by subjects of a late enemy power entering a port in the British Empire or a port in Dominions of the Entente Powers, entering to escape perils of the sea excepted.

5. The establishment on territory of the Entente Powers of branches or agencies of ship-owning firms whose headquarters or ownership are German or Austrian to be prohibited.

#### REFUSED TO PAY OVER PROFITS TO GERMANY

By Canadian Press.

Paris, December 23.—The directors of a Belgian company owning coal mines in the Far East, having refused to subscribe the surplus profits of the company to the German war loan were made to do so by order of General von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium, according to the Havre correspondent of the Matin. The correspondent adds that General von Bissing has since sequestered the assets of all Belgian companies.

#### "Too Late."

From the New York Herald.

Mr. Lloyd George might find comforting the slumbers of the lone American passenger.

Fort in the discovery that others than the English have been "too late." For instance, if Germany at an earlier stage in the proceedings had discovered that the criminals among the hyphenates were the "enemies of the Fatherland" they are now pronounced, it might have prevented American Americans being so wholeheartedly and so overwhelmingly in favor of Germany's defeat.



# a platoon of 77<sup>th</sup> Ottawa Battalion



## Our Volunteer Roll.

The following members or sons of members of the Church are in training for or serving at the front. Will those of us who stay behind pray earnestly for their safe-keeping:—

### 1st Contingent

Corpl. William Charles Common  
Major Gault McCombe  
Paymaster Sergt. Allan J. McLachlan  
Petty Officer James M. Paul,  
H. M. C. S. Niobe  
Capt. Francis A. C. Scrimger, V.C., M.D.  
William Simpson, Jr.  
Hollis Stevenson

### 2nd Contingent

Co'y-Sergt-Major J. N. Bales, Jr.  
John R. Bales  
John H. Carruthers  
Lieutenant A. Eric Copland  
Fred C. Donald  
Corpl. Arthur C. Drysdale  
J. Arch. Gordon  
Douglas McD. Hains  
Douglas V. Hoskins  
Lieutenant Murdoch Laing  
En Serg-Major E. G. Lidstone  
James D. Munro.

### 3rd Contingent

Ernest B. Archibald, W.O.  
Hillary Bignell  
W. G. Brown  
Lieutenant G. M. Bryce

### 3rd Contingent—Continued

Capt. Duncan Campbell  
Lieutenant Wilson Dunton  
Lieutenant Ed. C. Evans  
Lieutenant Eric B. Finley  
Lieut. W. G. R. Gordon  
Lieut. A. H. Grier  
Lieut. A. E. Grier  
Lieut. C. B. Grier  
Lieut. Wm. W. Haldimand  
Russell Gordon Hutchison  
Capt. Ernest C. Hutchison  
James Rowe Jeffrey  
Sgt. Geo. W. Machan  
Capt. Gordon L. MacGillivray  
John Robert McLeod  
G. A. McLeod  
Lieutenant John MacNaughton  
Corpl. J. E. Lysle Millen  
E. Leslie Millen  
Lorne C. Montgomery  
Henry W. Nesbitt  
Sergt. John Louis A. Robertson  
Colonel C. A. Smart, O.C.  
Lieut. George Russell Starke  
Lieut. J. Joslin Walker  
Gunner Thomas A. Warren  
Lieut. J. Watson Yulle

In the service, but not with the Canadian Contingents:

Capt. Oliver Beeman, K. O. Yorkshire L.I.  
R. M. Campbell, Westminster Dragoons  
C. B. Brown, King Edward Horse  
Robert Mitchell, South Africa Conting.  
Engineer, Lieut. J. Sydney Machan, R. N.  
Lieut. David W. McArthur  
9th Batt. Hants Regiment

Private Stormont L. Scott, Imperial Army Transport Drivers.

## In Memoriam

Staff-Sergeant W. C. Smith

JAN 10 1916




# The BRITISH NAVY

BY A NAVAL EXPERT.



JAN 1916      JAN 30 1916



## Britannia.

Mine were the sons that in warlike mirth  
 Wove with their grey bones over the earth  
 Ways for the passing of countless feet  
 Of the pilgrims of liberty, making sweet  
 Hopes that were dying, joys growing grey  
 In hearts of the dark lands far away  
 With the red, white and blue of my flag unfurled  
 The sons of my lone isle have draped the world.  
 If I only raise my bugle and blow,  
 From the lands of the sun and the deserts of snow  
 With a laugh on their lips,  
 Borne on their ships,  
 They will come, my children over the sea,  
 To the mother they love, to die for me.  
 Sons of my breeding, while we stand together,  
     Brave and true,  
     I and you  
 What care we for weather?  
 Naught can break us,  
 Naught can shake us,  
 War against us hurled  
     Cannot blind us,  
     Can but bind us  
 All hands round the world.



14

OVER the grey waters the destroyer cleaves her way. A mist half hides from the view the most famous vessels in the world—the great ships of the Battle-Cruiser Squadron, which on two occasions have met the enemy. Two of the vessels—the Inflexible and Invincible—indeed bumped into the Germans at another time—off the Falklands; and there was only one German ship left, and that for a short time merely, when they had finished their work. The great gaunt hills encircling the scene are enshrouded in clouds. The ships stand out from the background indistinct and, therefore, all the more menacing—shadows of awful suggestion of power. They look as though they were restrained with difficulty from instantly steaming forth at the rate of an express train to overwhelm the foe. The suggestion rested, indeed, on fact—these long ships form what sailors call the “cat squadron.” It is as though a cat sat over a hole waiting for a mouse to appear and ready to pounce upon it. The battle-cruiser was a stroke of genius—Lord Fisher’s genius. It is the only armored vessel which has badly punished the enemy. These ships combine the speed of a destroyer with the big guns of a battleship. They are, as a famous admiral called them, the armadillos of the Fleet, swift with the power of a hundred thousand horses behind each bow, protected, like the American quadruped, with plates not of bone, but of hardest armor, and able to overtake and gobble up almost anything afloat flying the enemy’s flag.

Approximately six to seven hundred feet long, and from seventy to nearly ninety feet broad—varying according to each particular design—they were built for speed. Any nation can buy guns and armor, but only a rich nation can afford speed. The capital cost is almost prohibitive; the running cost is greater than was ever known before since ships were built. The guns of a battle-cruiser cost about one-fifth of the sum spent upon the engines and boilers to enable her to tear through the water after her quarry at a rate six times greater than that of the old Victory when she brought Nelson back from the West Indies with Villeneuve in chase.

## The Glory of the Race.

Gradually, out of the mist, the forms of nine of these men-of-war loomed, with every suggestion of an awaiting vengeance against the enemy. The Lion, the Tiger, the Queen Mary, the Australia, the New Zealand, and the other ships completed a unique chain. What would Nelson have thought? The Victory cost £100,000 or so, and could move only when the wind was willing. England a century ago was little more than a European Power; today it is the centre of a vast Empire. There on the one hand lay the great man-of-war typifying the British lion, ready to spring forth, and there, on the other, the two ships built and paid for by the great Dominions oversea, and manned in large part by officers and men from those outposts of the Empire. Children used to be told—and may be told today—that if they dug a hole anywhere in the British Isles and went on digging and digging they would eventually come out somewhere near Australia or New Zealand. Yet

1.---“The Cat Squadron.”

JAN 1916



these people who live in the far Antipodes underneath our feet, so to speak, and separated from us by several thousands of miles of tractless ocean—with problems and dangers of their own—have sent their ships to share with British ships the bleak fortunes of the North Sea in winter. When they are asked where their main defence on the sea is to be seen, the inhabitants of Australia and New Zealand must point to the ground and remark "Our ships are underneath there somewhere; we have sent them away." It is a miracle.

Men who could do such an act are no ordinary men; they are statesmen, it statesmen of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. These battle-cruisers, paid for with their money and manned in part by men of their blood, are in the North Sea in obedience to a great principle. They had the prescience to accept it. The vessels are not there to guard the British Isles or shipping in home waters; they are there—in the North Sea—to guard New Zealand, Australia and all the interests of the British people "down under" and elsewhere. That is maritime strategy in excelsis. Small men with a restricted vision would have wanted to keep their ships at home. They would have hugged them on their own coasts. The great people of these great Dominions realized, as Sir Robert Borden realized when there was not a cloud upon the horizon, that the seas are all one and that in concentration of power lies the talisman of victory. These people share with us the pride of descent from the Golden Age when the British Empire had its birth on the sea. "The advantage of time and place in all martial actions," Drake once declared to Queen Elizabeth, "is half a victory." At the right time these ships are in the right place. We who live in the British Isles may well pay our homage to the courage and breadth of perception of those kinsmen, far away in body, but present in spirit, who stand side by side with us on the sea—the North Sea—in defending the world's freedom.

## "The Largest Submarine."

Near by the Lion, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, lay the battle-worn Tiger. Everyone is familiar by this time with the details of the spirited engagement which was fought in the North Sea on Jan. 24 last. The enemy ventured forth—and he has not been seen since—on some mission of mischief, and the Battle Cruiser Squadron leapt out

from Nowhere. Do you remember Newbolt's lines:

"For bragging time was over and fighting time was come,

When Hawke came swooping from the West?"

Thus it was on January 24. The battle cruisers swooped down on the Germans.

are—remarked as he stepped on the deck, "Surely this is the largest submarine which was ever seen. My countrymen, you know, have been assured time and again by the Germans that this ship lies many fathoms deep. How did you get her up?" Today the Tiger bears few of her battle scars; they have been charmed away by deft workmen. Here and there her side armor is slightly dented; Captain Pelly tells you that a shot hit the after-turret, but its effects are hardly noticeable; and you learn of a projectile which found a billet under the conning tower, killing and maiming brave men. That is the extent of the injuries of which the world has heard so much. Battle-worn the Tiger was, but battle worthy she remains, as the Germans may yet learn when her 13.5in. guns again come into action.

Ever on the alert, these leviathans of the Grand Fleet are held on leash, ready to tear through the water and teach the enemy that the traditions of the British navy are still in safe keeping.

British engines and British engineers enabled the foe to be brought within range, and the battle was joined. The Germans wished for no better fate than to get back home. As they raced through the water the British battle-cruisers pounded after them, bringing their more powerful guns to bear with deadly result. The Blucher was sunk; the Derfflinger and Seydlitz were injured. One lucky shot put the Lion out of action, but not before the Germans had been mauled.

The enemy has told the world that the Tiger went to the bottom of the North Sea. During my visit to the Grand Fleet I visited the Tiger. A Dutch journalist, with a sense of humor, who was in my company—we want Holland to know the things that



## 2.--The Battle Squadron.

ANOTHER scene in the spectacle which British sea power presents. This time it is a battle squadron. It consists of eight vessels, and the very names are eloquent. It is an Imperial squadron, though paid for by the people of the British Isles. The names of the ships are a reminder of the extent of British sway, which fills the Germans with jealousy turned to hatred—the Britannia, the Hibernia, the Africa, the Hindustan, the Dominion, the Commonwealth and the Zealandia, with the King Edward the Seventh at their head, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Edward Bradford, for many years flag-captain to the Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson. They are not defending England only; they are visible emblems of the unity of the Empire, in which the Germans in August, 1914, did not believe. They know better today, and they will know still better tomorrow. These ships are pre-Dreadnoughts, but they are not therefore by any means negligible. Each mount four 12in. guns, four 9.2 in weapons, singly in turrets, and ten 6in. quick-firers. They are well armored, and have a turn for speed in excess of other battle ships of their date. They appeared, in fact, just before the revolutionary Dreadnought. On board the King Edward the Seventh, as one sat at lunch, among the small party of guests of the Vice-admiral, it was difficult to realize that the world was passing through a great crisis; the flagship and her consorts seemed to stand for stability. One looked over the seascape and gained some understanding of the inactivity of the enemy. These ships, though many people in this country may hold them cheap, because they are no longer new, are far in advance of anything the Germans built in the early years of this century before the Dreadnought burst on the scene to their confusion. The Germans put their faith in many small guns; we in fewer big guns of long range. The design of the King Edward is one of many indications of the manner in which our naval authorities out-maneuvred the Marineamt. So let us not forget the power of the King Edward class.

It was difficult, as I have said, to associate the quiet scene round the luncheon table with the times in which we are living. The ships were apparently inert and exercising no influence on the course of events. Who was to know that at short notice they could be away like thunderbolts of destiny? There was nothing to indicate the gunnery practice which goes on from week to week, or the sweeping movements carried out in the North Sea. "We are here today," an officer remarked, in the course of conversation, "but we may be gone tomorrow. Even if the enemy hides behind his minefields and his shore guns, we must be on the move, keeping officers and men accustomed to sea conditions. We do not claim merely

### The Failure of the Germans

The British Fleet cannot hit a target which is never in view, but the Germans cannot hit a target though it be continually presented. When hostilities opened the Germans put faith in submarine and mine. They argued that at the worst—from their point of view—these two agents of destruction, sinister and novel in their latest development, would force the Grand Fleet into activity; at the best, the strength of the Grand Fleet would be worn down by a process of attrition, until at last something approaching equality of naval material would exist. Neither object has been attained. The Grand Fleet has lost not a single armored ship. But, on the other hand, it has been reinforced, and is today stronger, actually and relatively, than when the war opened.

to command the North Sea; we actually exercise command over it, as the Germans well know." One of the Admirals of the Fleet expressed his preference for cruising when the sea was rough. "It keeps us in touch with the element in which we must be prepared to fight and checks any tendency to become fair-weather sailors." If that be the instinct of the British sailor, what must the officers and men of the German navy be thinking as the days pass? The British sailors roam the North Sea; the enemy is imprisoned in the "wet triangle," of which Heligoland is the base, which offers no sea-room. We have all the sea-room the world offers. The contrast is sufficiently effective; it need not be labored beyond this one consideration.



THE BAGDAD RAILROAD ROUTE TO EGYPT.





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**M**ORE and more as the German march to the Golden Horn takes shape in the minds of the military observers of the world it becomes clear that the operation is more than an advance to relieve the hard pressed Turk or crush the offending Serb. It is more than a vigorous thrust to open the Orient Railway and thus unite three Central Powers, increased now by the Bulgarian enlistment. Whether it be a threat or a real purpose, Germany's new operation is directed at Suez and Cairo; is a blow to the Suez Canal, that waterway which in German literature is described as the "Heel of Achilles" of the British Empire.

In London, as in Berlin, the threat is recognized. The reasons for the threat are equally plain. After sixteen months of war Germany has conquered Belgium and occupied a considerable section of Northern France, from which all efforts to expel her have failed. She has conquered Poland and Courland, pushed Russia well within the older Romanoff territories. Both France and Russia have suffered severe blows. But both have escaped decisive defeat, and both are able to keep the field, France with the aid of the British army, Russia with the help of British finance. In addition, the British fleet continues to suffocate German industrial life and interfere with the German food supply.

Unless Great Britain can be brought to desire peace the Germans recognize that the war may be indefinitely prolonged. Such prolongation, on the face of the situation, points to German defeat, because Germany is outnumbered; she is outmanned in wealth and in resources; she is blockaded and her economic life paralyzed; her markets beyond the seas barred, her colonies one by one conquered. She is fighting the fight Napoleon fought, and she knows that all his genius was of no avail against British hostility, because Napoleon could never quite get at Great Britain.

### GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND !

How, then is Great Britain to be wounded; wounded so severely as to bring her to listen to the thought of a peace on German terms? The submarine blockade has failed. The Zeppelin menace has proven empty as a peace producing weapon. The drive to Calais failed a year ago, and there is no hope now of reaching the narrow strait facing Dover. There can be no thought of an invasion of England, because the British fleet remains in being. The sea, as in Napoleon's time remains the bulwark of British homelands.

There remains the chance to strike the British Empire. The remoter colonies are beyond reach, because they lie beyond the seas. But if Germany, having opened the road from Berlin to Byzantium, could officer and munition a strong Turkish army, this might strike at Egypt by way of Suez. True, the attempt was made by a Turkish army early in the war, but it was a raid rather than an invasion, and the army had not been equipped by Germans with the care and completeness required.

A second blow

### WOULD THE THREAT SUFFICE?

Such dire possibilities would, to the German mind, not inconceivably bring the British to terms before the blow fell. Once England felt that Suez was in danger, Egypt in peril, India likely to be cut off from direct communication with Britain, save by the Cape route, England might be willing to listen to the talk of a German peace which left England her empire but insured Germany her place in the sun, both in Asia Minor and in Central Africa. Belgium might be evacuated for the session of the Congo Congo and a France for the surrender of French Congo and a swingeing indemnity. England might be glad of peace at a price in money fixed by Berlin,

more carefully planned, more thoroughly prepared, might carry the Turk across the Suez Canal. To such an invasion the Egyptians would probably respond by an insurrection. The faith of Islam is common to the Turk and the ruling cast of Egypt. Once the masses of the Osmanli, under the Green Banner, entered the ancient land of the Turk and approached the city of the Caliphs, an outburst of religious fanaticism might be expected to sweep before it every vestige of British power. Egypt might be lost in a day and the remnant of British armies driven south upon the Soudan or north to Alexandria and the transports.



But if Great Britain would not yield before the blow fell, could she endure the loss of Egypt, the prospects of an insurrection in India? Would Italy still be for war to the knife when, instead of winning Trieste and Trentino, she stood to lose Tripoli, threatened alike by internal revolt and by Turkish invasion? For France, too, there would be the peril of the Turkish invasion from Tripoli into Tunis and Algeria, a new return of victorious Islam along the road the Arab conquerors took, which led by the shore of the Mediterranean to Spain, across Gibraltar Straits, and only stopped in Southern France.

For many years the Germans have dreamed of harnessing the power of Mahomet to the car of Hohenzollern conquest. They have permitted the Turk to believe, as the Turk believed of that other great monarch, Napoleon, that their Kaiser was a Mohametan. At Tangier and in Jerusalem the Kaiser has spoken words which were intended to stir the hearts of the followers of the Prophet. Half the plan was realized when Turkey enlisted in the Great War; the other half seems to come true, from the German standpoint, now that the railroad runs clear from Hamburg and Brussels to the Golden Horn.

#### THE BAGDAD RAILROAD

For the realization of this dream the Germans have been working in Asia Minor for many years. The great Bagdad railroad, which has filled diplomatic reports and international politics for a decade, has been for the Germans the instrument which, at the appointed time, would respond to their hand and prove the ruin of British imperial hopes. From Scutari, opposite Constantinople, this road has been traced across the highlands of Anatolia to the Taurus Mountains; beneath these mountains, near the famous Cilician Gates, which Alexander passed through on his march to India, which the Persians penetrated in their earlier advances to the west against Greece, the Germans have been tunnelling.

Beyond the Taurus the railroad has been constructed most of the distance to the Euphrates. West of the river a branch connects with the Beirut-Damascus line, and south of this leads the great Mecca Railroad constructed by Abdul Hamid to give him sure control of the Holy Cities of Islam and a fat revenue derived from the pilgrims making their great religious excursion to the City of Mahomet. Far to the south, near the Sinai Desert, the railroad approaches the frontier of Egypt. From this point, it is asserted, the Turks, under German guidance, have already constructed a light railroad in the direction of Suez.

Here, then, is the road which the Germans hope to take; by this route they already see Turkish armies advancing toward Egypt. It is to munition and equip these armies that they have crushed poor Serbia and hacked a way through a second Belgium. No chance has brought them on this new road. It has been prepared through long years.

Accordingly, nothing is more certain than that from out her great resources in men Italy would send huge reinforcements to Egypt, drawing on Britain and France for financial support. What Italy has not yet consented to do in the Balkans she would have to do in Africa, where her own existence would be at stake. Italy, too, would be a vastly closer and easier base for armies in Egypt than Constantinople can prove for the Turks.

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#### ITALY MUST HELP

Such an invasion must enlist Italian aid. Turkish success in Egypt would mean the loss of Tripoli; it would mean that Germany and Austria would find naval bases facing the Italian coast; they might take Derna, Tripoli City; they might take Tobruk; they might flow over into Tunis and take Bizerta. Italy's position in the Mediterranean would be fatally compromised if Germany secured a hold upon the African coast.



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Furthermore, it must be recalled that Turkish man power is not unlimited. The Turks have fought two losing wars in recent years, and in the first Balkan War suffered terrible losses. They have lost very heavily in the recent operations at the Dardanelles and in the Caucasus. It will still be necessary to maintain armies in Gallipoli, about Constantinople, and in the Caucasus. Two or three hundred thousand or more troops might be available for such a venture, but two or three hundred thousand would be an insignificant force in the face of the resources of England and Italy. Even France could still send troops to Egypt, withdrawing Sarraill's army from Serbia.

As to German armies passing through Serbia and approaching Suez, this is a day dream. Officers Germany may still be able to send, but men—that is, masses of men—she cannot. To hack her way through Serbia she has had to abandon the offensive in Russia and assume a complete defensive in the West. Austria, to help in the Southern campaign, has been compelled to weaken her armies facing Italy and Russia. The limit of Austrian and German powers in the matter of numbers has been reached and passed; Germany could not afford to risk a considerable army in an Egyptian venture. This is the judgment of Allied and neutral observers alike.

### TURKEY'S WORK

The campaign against Egypt must be in the main Turkey's work. She can draw on Germany for officers and for the great cannon which have proved so deadly in Russia and in Serbia, although the transport of these to the Sinai peninsula must prove a long and difficult job. The preparation of the campaign must take time, even after the Kaiser enters Stamboul. Offensives of the modern sort are not improvised, particularly at the remoter end of twelve hundred miles of rail and road.

By spring, perhaps materially earlier, the world may expect to hear of a Turkish army under German officers approaching the Suez Canal. But it will meet great British armies and not impossibly Italian armies. It will have to advance over ground which for many months the British have been fortifying, a portion of which about the canal has already been flooded and rendered impassable. It will have to meet armies supplied by railroad lines at their rear and with every advantage for munitioning and feeding.

The outcome of such a campaign is, of course, to be decided on the battlefield, but no one can mistake the fact that out of every ten chances nine rest with the British, even if they have to face a local insurrection in their rear, for, heavily garrisoned as Egypt is, an insurrection could not give much trouble or last long.

Conceivably Egypt might be conquered, the Turks might overflow into Italian and French North Africa—for all three Mediterranean powers this would be a

In attacking Egypt Germany is striking at the very heart of the British Empire. Success means, if not the end of the empire, the constitution of a permanent menace and not improbably the beginning of the end. It means the ruin of British prestige in the Near and Far East. It means the supremacy of Germany in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The war has become a duel between Germany and Great Britain, as it was bound to become when Russia was defeated last summer. Russia will come back—nothing is surer. France will continue to hold the lines in the West, and she can match man for man all the Germans can now put on this front, even if the British army is materially reduced in Flanders. But she can do no more. She cannot win alone; she cannot even free her own territory.

terrible disaster; but would it bring them to their knees? This seems unlikely.

### ENGLAND CANNOT STOP

The plain truth is that the German idea is so sound in its fundamental conception that Great Britain cannot make peace while any part of it remains realizable. German supremacy in Asia Minor and in Syria would mean that sooner or later the fight for Suez and India would have to be fought. If Germany held Constantinople, Bagdad and Jerusalem, nothing is more certain than that eventually she would push over and attack Egypt. Two great powers could not occupy these adjoining sections of the earth and not ultimately fight for supremacy.



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But if the war be protracted through another summer the numbers of the Allies are bound to tell. At whatever rate of exhaustion you choose to estimate the casualties of the fighting nations, Germany and her allies are outnumbered two to one, and are losing almost at the same pace as their opponents. Some time the supply must give out. If Germany's foes lose courage or hope first they will lose the war. They may lose it by decisive defeat, but this is now utterly unlikely.

### A DRAMATIC THREAT

To the neutral observer the present German offensive must seem in no small part a dramatic, but, from a military point of view, an unpromising venture. It serves to fire the German imagination; it may serve to discourage and break the Allies. But Germans will not forever endure the extension of their lines by invasions that bring only casualties and no peace, and, even if they would, the numbers are limited.

I share the belief of many other writers that the arrival of the Kaiser at Constantinople will be the signal for an outburst of peace agitation wherever German influence can operate. I believe that the terms proposed by the Germans will include the evacuation of France and Belgium and of all Russia, save perhaps Courland and Poland. But they will include the hegemony of the Balkans, the right to reorganize Turkey, and huge indemnities; without these Germany is bankrupt.

If these terms are rejected by the Allies there will probably be a campaign against Egypt, but I do not believe the Germans now expect to make such a campaign. Everything points to a belief on their part that they can achieve peace with this success in the Balkans realized. Readers must see in this programme a complete repetition of the Japanese course which terminated at the Peace of Portsmouth—a peace in which the victor agreed to all the things that he had declared he would not accept, because his internal condition made peace necessary. But Japan kept what she had won and won what she had fought for. This is the German hope and expectation, and Germans the world over believe that, with the Turkish armies leveled at Egypt and the British Empire threatened, Great Britain will be ready to make peace, with or without her allies, who must follow her course if she quits.

Just this is what the campaign in the Near East seems to mean. It is Germany's third bid for a decision; she is now striking at England as she struck first at France and then at Russia. Can Great Britain endure the shock as the French and Russians did? This is the new problem.

JAN 6 1916



# Holiday Greeting



## GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAM

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

1 1/0 -AB-C- 15 cable cable cable -

Liverpool Dec 23-15

Leo Alfred B Evans .

325 Peel Street,

Montreal .

Merry Christmas to All .

Edward C Evans

825AM

Received  
on 24<sup>th</sup> Dec 1915

JAN 1 1916

G.N.W. TEL. BRANCH  
150 PEEL STREET  
PHONE UPT. 1108



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JAN 6 1916

# THE QUESTIONS OF A HESITATING CANADIAN AND THE ANSWERS OF A CANADIAN WHO BELIEVES THAT THIS IS "OUR WAR"

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Question. What nation caused the Great War?

Answer. Germany, which declared war on Russia and France at the very moment when Russia and Austria were apparently settling their disputes.

Q. What was Germany's object?

A. Beyond doubt to crush France, so that she would no longer be a first-class power; to curb Russia, so that she could not interfere with Germany's plans for an extension of her power southwards through the Balkans to Turkey and Asia Minor; by a successful war against these two nations to make more possible a long-contemplated attack on the British Empire; and, as a final result, place herself in the position of being, by sea and land, the ruler of the world.

Q. Why should Germany seek the destruction of the British Empire?

A. Because this Empire, more than any other nation, stood between Germany and the realization of her dream of being the greatest world power. Britain's colonies were the envy of Germany. Britain's navy ruled the seas. To secure the colonies, the navy must be defeated. **Germany was determined on being not only the greatest military power, but also the greatest naval one. She sought to be the world's dictator.**

Q. But England was not attacked. Why did she not keep out of the War?

A. For many reasons she could not. Duty to France compelled her to come to the help of that nation, which had taken its fleet from the English Channel to help defend British interests in the Mediterranean. If France were conquered, Germany could take possession of parts of the French coast, from which she could threaten England. The invasion and occupation of Belgium, in the face of Germany's guarantee of the neutrality of that country, was so gross a violation of a treaty between Britain and Germany, and gave such clear evidence of what would be England's fate if Germany ever had the power, that England was forced in self-defence to draw the sword. But more than that: **England**







# NEW TAXATION IS BERLIN'S BIG PROBLEM TODAY

Ministry at Sea to Secure a Balance in Ordinary Budget of Empire

MAY ADOPT MONOPOLIES

Federal States Staunchly Opposed to Invasion of Direct Tax Field—Interest on New War Debt Calls for 1,500,000,000 Marks

Berlin, via London, January 10.—The announcement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial Treasury, of the forthcoming new taxation measures necessary to secure a balance in the ordinary budget of the Empire has not yet been followed by any authentic information concerning the nature of the new taxes and the amount necessary to be raised. This problem apparently has not been settled even in the ministry itself, and no proposals have yet been submitted to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag.

Certain declarations from financial authorities of the individual states of the Empire and other intimations appearing in the newspapers indicate that the Empire probably will not attempt to invade the field of direct taxes, which heretofore, under the German taxation system, has been regarded as the exclusive province of the Federal States, both Saxon and Bavarian finance departments having come out with the flat declaration that such a project cannot be entertained. Both these states, which, after Prussia, are the most important in the Empire, go on record as not opposed to the establishment of Government monopolies, and probably this will be the method adopted.

A second expedient may be in the levying of contributions by individual states towards the Imperial expenses, although the amount which could be raised thereby would not be proportionately large.

Secretary Helfferich intimated in the Reichstag that resort would probably be taken to indirect taxes and "taxes on trade."

The financial writers assume under the first category would come excise and taxes on articles of luxury, but the proposed tax on trade remains an unknown quantity. The mere suggestion that a tax on telegrams may be intended is sufficient to evoke strong criticism from the newspapers, already groaning under the weight of the war news service. The secretary's proposal will probably include some measures not mentioned up to the present, since the sources above detailed would not be sufficient to raise the extra revenue needed. The interest service alone on the new war debt embraced by the three war loans and outstanding treasury certificates at 5 per cent. calls for 1,500,000,000 marks, or, if the war credits are voted in the Reichstag, 40,000,000,000 may be taken as the basis.

Finance Minister von Breuning, of Bavaria, is quoted in the Tageblatt on the proposed new taxation as saying:

"A change in the taxation principles which reserve direct taxes to industrial states has not been suggested in Government circles. No financial expert would even contemplate such a possibility, which would spell ruin for the Federated states. Even a material increase in matricular contributions, could not be contemplated, since most of the individual states have already foreseen the necessity of increasing direct taxes 20 per cent., or more, to balance their own budgets, and if it should be necessary to carry an additional heavy burden for the Empire, the income and other direct taxes would become virtually confiscatory."

"The Empire must find other sources of extra income, such as the establishment of monopolies, or some measure which I am not at liberty to mention."

The Saxon standpoint, as indicated in an obviously inspired despatch from Dresden, is that no change can be made in the financial system assigning direct taxation to the states and indirect taxation to the Empire. Proposals for monopolies have not yet been submitted to the Saxon Ministry, but the Government is favorably disposed in principle to such a method of raising Imperial revenue. An increase in the matricular contributions, adds the despatch, is regarded as certain, but there is no indication as to the amount.

## NAVAL OFFICER GOT 67 TRAWLERS

Suspicious Aroused on First Visit to German Fleet, but Waited for Grand Coup

SPIRIT IS MAGNIFICENT

New York Merchant Saw Pathetic Sights in London and Paris, but Heard No Talk of Peace

New York, January 9.—Below, a New York merchant, with a branch office in Liverpool, who arrived in New York yesterday on the Adriatic, told of the recent capture of sixty-seven German steam-fighting trawlers by the strategy of a British naval officer. The captured fleet is now at anchor at Dover.

"About 4 month ago," he said, "the commander of a destroyer which had been out to the North Sea fishing fleet found three German fishing trawlers on the ground with the British and French boats. He went on board to see if they had any arms, and, finding nothing suspicious, he told their skippers to go ahead. Three days later he picked up the fleet again, and found eleven German there instead of three, and reported his former programme. Three weeks later the same commander found that the number of German trawlers had increased to fifteen, and still he did not interfere, although he made sure they were not armed. On December 29, the commander, leading a squadron of five destroyers, visited the North Sea fishing fleet, and captured sixty-seven trawlers, which were taken into Dover. I do not know what the value of the vessels is, but they will be very useful to the Admiralty for mine-sweepers. The cargoes of fish brought \$15,000 at Dover."

"I asked the commander why the British and French fishermen permitted the Germans to fish on their ground, and he replied that, by international agreement fishermen had been immune from attack until the present war started."

W. W. Price, a New York broker, who returned on the Adriatic from a visit to Paris and London, said he left the French capital on December 27. He met several Americans, but did not hear anything about the warnings said to have been sent to passengers intending to sail on the Lafayette.

"Americans who wish to learn what this war really means to the people of the belligerent nations," he continued, "should take a trip to Europe now. The daily sight in Paris of the wounded, maimed and blind officers and men in the streets is the most pathetic spectacle I have ever seen. London is more depressing even than Paris on account of the darkness of the streets and the fog, with its accompaniment of drizzling rain. I have been going to Paris yearly for the last twenty-five years, but never imagined that it would be possible to see the once gay city in such a pathetic state."

"The same spirit of the British and French people under all their trouble is really magnificent and they have only one idea, from the highest to the lowest—to go on with the fight, no matter how long it lasts. There is no talk of peace."

## MASS AROUND MONASTIR

Concentration of Teuton Force There Confirmed

Paris, January 9.—A despatch to the Temps from Salonika says:

"The concentration of Austro-German troops around Monastir is confirmed. The Bulgarian forces massed in the region of Gjevelli, Dolran Strumitsa and Petrich, are estimated at five or six divisions."



JAN. 1916



A GERMAN PICTORIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE USE OF POISON-GAS: AN ENEMY DRAWING OF CANADIAN TROOPS "GASSED" AT ST. JULIEN.

## GERMAN-CANADIAN CORPS Proposal to Raise Battalion for Overseas

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, January 9.—That a battalion of Canadians of German descent be raised to fight for Canada at the front is the suggestion which has been made to the Minister of Militia and is now being considered by him. There are at present numbers of such men among the ranks of Canadian soldiers at the front, and they have done splendid service.

The chief intelligence officer with the first contingent is a German-Canadian, whose father was a German army officer and whose mother was the daughter of an Austrian general, with three brothers fighting in the Austrian ranks today. Her son in the Canadian army has already been decorated for good service.

## EVACUATION OF PENINSULA IS NOW COMPLETE

All Guns and Howitzers Saved  
With Exception of Seventeen  
Worn-out Weapons

TOTAL LOSS, ONE WOUNDED

General Monro Pays Tribute to  
Generals Birdwood and  
Davies and Admiral De  
Robeck for Success of  
Great Undertaking

London, January 9.—It is officially announced that the complete evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula has been successfully carried out.

General Sir Charles Monro, according to the official statement, reports that only one British soldier was wounded in the evacuation, that there were no casualties among the French and that all the guns were saved except seventeen worn-out ones, which were blown up.

The official communication issued this evening says:

"General Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out.

"All the guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen worn-out guns, which were blown up before leaving by us.

"Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file wounded.

"There were no casualties among the French.

"General Monro states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral De Robeck and the Royal Navy."

## DRIVEN OFF, SAY TURKS

Claim British Lost Heavily in  
Great Battle

Amsterdam, via London, January 9.—The British, as a result of a violent battle, have completely evacuated Seddul Bahr, with great losses, says a despatch from Constantinople. Not a single man remained behind.

The despatch adds that newspaper reports from the Dardanelles say the Turkish troops have completely driven the French and British from Seddul Bahr, and that Gallipoli Peninsula "is now clear of the enemy."

Constantinople, January 9, via London.—Effective work by Turkish artillery in bombarding allied positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported in the Turkish official statement issued today by the War Office. The statement says:

"On the Dardanelles front Thursday night there was rather brisk bomb-fighting on our right and left wings. On Friday our artillery for some hours at intervals violently shelled hostile trenches opposite our right wing, causing heavy damage. In the centre, our artillery and our bombs destroyed some hostile trenches and bomb and mortar positions. On our left wing there was a fierce artillery duel. Two cruisers, a monitor and four torpedo craft assisted the enemy's land batteries.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon our shells caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy's camp near Teke Burnu.

"On the night of Thursday our batteries in the Narrows effectively shelled the enemy's camp near Seddul Bahr, and on Friday the enemy's batteries in the region of Teke Burnu. The enemy's Seddul Bahr batteries and a cruiser and a monitor anchored near Teke Burnu replied unsuccessfully. On Saturday our Anatolian batteries effectively shelled the harbors at Seddul Bahr and Teke Burnu.

"A group of hostile troops is in the valleys near Kere Vizzere and Mor-toltman."

## STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN

From Firing of First Shot in  
February, 1915

With the withdrawal of the British and French forces from the southern tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, following the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla Bay positions on the western coast in the middle of December, there has come to an end a movement which was begun with expectations of achievements which would have a great bearing on the outcome of the war.

The chief military purpose of the Dardanelles campaign, which was begun in February, 1915, with the bombardment of Turkish forts at the entrance to the Straits by Entente Allied warships, was the capture of Constantinople and the opening of the Bosphorus, which connects the Mediterranean with the Black Sea, so that Russia might have an avenue for the receipt of arms and ammunition, and also for the exportation of Russian grain. For England success meant the prevention of another Turkish invasion of Egypt, and the permanent safety of the Suez Canal, and England's communications with India.

Politically a victory was expected to have a powerful effect upon the then three still neutral Balkan states, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania, whose political status has for generations leaned with that of Turkey in the changing scale of Balkan politics. It was cited the possibility, now negated by Bulgaria's entrance into the war, of preventing the establish-



ment of a Balkan link between the Central Powers and Turkey, and also of the possible opening of a land route to India, an ambition with which the English have long credited Germany.

#### FIRST STORM OF CRITICISM.

In October, after the successful invasion of Serbia by the Teutons and the Bulgars, and the reports that German ammunition was on its way to Turkey, a storm of bitter criticism of the Government's Dardanelles' campaign broke loose in England. Sir Edward Carson, attorney-general, resigned from the cabinet because of a disagreement with his colleagues over the campaign. It was said, and Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, the principal target of attack, also resigned. Churchill placed some of the blame on the shoulders of Admiral Lord Fisher, first sea lord. There was also a complete reorganization of the French Cabinet, which was generally attributed to the Balkan-Dardanelles situation.

The sending of the fleet to force the Dardanelles without the co-operation of the land forces was generally conceded to have been the big initial blunder of the campaign. The inadequacy of the land forces when they were sent was criticised as another. The Government's assailants said the campaign should have been delayed until better preparations could be made. Some thought the result would have been different had the attack been launched immediately upon the declaration of war with Turkey.

Apologists for the Government pointed to the fact that at least a large Turkish army had been prevented from operating elsewhere, particularly in Egypt and the Caucasus. They argued, also, that the Balkan situation might have developed much sooner had the effort not been made when it was.

The campaign was marked by three major operations, one by the fleet alone, and two by the land forces, assisted by the fleet. The net result was the conquest of the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula for a distance of three miles and a narrow segment of its middle western coast, about twelve miles in length and hardly a mile deep.

#### FIRST NAVAL DISASTER.

The first disaster came March 19, when mines blew up the French battleship Bouvet and the British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, while they were attempting a dash for the Narrows, the fortifications of which they had been bombarding for several weeks. Several other vessels were damaged at the same time and the fleet withdrew to the Aegean Sea. On the same day it was announced that Admiral Carden, the British commander, had been replaced by Admiral De Robeck.

Admiral De Robeck continued the bombardment, with an occasional dash into the straits by the ships, until April, but it was not productive of any great results, according to accounts from the Turkish side. The Turks, however, reported that with their mobile batteries of heavy cannon they were able to damage many more allied vessels.

Naval forces were landed March 24, at Seddul Bahr, the tip of the peninsula, but they were not strong enough to hold their positions, though they destroyed the fortifications. Allied troops for a landing came April 26, but meantime the British battleship Triumph had been sunk and the submarine E-15 went aground and fell a victim to Turkish fire.

London. The command of General official station, relatively small in (Sunday). read, at Seddul Bahr April

There was landed on the Asiatic Armentieros stayed only three days, made use of subsequently formed the and artillery, the British on Seddul while the general bombardment of Turk positions by the battleships was resumed.

Early in May other British troops landed on the north side of the peninsula, near Avl Burnu, which afterward came to be known as Anzac Cove. The name was taken from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, which comprised the landing forces. Their object was to cross the peninsula, and cut the communications of the Turkish divisions at Seddul Bahr and storm the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli side of the narrows, thus opening the way for the safe entrance of the British fleet. They sustained terrible losses during the landing and the troops found themselves in a sort of bowl whose rocky brim bristled with machine guns. It was a case of entrenchment immediately, and almost from that moment the fighting settled down into trench warfare, which was maintained until August 6, when reinforcements landed, again with great casualties, in the famous Anzac and Suvla Bay positions.

The veteran Anzac troops won a victory, capturing the Turkish positions before them, but the failure of one of the divisions of the Suvla Bay expedition to accomplish the task assigned to it prevented them from driving it home. General Hamilton, in a recent report, said this operation failed partly through the use of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The British succeeded in effecting a junction of their forces, but gained no great military advantage. The fighting here has been described as the most awful of the war, both sides suffering tremendous losses.

On November 2 Premier Asquith told Parliament that the Dardanelles campaign had been a failure. Up to December 9 the total British casualties on the peninsula were 114,555 men killed, wounded or missing.

The losses in the evacuation of the Suvla Bay and Anzac regions were declared by the British at the time to have been only three men wounded, making the total casualties in leaving the peninsula four men.

#### AIR DUEL AT SALONIKA

##### Two German Taubes Encounter French Aeroplane

London, January 9.—The account of an aerial duel between a French aeroplane and two German taubes is contained in a despatch from Salonika to Reuter's Telegram Company. The despatch, which was dated January 7, says that the French aeroplane was returning from a reconnoitering trip over the enemy lines when it was overtaken by the taubes. The French

machine opened fire with a rifle, the German gunners replying with a machine-gun.

While the aerial duel was going on, anti-aircraft guns below opened fire. The French aeroplane was damaged by a bullet and compelled to alight, the pilot being wounded in the descent. This probably gave rise to an earlier report that a taube had been brought down. The German machines were compelled to retire by the splendid fire of the anti-aircraft guns, which grouped shells all around them. A number of bombs were dropped on both French and British camps, but no damage beyond a few casualties resulted.

## BRITISH EFFORTS GLADDEN FRANCE

### Failure of Recent German Attack Tells the Story of Army's Efficiency

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Paris, January 9.—The year 1916 has already cheered Paris. There has been a noticeable change in public sentiment since Christmas. The decline in mark exchange is prominently featured by the press as the first positive sign of German exhaustion. The Russian offensive, coupled with the more favorable situation at Salonika, is considered hopeful, while the prospect of the adoption of conscription by Great Britain is welcomed as finally giving the lie to the German assertion that she is saving herself at the expense of her allies. Reports also filter through from the front that the British are now adequately trained, equipped and fully reliable.

Here is an extract from a private letter from a French officer, who has been at the front since Charleroi, and is now holding an important position near the allied junction point north of Arras:

"We are delighted by the enormous progress of the British in recent months. It is now a wonderfully organized army, composed of the finest elements. A fortnight ago the enemy attacked them with a great volume of gas, the attack lasting three hours and being followed by a heavy cannonade, but their protective measures were so effective that the Germans had hardly left their trenches before they received a withering fire and the assault literally melted away. The British had only thirty put out of commission by the gas, all being men whose hoods had been torn by bullets, a proof of the deadliness of the gas and the efficacy of the hoods. We all now have the utmost confidence in our Allies, who work desperately hard and have improved proportionately."





ATINERS.  
Opposite  
Phillips Square  
A Six Part Picture  
Brown's  
IFT

JAN 9 1916

# BATTLESHIP KING EDWARD VII. SUNK

Not a Life Lost When She Hits  
Mine in a Heavy  
Sea

London, January 9.—Announcement is made tonight of the loss of the battleship King Edward VII., which has been blown up by a mine. The British chief official statement on this subject does not reveal the scene of the disaster, and merely says that it occurred in a heavy sea, despite which the entire crew was saved before the ship went down.

The sinking of the King Edward VII. was announced by the Admiralty in the following statement:—

"H. M. S. King Edward VII. has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy seas she had to be abandoned and sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company was taken off without any loss of life. Only two men were injured."

The King Edward VII. was completed in 1905. It had a displacement of 16,350 tons, with engines of 18,000 horse-power and a developed speed of 19½ knots. Its length was 425 feet, beam 78 feet, and draught between 26 and 27 feet. It had 9 inches of steel armour, carried 8 12-inch and 18 smaller quick-firing guns. It cost £1,473,000.

London, January 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Chatham says that a trainload of men from the sunken battleship King Edward VII. arrived there Sunday afternoon and were taken direct to the naval barracks.

## OVER 800 WERE ABOARD Great Satisfaction in London That No Lives Were Lost

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)  
London, January 10.—Naval critics speak of the sinking of the King Edward VII. as a serious loss because, although she was nearly eleven years old, she was a valuable unit. She and her seven sister ships constituted a swift, powerful and homogenous squadron.

There is much satisfaction over the fact that the officers and crew, numbering more than 800, were saved, in spite of the rough weather and heavy seas, attesting the discipline and resource of those aboard. The naval critics point out that, notwithstanding the British naval losses to date, the grand fleet is actually, and relatively stronger than it was when hostilities opened.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT 20 Reichstag Members Censured and Vorwaerts Condemned

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 9.—Despatches from Berlin say that the Executive Committee of the Socialist party has adopted, by a vote of 23 to 11, a resolution censuring twenty Socialist members of the Reichstag who "attempted to thwart the party's policy by declining to vote in favor of the war credits." The resolution says the behavior of Deputy Hugo Haase, who resigned recently as president of the peace faction of the Socialist party, "is especially deserving of the severest condemnation." The resolution also declines to accept in the future the Vorwaerts as the official organ of the Socialist party.

"The Vorwaerts," says the resolution, "does not fulfill its duty as the mouthpiece of the party. It has encouraged endeavors which aim to disorganize the party. The newspaper, therefore, forfeits every right to be regarded as the party's central organ."

## TEUTONS WEARY OF WAR

Persistent Reports to This Effect Reach Rome

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)  
Rome, Jan. 9.—Rumors that the people of the Central Empires are tired of the war, and that their dissatisfaction is growing, reach here more persistently every day. One letter says that every available space, including flower gardens, lawns and public places have been transformed into potato patches. It is believed that the Kaiser's illness is more serious than press despatches have indicated.

This leads to the conviction in well-informed circles that the collapse of the German colossus will not be long delayed.

## TO GEN. MONRO THE CREDIT

London Press Comment on Evacuation of Peninsula

London, January 10.—The London morning papers comment with satisfaction and relief on the successful evacuation of Gallipoli. They consider, despite General Monro's generous tribute to Generals Birdwood and Davies, that credit for the remarkable double retirement should be attributed to General Monro himself. The Times says editorially:

"Twice within a few weeks General Monro has managed to remove his men and guns under the eyes of the Turks and their German officers. We doubt if a precedent for such an achievement can be found in the annals of war."

"The extraordinary freedom from casualties at Helles is explainable to some extent by the fact that, unlike Anzac and Suvla, it gave us one beach sheltered from the enemy's fire. But neither operations would have been possible with any but the boldest and steadiest troops. The Government may be congratulated on their prompt decision of the complete evacuation of the P.



## CZERNOWITZ IS DOOMED

### Russians Near Sadagora, Few Miles to Northeast

London, January 10.—The Austrian General Plangier's forces fought under terrible conditions in the neighborhood of Buczacz (east Galicia)," says the Times' Petrograd correspondent. "The sudden thaw after the cold snap filled the trenches with water, and only the splendid qualities of the German soldiers saved the situation in the face of the unexampled difficulties."

The correspondent adds also the Times' Balkan correspondent dwell on the importance of the town of Sadagora, which the Russians are now approaching, and which lies a few miles northeast of Czernowitz, as it is the junction of roads radiating in five directions. The population of the whole district has taken refuge in Czernowitz, which is full of Austrian wounded.

The correspondents say the town is strongly fortified, but that it is not expected to hold out long, as provisions are becoming scarce.

## GOEBEN AGAIN IN FLIGHT

### Short Fight at Long Range in Black Sea

Petrograd, via London, January 9.—"Russian torpedo-boats encountered the Goeben (formerly a German cruiser, now the Sultan Selim of the Turkish navy) in the Black Sea," says a Russian official statement. "They withdrew under protection of a ship of the line nearby. A short fight at long range ensued, after which the Goeben fled into the Bosphorus. There were no Russian losses."

## TEUTONS AND TURKS HURLED BACK BY BEAR

Enemy Driven From Eastern Banks of Middle Stripa and Repulsed at Czartorysk

## HUNS GAIN VOGES SUMMIT

Capturing 20 Officers, 1,000 Chasseurs and 15 Machine Guns — French Barrier Fire Inflicts Great Losses on Attackers

## Official Statements

London, January 9.—The British official statement, issued tonight (Sunday), reads:

There was some activity south of Armentieres last night. The enemy made use of heavy rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire.

Today there has been rather more artillery activity than usual opposite Hulluch. Our bombardment south of Frelinghen caused a serious fire in the enemy's lines. The artillery on both sides has been active about Ypres.

The British official statement from headquarters in France, sent out last night (Saturday), reads:

We exploded a mine near La Bassée Canal this morning. A German aeroplane dropped two bombs behind our lines north of the Somme today, but failed to do any damage.

Unimportant artillery engagements occurred at various points on the front, during which our guns secured the range of a party of German infantry and several direct hits were obtained on an enemy battery south-east of Armentieres. In the region north of the Somme a German rocket store was destroyed.

### FRANCE.

Paris, January 9, via London, January 10.—The French troops have withdrawn from the summit of Hirsstein, south of Hartmans-Wellerkopf. This admission is made by the communication issued by the War Office tonight (Sunday). The withdrawal was due to the capture by the Germans of a hill north of Hirsstein. The text of the communication reads as follows:

In Belgium our artillery fire surprised two groups of enemy infantry to the east of Lombaertzyde and dispersed them.

In Champagne a German mine was exploded to the south of the Butte de Meunil. An engagement with grenades was fought around the excavation, of which we remained masters.

A bombardment of our lines between Saint Hilaire le Grand and Villa sur Tourbe was met with an effective counter shelling by our artillery. The enemy, despite preparations for an attack, noted by our observers, were not able to set out from their trenches.

In the Argonne our trench guns exploded a munitions depot in the enemy lines at La Fille Morte.

In the Vosges we carried out on Stocka (?), north of Metzeral, an effective bombardment. The Germans who had evacuated the village were taken under the fire of our 75's. To the northwest of Muenster, near Stonnwiler, we caused several fires in the German works.

To the south of Hartmans-Wellerkopf, after a series of fruitless attacks, followed by a violent bombardment, the Germans succeeded in taking possession of a little neck of land situated to the north of the summit of Hirsstein. Under these conditions our troops occupying that summit withdrew. It has been established by reports received that our barrier fire, which were very precise, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. The artillery struggle continues.

49  
Army of the East.—In the morning of January 8, the enemy aeroplanes bombarded the cantonments of the Allies in the environs of Salonika. The material damage was insignificant. One of these aeroplanes was brought to earth by our artillery fire.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office last night (Saturday):

Our artillery effectively bombarded German works at various points on the front. To the south of Arras an armored cupola was destroyed.

To the north of the Aisne we damaged the German trenches near Berry au Bac and Hill 108. In the latter region our fire caused two strong explosions.

To the east of St. Mihiel we destroyed two block houses.

At Hartmans-Wellerkopf last night the enemy, after a violent bombardment, directed an attack on our positions between Rehfeelen and Hirsstein. The enemy was able to get a footing only in a small section of one trench, from which he was driven this morning by a counter-attack. Some prisoners and a machine-gun remain in our hands.

Army of the East.—There is no change on our front.

Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles.—Our heavy artillery bombarded the Turkish batteries on the coast of Asla. An infantry attack directed against our trenches was easily repulsed.

JAN 9 1916

## 3 MORE CONSULS SEIZED

### German, Austrian and Turkish Officials Arrested at Mytilene

London, January 9.—In a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens, dated January 8, it is announced that the German, Austrian and Turkish consuls at Mytilene have been arrested by the Allied military authorities. The arrests were made on the same ground as the recent arrests at Salonika of the consuls of the Central Powers. The Greek Government is expected to protest.

In addition to the arrest of the consular agents of the Central Powers, a number of other persons under suspicion were detained. All were taken on board an Allied vessel. Two of the arrested members of the German consulate are Greek subjects.

## Ministers in Ottawa Today

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, January 9.—Cabinet ministers who will be in Ottawa on Monday are: Sir George Foster, Sir Thomas White, Sir Sam Hughes, Hon. Dr. Reid, Hon. Messrs. Casgrain, Roche, Burrell, Melchen, Crothers, Kemp, Hazen, Blondin and Patenaude.



## DEMAND DEATH OF COMPULSION BILL

### Cardiff Stages Meeting of Pro- test, Suffragettes Demon- strating in Hyde Park

London, January 9.—The first public meeting to protest against the compulsion bill was held at Cardiff yesterday. A resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority demanding the withdrawal of the bill. James Henry Thomas, Labor M.P., was the principal speaker. He said that as much as he hated conscription, he would support the bill if Parliament passed an amendment that he would propose whereby wealth would be conscripted as well as labor, thus insuring real equality of service.

London, January 9.—Suffragettes held a demonstration in Hyde Park today to protest against the compulsion bill. Addresses were made by numerous speakers, male and female, from five platforms, around which large crowds gathered.

There was considerable heckling of the speakers from the crowd, and soon after the beginning of the suffragette demonstration a group of men wearing Derby armlets organized a counter meeting nearby, where speeches in favor of compulsion continued as long as the suffragette speakers held out.

The crowds were in good humor, and the meetings broke up without violence. After the suffragettes had passed a resolution against conscription and industrial compulsion and demanding a more democratic form of Government, in which the women shall have a vote.



PRINCE ALBERT,  
Who is a Midshipman aboard H.M.S.  
"Collingwood," 1st Battle Squadron,

JAN 9 1916

Joins Flying Corps.  
Special Staff Correspondence.  
Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Mr. Warren Soper's youngest son, Lieut. Walter B. Soper, leaves to-day for England to join the Royal Flying Corps.

Here ends section  
1. up till 10 Jan  
1916



From 19<sup>th</sup> Jan - 1<sup>st</sup> April 1916.

N.B. Dates may be somewhat mixed but this is unavoidable (H.B.)

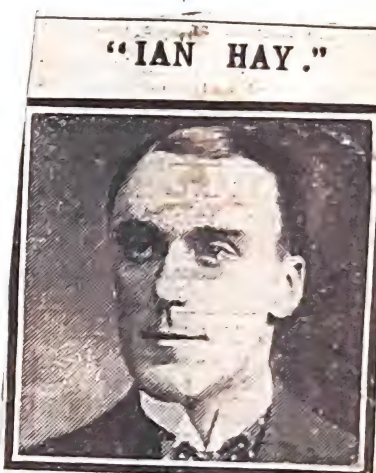
## Section 2. Book 3.



COWAN.

CAPTAIN E. K. O. FERGUSSON,  
Seaforth Highlanders. Mentioned  
in despatches. Killed in France.  
Aged 22.

Feb 1916



"IAN HAY."

Captain J. H. Beith, Argyll and  
Sutherland Highlanders, awarded  
the Military Cross, is the well-known  
novelist, "Ian Hay."—(Lafayette.)

JAN 1916

### WAR CARTOONIST TO GIVE LECTURE



A. G. Racey, of The Montreal Star,  
who gives his lecture, "The War in  
Cartoon," in Windsor Hall on Fri-  
day evening for the benefit of the  
Montreal Soldiers' Wives' League.

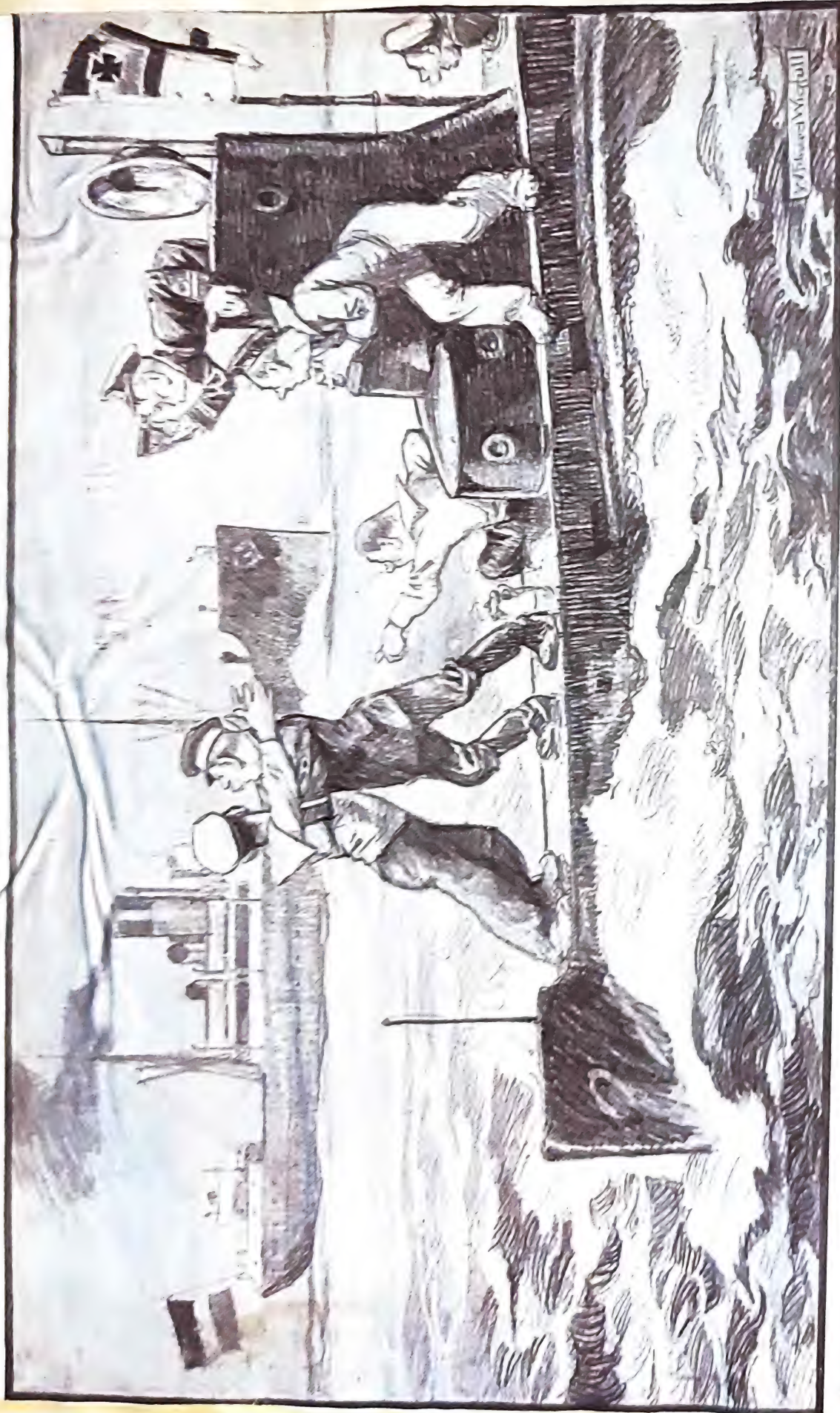
### HOLDS RECRUITING RECORD



Col. A. H. Borden, of the 85th Nova  
Scotia Highland Battalion, which  
recruited 1,200 men in two days  
this week and will soon be 4,000  
strong.



## Completely Flummoxed

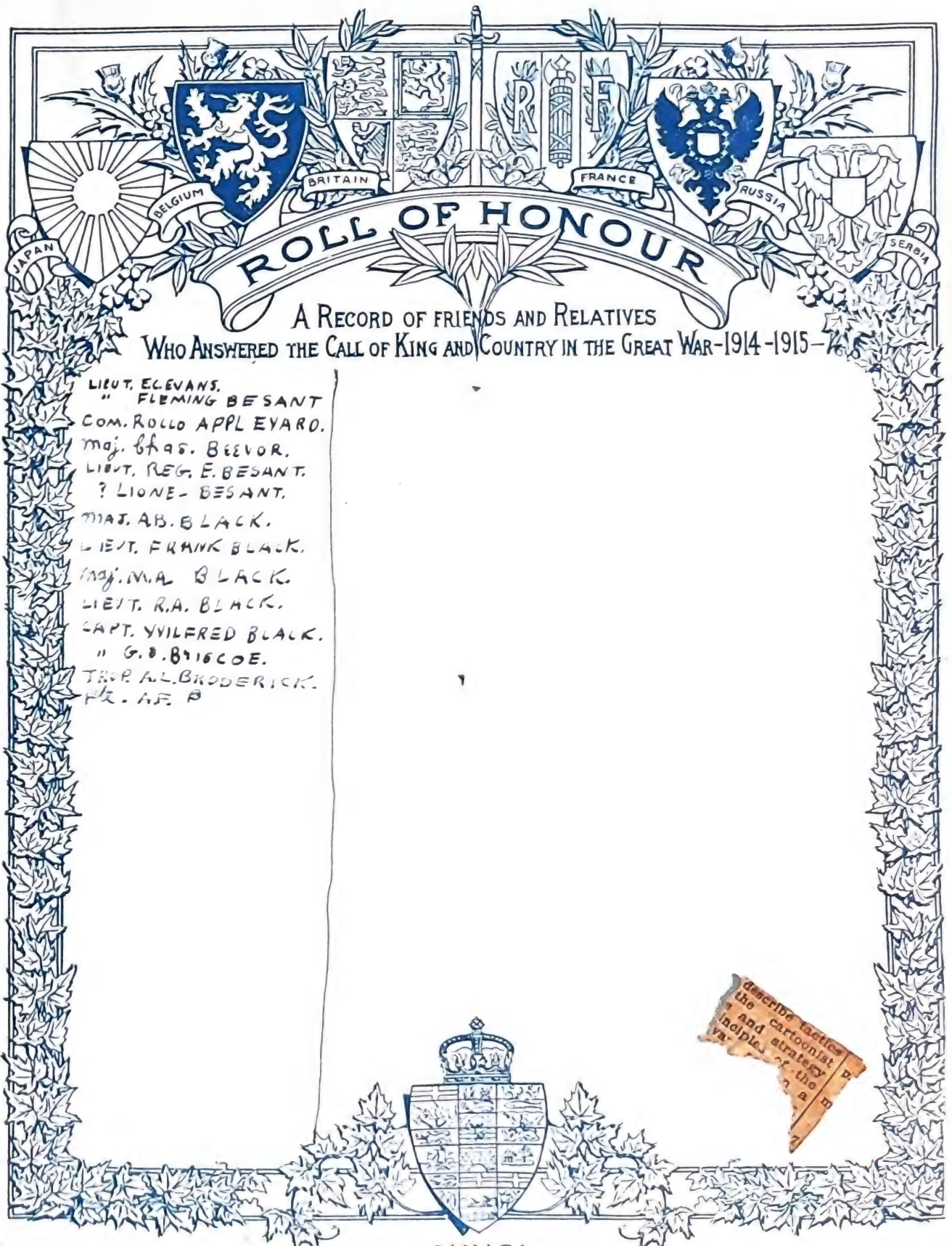


Sudden shock experienced by the crew of a German Submarine on meeting a steamer flying the flag of the German Mercantile Marine



JAN 5 1910

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# ROLL OF HONOUR

A RECORD OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES  
WHO ANSWERED THE CALL OF KING AND COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR-1914-1915-1916

LIEUT. ELEVANS.  
" FLEMING BESANT  
COM. ROLLO APPEYARD.  
MAJ. G. AS. BEEVOR.  
LIEUT. REG. E. BESANT.  
? LIONE- BESANT.  
MAJ. AB. BLACK.  
LIEUT. FRANK BLACK.  
MAJ. M. A. BLACK.  
LIEUT. R. A. BLACK.  
CAPT. VILFRED BLACK.  
" G. B. BRISCOE.  
TR. R. A. BRODERICK.  
R. A. B

CANADA

describe tactics  
the cartoonist  
and strategy  
in the  
va



# Montreal Soldiers Win Medals For Bravery On Flanders' Battlefields

Major W. H. Clark-Kennedy, of St. Julien Fame, Awarded the D.S.O.—Sergt Jones, Corp. Abelson, 13th Batt.; Serpt. Bonshor, Sergt. Cowan, Corp. McLean, 14th Batt., and Ptes. Lambert and De Bois Are Given the D. C. M. and Nurse Tremaine, of Westmount, Who Nursed the King When He Was Injured, is Honored by the Royal Red Cross Medal

In the list of awards for gallant conduct on the battlefield there appears the names of one officer, five non-commissioned officers and two privates connected with Montreal. Nurse Tremaine, of Montreal, who attended the King after his accident in France, has received the honor of the Royal Red Cross.

Major W. H. Clark Kennedy, of the 13th Battalion, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, Montreal, has been made the recipient of the Distinguished Service Order. He has been through some of the fiercest fighting of the war, and on April 26th last he was reported among the Montreal officers killed during the battle of St. Julien. But next day he cabled his wife to the effect that he had come through the battle without mishap. Major Kennedy had already won a reputation as an efficient soldier in the South African War. He was born in Scotland about thirty-five years ago, and came to Canada in 1903 as secretary to the Standard Life Assurance Company in its Montreal office. He joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada with the rank of captain, under Col. J. G. Ross and when war broke out offered his services for overseas. While in training at Valcartier he married Miss Kate Reford, youngest daughter of the late Robert Reford.

## N. C. O.'s Win the D. C. M.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Sergeant Jones and Corporal Frank Abelson, of the 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders, Montreal; Sergeant William A. Bonshor, Sergeant Cowan and Corporal McLean, of the 14th Battalion Royal Montreal Regiment; and Privates Lambert and de Bois of the 22nd Battalion of Montreal, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gaudet.

Corporal Frank Abelson, of the 13th Battalion, Machine Gun Section, A Company, was formerly with the Scottish Rifles. He enlisted at Valcartier on September 24th, 1914. He was born in Scotland, and his next of kin, Mary Abelson, lives at Stockton-on-Tees, England.

Sergeant William A. Bonshor, 14th Battalion, A Company, was formerly with the 1st Regiment. He enlisted at Valcartier September 21st, 1914. He was born in England, and his next of kin, Mrs. Florence Bonshor, according to the official list, lives at 231 Boprbonniere avenue, Montreal.

## Remarkable List of Decorations Bestowed Upon Canadian Officers

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, January 14.—General Alderson is made a Knight Commander of the Bath, General Cassimir van Straubenzee, General Seely and General David Watson (Quebec) have been created Companions of the Bath. This

announcement was made here last night simultaneously with a lengthy list of honors to other officers and men attached to Canada's Overseas Army.

Following the names of nine officers on whom has been bestowed the M.G., (Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George), is

a budget of appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, which includes Major William Hew Clark-Kennedy, 13th Battalion (Montreal).

JAN 21 1916

## KING OF GREECE ALONE TO BLAME

London Newspapers' Comment  
on Constantine's Angry Re-  
sentment of Allies' Acts

London, January 21.—The interview of the Associated Press of King Constantine of Greece occupies a prominent place in this morning's newspapers. The Daily News, which makes the interview its main news feature, under the heading, "An angry outburst by the King of Greece," also says of it editorially:

"It is abundantly evident from the interviews granted by King Constantine to German and American journalists that the business-like measures the Entente Allies are taking for their protection have inspired the King with lively resentment. That is not altogether astonishing.

"The conditions under which the Allies are encamped and soon will be fighting on neutral soil are an anomaly without parallel in modern warfare, and involve inevitably an attitude equally anomalous toward the neutrality of Greece. Apart from the occupation of the Salonika zone her railways have been cut, bridges blown up, certain of her islands borrowed and consuls accredited to her put under temporary arrest.

"Such facts cannot and need not be disguised. They call for no defense from the Allies, as Greece has no one to thank but herself."

The Daily News argues that Greece broke faith with Serbia and that she was responsible for the loss of the Gallipoli Peninsula by breaking a promise, and also that the occupation of Salonika had been at the invitation of Greece.

"If German submarines have depots on the Greek coasts," the Daily News adds, "they must be hunted out; if the Greek railways serve the purpose of the Austrians and Bulgarians they must be obstructed or destroyed. That was the obvious and necessary corollary of the Allies' acceptance of the invitation of M. Venizelos to land at Salonika. And when King Constantine likens his country to Belgium, he shows himself strangely careless of his reputation for honesty and commonsense."



JAN 21 1910

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## WHERE AUSTRIANS AND MONTENEGRINS ARE FIGHTING



ROAD LEADING UP THE CLIFFS FROM THE GULF OF CATTARO, TO CETTINE, MONTENEGRO. THE MONTENEGRIAN SOLDIERS IN THESE MOUNTAINS HAVE NEVER BEEN CONQUERED.

## HONORED BY THE KING



MAJ.-GEN. ALDERSON, K.C.B.



MAJOR W. H. CLARK KENNEDY,  
Who has been awarded the D.S.O.



COL. SEELEY, C.B.



# POISED FOR THE BLOW.



ROLLIN KIRBY

—From the New York World.

## NEW COMMANDER IN MESOPOTAMIA



GEN. SIR PERCY LAKE.

He was Inspector-General of the Canadian Militia, and was then appointed to the command of the 7th Division in the Indian Empire.

## RECRUITING IS NOW SPEEDING UP IN N.B.

Special to The Montreal Star.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 11.—The report of the general recruiting officer for New Brunswick shows that 230 men were signed on last week, as compared with 291 for the previous week and 186 for the week before that. St. John led with 57, and Westmoreland was second on the list with 53.



# GERMAN ONSLAUGHT COMPLETE FAILURE IN CHAMPAGNE, IS REPORT

Three Hun Divisions Driven Back by French Fire—Trench Defences and Counter-Attacks Play Important Part in Repulsing Important Teuton Attack, it is Declared

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 11, via London, 3:30 p.m.—The French official report of this afternoon states that the German offensive undertaken on Sunday in Champagne by at least three German divisions was a complete failure, the Germans being driven out of all the positions which they had seized, with the exception of a small rectangle to the west of Maisons de Champagne.

The statement is as follows:—

"Between the rivers Somme and Oise our artillery has been active. An enemy entrenchment attempted to carry one of our positions in the sector of Armancourt, in the region of Roye. It was repulsed by our fire. To the west of Soissons our trench guns destroyed a depot of rockets in the neighborhood of Autrechies.

"The latest information received from Champagne confirms the fact that our artillery fire, our trench defences and our counter-attacks completely set at naught an important attack undertaken by the enemy, in which at least three German divisions took part.

"Counter-attacks and hand-grenade fighting by our men during the past night drove the enemy from the outpost position he had occupied, with the exception of a small rectangle to the west of Maisons de Champagne, where his small forces are maintaining themselves with difficulty.

"Our general fire, and in particular our artillery fire, inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans.

"Three of our aeroplanes, equipped with guns, engaged yesterday in several flights, above the German lines near Dixmude, with enemy scouting aeroplanes of the Fokker type. One of our machines, attacked by a Fokker machine, had to descend, but an enemy aeroplane, attacked in turn by one of ours, which fired at it with machine-gun from a distance of twenty-five metres, was brought down.

"A third French machine also attacked another Fokker, which fell in the forest of Houthulst, to the southeast of Dixmude."

## MACHINE GUN FUND WILL BE SUBJECT OF QUERIES SOON

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—All is in readiness for the assembly of Parliament tomorrow. The Chief Whip, Mr. Stantfield, during the day will make some rearrangement of the seating on the Government side of the house, while Mr. Pardee will attend to it for the Liberal side.

The Hon. P. E. Blondin is to move to the seat which was occupied by the Hon. Louis Coderre, and the Hon. Mr. Patenaude will take Mr. Blondin's former seat. Speaker Seigny's old seat will be occupied by the prospective Deputy Speaker, E. N. Rhodes.

There will be a number of other changes whereby older members of the House will move to the front benches occupied by the late Hon. Samuel Barker and the late E. A. Lancaster. New members elected for vacant constituencies are accustomed to go to the rear seats.

In the Senate, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved by Senator Sproule and seconded by Senator Beaubien.

Oscar Gladu, former member of Parliament for Yamaska, will be in the press gallery this year as representative of Le Canada, of Montreal.

The initial order paper, which will appear on Thursday, will be full of questions touching the organization and administration of the Canadian forces. There are several inquiries as to the disposition of the machine gun fund.

BERLIN IS LOSING  
ALL ITS MANHOOD.

Special Star Cable.  
BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The latest census reports show that Berlin's male population has decreased by 232,547 since July, 1914, due chiefly to the calling of the men to the army. In females, however, the population is strongly increasing. The total population of Berlin today is 1,837,869, as against the high-water mark of 2,095,030 in 1912 and 1,995,806 at the outbreak of the war.



# IRISH OPPOSITION TO COMPULSION IS WITHDRAWN TODAY

*John Redmond Makes Momentous Declaration in House of Commons this Afternoon — Will Thorne Fights for Compulsion Bill on Behalf of Labor Party.*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Rejection of the Government's Conscription Bill was moved in the House of Commons this afternoon by J. Anderson, Independent Laborite.

Amid wild cheers, Will Thorne, Labor leader and General Secretary of the National Union of Glasgow Workers and General Laborers, declared that Mr. Anderson did not represent the views of the Labor party in the House.

John Redmond, Irish leader, announced to the House that Irish opposition to the Government's Conscription Bill had been withdrawn.

## PREDICTS STRIKES AS RESULT

Mr. Anderson was severely heckled from all sides. He declared the Military Service Bill would surely lead to a cry for universal conscription and industrial compulsion.

He predicted that if it were proceeded with the Government might look for trouble and would find it. He did not wish to see strikes, but the Government, he said, would meet with disaster if it attempted to apply the principle of compulsion.

## MINORITY VOTE DWINDLING

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 2:35 p.m.—The debate on the second reading of the Military Service Bill began in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The opinion was generally expressed in the lobby that the vote in favor of the Bill on the second reading would prove to be even greater than on the first reading, and it was even stated by some that the minority vote would dwindle down to a negligible feature.

It is believed that a small number of the Radical party will follow the leadership of Sir John Simon in resisting the compulsion measure to the end. Some of these members have already been requested to resign by their constituents.

## COMMONERS ARE LIABLE

Even before the debate opened questions brought the topic of compulsory service into prominence. The Commoners themselves, if sufficiently youthful and agile, according to a reply given by Premier Asquith, cannot claim exemption from service. They will, therefore, be compulsorily enrolled in the military service unless they voluntarily attest.

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, revealed the fact that there were 400,000 unmarried men of military age in Ireland who had not attested. Deductions for various reasons, he estimated, would leave eighty thousand available men.

The British force in Mesopotamia

(under Gen. Aylmer), proceeding up the Tigris to the relief of Kut-el-Amara, is still halted at Shelk Saad, some twenty miles from Kut-el-Amara, according to the latest advices received by the Government, but the halt is due to weather conditions and the necessity of removing the wounded by river.

This announcement was made by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India.

British cavalry forces have located the Turks six miles to the eastward of Kut-el-Amara, Mr. Chamberlain added. This is the position from which the Turks were originally driven by Gen. Townshend in the battle of Kut-el-Amara.

JAN 11 1916

58

## MENINGITIS OUTBREAK CAUSES ISOLATION OF CANADIAN BATTALION

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, Jan. 10.—A Folkestone correspondent says.

"The Canadian Battalion has been put under strict isolation as a result of an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis which broke out a short time ago. There were ten cases in one hut, and two deaths.

"All the men have been carefully examined, and three carriers, that is, men who are infected with the germs, but not stricken with the disease, have been discovered.

"Everything possible is being done to stamp out the epidemic."

WINDERMERE

## NAVY BIGGER BY A MILLION TONS

More Than One-third Added to Sea Strength.

Air Division Increased Ten Fold.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, March 7, 4:38 p.m.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the tonnage of the British navy had been increased by 1,000,000 since the outbreak of the war, while the strength of the air division of the navy had grown ten-fold.

Mr. Balfour told the House that never before in Great Britain's history had there been so much navy construction as in the last nineteen months. He asserted the fleet was far stronger than at the outbreak of the war, except in regard to armored cruisers.

Many of the cruisers which had been lost had not been replaced.

At the outbreak of the war the number of warships in the British navy of 1,500 or more tons and of torpedo craft of more than 50 tons, totalled 545 vessels with a tonnage of 2,714,106. These figures were prepared in Jan. 1, 1914.



NEW CANADIAN BARONET  
OFF TO THE FRONT



Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Lieutenant of 79th Cameron Highlanders,  
now in England.

JAN 14 1916

CANADIANS WILL  
WELCOME HOME  
FOOD AT FRONT

Are Tiring of American  
Canned Goods, Writes  
Private

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
from our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 14.

—The steps the Canadian Govern-  
ment has taken for a larger propor-  
tion of Canadian food supplies will  
be warmly welcomed by Canadians  
at the front.

A private in the 5th Battalion,  
writing from the trenches, says:

"Everything is fairly quiet along  
our lines. It seems queer that at all  
our battalion canteens we can only  
buy Yankee canned tomatoes, sal-  
mon, peaches and all the other va-  
rious fruits and vegetables that  
Canada excels in. It riles all of us  
out here a great deal.

"It rested with our battalion to  
carry a German advanced post  
shortly after our return to the  
trenches, and believe me, we did. It  
was splendidly planned and carried  
out.

BOMBED HUNS OUT.

"I cannot write the details, but it is  
enough to say that a party of fifty  
carried the post, which was a regu-  
lar fortress erected during our rest,  
and they bombed out the occupants.  
They took two prisoners, blew up  
the post and returned without a  
scratch."

Major H. V. Rorke, of the 20th  
Battalion, in a letter says:

"Despite the rigors of the weather  
and the hostilities of the enemy, our  
men preserve a good heart. They  
are as keen as ever to get into grips.  
In fact, they rather welcome their  
return to the trenches. They are  
always cheery, and like typical Can-  
adians, show to better advantage  
on duty, roughing it at the front,  
than in a ceremonial procession,  
through the city streets."

Lewis R. Rowe, of Winnipeg, has  
been wounded in the Dardanelles  
and has arrived in hospital in Lon-  
don.

WINDERMERE.



## MILITARY STRENGTH OF PORTUGAL

Peace establishment of active army is about 30,000.  
All availables, including active army reserves and territorials, estimated from 300,000 to 400,000.  
The navy consists of one old battleship, five protected cruisers and about thirty smaller vessels.

## WHEN BELLIGERENTS ENTERED WAR

- 1914: July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.  
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia.  
Aug. 3—Germany declared war on France.  
Aug. 4—Germany declared war on Belgium.  
Aug. 4—England declared war on Germany.  
Aug. 4—Germany declared war on England.  
Aug. 6—Austria declared war on Russia.  
Aug. 6—Russia declared war on Austria.  
Aug. 7—Montenegro declared war on Austria.  
Aug. 9—Austria declared war on Montenegro.  
Aug. 10—France declared war on Austria.  
Aug. 12—Montenegro declared war on Germany.  
Aug. 12—England declared war on Austria.  
Aug. 23—Japan declared war on Germany.  
Aug. 25—Austria declared war on Japan.  
Nov. 5—England declared war on Turkey.
- 1915: May 23—Italy declared war on Austria.  
June 3—San Marino declared war on Austria.  
Aug. 21—Italy declared war on Turkey.  
Oct. 15—Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.  
Oct. 15—Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.  
Oct. 16—France declared war on Bulgaria.  
Oct. 19—Italy declared war on Bulgaria.  
Oct. 19—Russia declared war on Bulgaria.
- 1916: March 9—Germany declared war on Portugal.

LO  
JAN 14 1916

## MORE PROMOTIONS FOR CANADIANS

Many Lieutenants Have Been  
Raised to Temporary  
Captains

*Canadian Associated Press.*

London, Jan. 13.—The following have been gazetted as temporary Captains: Lieut. A. Nelson of the Seventh; Ambury, of the Eighteenth; McAlaren and Mackay of the Nineteenth; Morkill and Corrigan of the Twentieth; Cooper of the Twenty-First; Papineau and Vanier of the Twenty-Second; Kingston and Hastings of the Twenty-Fourth; Young and Cooplin of the Twenty-Seventh; Styles and McIntyre of Twenty-Eighth; King and Hunter, of Twenty-Ninth; Jewitt and Tucker of Thirty-First; Warlocks and Morse of Forty-Second; Livesey and Gregory of Forty-Ninth.

Major O'Reilly has been appointed temporary Major-of-the Medics.

TUESDAY, JANU.

LIEUT. LACEY JOHNSON.



The above photograph was the last taken of the youthful Montreal officer who died from wounds received while fighting in France.



# SOLDIER

efficient. ting them out of the "Song Book," and we go slugging through the village like children.

It can't be worse in the Foreign Legion. This morning, when we fell in, I made a movement, as the sun prevented my going to my front. Immediately the color-sergeant put me down for punishment.

Afterwards the lieutenant called front of the whole company and told me with nonsense. The thing I was threatened, and at in the rear rank. As a result in Poland many of us have sore legs every day the color-sergeant checks some of the lame men, threatens them, and puts them on extra fatigue. Even those who have swollen feet of which the battalion doctor has advised them to be careful, are made to march incessantly, and if they flinch they are threatened with extra drill in the afternoon.

Sept. 27.—One gets stunned intellectually. One has no longer a single idea except to keep going physically. Always the same longing for peace, and before my eyes the spears of the French front close at hand, with the horrors of its artillery fire.

Left Douai yesterday evening about six o'clock, very hard march of six to nine miles without halting. Lieutenant Reinle has been drunk yesterday.

Everywhere graves, bodies in rows.

Everywhere graves, bodies in rows.

Everywhere graves, bodies in rows.

ST. 1985. A. Downes, near St. James street, 63.

## VCARRIAGES

HIG and covered, second double working covers and blankets every description at Street, Main 61.

## KING.

36 MAKES SMART suits for all occasions fitting requirements: moderate near Park (Annex).

## SALES

OF DATE PURCHASES, suits, oilcloths, playedroom furniture and are anxious to our Tuesday and at 2.30. Private a large consign- old, regardless of auctioneers, 241.

## CHEOUS

YEAR TURKEYS, 254, 169, 144, 218, 62.

## KAISER JOINS MOURNERS

### "I Did Not Wish War," Word to Families of Slain

Paris, March 10. — The Figaro vouches for the authority of the following: "German families losing members at the front receive, in addition to the official notification, a card with this inscription: "I swear I did not wish this war. I share your sorrow." The card is signed by the Kaiser."

Brantford, Ont., March 10.—Rev. C. E. McKenney, Anglican, and Rev. W. G. Flowerday, Methodist, today enlisted as privates in the 215th Battalion. Both are married.

JAN 1 1916

L, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916

## MAJOR GENERAL SIR PERCY LAKE



Latest picture of the newly appointed commander of the British forces operating in Mesopotamia. He is a Canadian and for years was Inspector General of the Canadian forces.



A view from the forward turrets of the super-dreadnaught "Queen Elizabeth," the pride of Great Britain's navy. The huge fifteen-inch guns shown throw a heavier shell than has ever been shot from a battleship before. During a bombardment in the Dardanelles, these great guns hurled their one-ton projectiles over a distance of nearly fifteen miles.



## The New Submarine Danger



"They'll be torpedoin' us if we stick 'ere much longer, Bill"



# CETTINJE CAPTURED BY AUSTRIANS: REPORTS OF ARMISTICE - UNOFFICIAL

**Troops Entered King Nicholas' Capital in Pursuit of Montenegrins—Nothing Said in Vienna About Truce—Gallant Nation Hemmed in on All Sides**

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A squadron of French aviators on Tuesday bombarded the first line of Bulgarian trenches in the Strumitza sector, wrecking several trenches and killing and wounding a number of soldiers, says a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

By Canadian Press.

VIENNA, Jan. 14, via London, 2:50 p.m.—The capture of Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, was announced today by the War Office.

The official announcement states:

"The capital of Montenegro is in our hands. Our troops, pursuing the beaten enemy, yesterday afternoon entered Cetinje. The residence of the Montenegrin King and the town are undamaged. The population is calm."

The Vienna official statement, transmitted through Berlin, carried no confirmation of Rome reports that the Austrian and Montenegrin troops have arranged an armistice, preliminary to Montenegro's surrender.

## MONTENEGRINS HEMMED IN

The fall of Cetinje before the invading Austrian forces, which greatly outnumber the comparatively small Montenegrin armies, was regarded as a matter of only a short time after the capture by the Austrians of Mount Lovchen. Cetinje is only six miles from that stronghold.

The present location of the Montenegrin capital is uncertain, but it is assumed the seat of government was removed to some point in the interior when it became apparent that Cetinje was in peril.

There have been conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of King Nicholas, but he and the officials of his Government probably have taken refuge in the mountains.

With Cetinje in the hands of the Austrians, the Montenegrins are hemmed in on almost every side, and unlike the Serbs, have little opportunity to retreat beyond the borders of their country. It is doubtful whether they would be able to escape into northern Albania, and should they do so they would be opposed by the hostile tribes of that region.

Cetinje is a small and unpretentious town. Its population twenty years ago was less than 3,000. It is situated in a narrow valley, at an elevation of 2,000 feet.

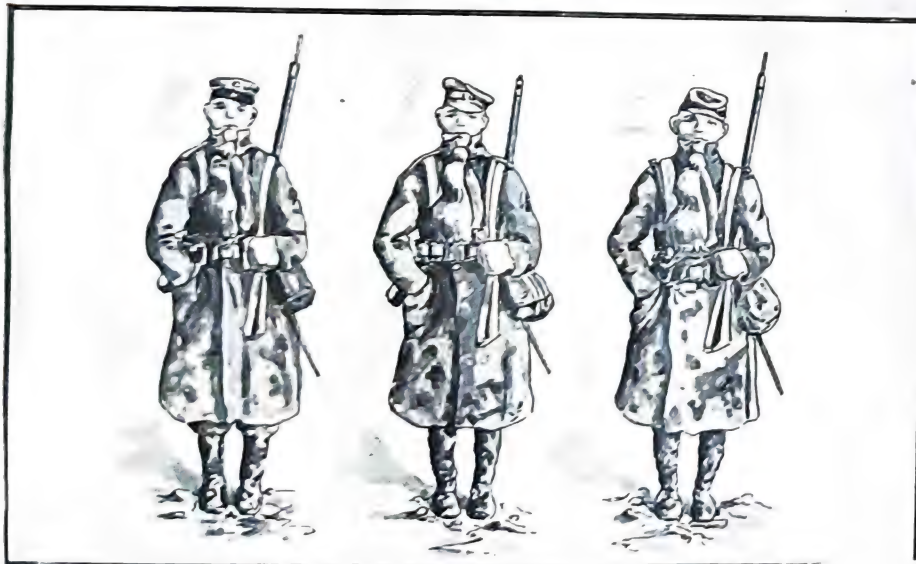
## GREAT FRENCH LEADER



GENERAL PETAIN, THE GALLANT  
DEFENDER OF VERDUN ♦  
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD . . .

IN THE BATTLE RAGING AROUND VERDUN GENERAL PETAIN, THE GALLANT DEFENDER, DESERVES CREDIT FOR HIS MASTERFUL HANDLING OF HIS CHARGES AGAINST THE ON-SLAUGHTS OF THE GERMAN FORCES FRANCE HAS THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE IN HER BRAVE GENERAL





I.—THE ENEMY  
SOLDIER  
AS IMAGINED  
BY ENEMY  
ARTISTS AND—

II.—THE ENEMY  
SOLDIER  
AS HE  
REALLY IS

D. McK. C. Gray

# AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Special Star' Wireless by United Press.

BERLIN, via Wireless to Sayville, Jan. 10.—It is asserted that the Russians have abandoned their heavy onslaughts against the Austro-German lines in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bessarabia, at least temporarily, according to official statements from the German and Austrian War Offices today.

The German War Office reported this afternoon the repulse of a strong Russian detachment near Boleslany, but added: "Elsewhere there is no change in the general situation on the eastern front."

An official statement issued at Vienna last night and telegraphed here today reported that the Russians almost completely ceased their attacks on Saturday.

Following is the text of the statement:

"The Russians, who two days ago were repulsed at all points in East Galicia, near the Bessarabian frontier, ceased their attack yesterday. There was only intermittent artillery firing on the part of the Russians."

"The Austro-Hungarian forces along the Kormin river in Volhynia dispersed Russian reconnoitring detachments."

"Montenegrin front: northeast of Berane Austrian and Hungarian troops stormed the heights occupied by the Montenegrins on the Tara river and captured one cannon. There were skirmishes along the Herzegovian frontier. In the district of the Gulf of Cattora attack against the Montenegrin troops are in progress."

## Some Turkish Stories Doctored in Berlin

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, via Sayville by wireless. The British army at Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, has now been surrounded completely by the Turks, according to Constantinople.



## The Fangs of the British Navy



Underwood and Underwood

The first photograph ever made of one of the new British monitors in action. These craft are equipped with one fourteen or fifteen inch gun, and are very effective for coast bombardment. Six first-class monitors may be built at the cost of one super-dreadnaught, and are useful for coast attack as in the Dardanelles

## MILITARY SERVICE ACT IN FORCE FEBRUARY 10

London, Feb. 3.--King George, at a Privy Council Meeting to-day, signed a proclamation fixing February 10 as the appointed date on which the Military Service Act shall be regarded as coming into force.

### TO AID HOSPITALS

A musicale and exhibition paintings is being arranged to be held in "The Maxwellton," 386 Shrewsbury street west, on Friday afternoon, January 14th, at 3:30, to raise funds to do work for the hospitals in the South of France.

Those who will take part in the program of music are Madame Martigny, Mrs. J. C. Van Strate, Mr. Hungerford and Edouard Du Fresne.

The pictures on view will be the work of students at the Art Gallery and will include paintings by the Misses Rita Mount, Marie Prevost, Annie Ewan, Messrs. De Bay Bethune, Holgate, Pilot and John Johnston.

The committee in charge of the arrangements include Mrs. Wellington Dixon, Mrs. Hope Scott, Mrs. C. B. Keenan and Mrs. Ramsay.



## KAISER'S VILLA AT CORFU OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS



THE VILLA ACHILLEION

The French flag flies over the Kaiser's beautiful Villa Achilleion, in Corfu, and French troops have occupied the island, according to advices from Athens. The occupation by the French troops is stated to be provisional and is preparatory to the transference to Corfu of a portion of the Serbian army for the purpose of rest and refitting. The occupation of the island, say the advices from Athens, is a repetition of what has happened on other Greek islands. Corfu is generally considered the most beautiful of the Isles of Greece. The Achilleion is built on a hillside close to the village of Gastouri, south of the town of Corfu, at the foot of Mount Kyrilake, with the blue sea to the east just below the terraced pleasure grounds and the whole breadth of the small isle spread out to the west of the palace. It stands in the district in which the finest oranges grow, therefore in the most sheltered quarter of Corfu.

**NOTE:**—All reports circulated by the Overseas News Agency, which is an official agency organized in Berlin for the purpose of securing publicity for alleged war news favorable to the Central Powers, should be accepted with all reserve. Such news has proved notoriously unreliable in the past, many victories claimed having afterwards proved to be wholly fictitious. There is not a vestige of news from any reliable authentic source as far which bears out a single claim made in these despatches.

### TEUTON CONSULS INTERNED.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A Havas despatch from Toulon says that the Consuls of the Teutonic Allies, who were arrested at Salonika and brought there on a British vessel, have been interned on board the French auxiliary cruiser *Savoie*, which before the war was in the Havre-New York service. The despatch adds that, before leaving the British ship, the Consuls expressed their thanks to the captain for the attention they had received while aboard his vessel.

TWO CANADIAN  
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.  
Special Cable to The Montreal  
Star From our London Cor-  
respondent. (Copyright.)  
THE MONTREAL STAR  
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street,  
London, Jan. 13. — The fol-  
lowing from the Canadian Ex-  
peditionary Force have been  
gazetted Second Lieutenants:  
Color-Sergt.-Major W. Paul,  
in the Lovat's Scouts; and  
Pte. H. C. T. Smith, in the  
London Brigade Field Artil-  
lery.  
WINDERMERE.





"The Story of a Brave Canadian Father"

16 x 20 Inches

Value of Original Painting \$1000.00

Our agent who sold you this gum showed you a copy of this magnificent painting. The size of it, if you remember is 16x20, and it is produced in all its original gorgeous colors. You will surely want a copy of it to preserve, not only as a memento of the gallant deeds of Canada's brave soldiers, but as a fine artistic painting, fit to grace the walls of the finest home in the land.

SUB.-LIEUT. MAURICE  
P. SHEA, R.N.V.R.



Who is going to the other side in connection with the Motor Boat patrol service instituted by the British Navy. Lieut. Shea is the local recruiting officer for this attractive branch of the service and is making a strong appeal for men who are accustomed to motor boating on the St. Lawrence to come and do their bit.

1916

# CASUALTIES FOR WAR TO END OF LAST YEAR REACHED 14,960,000

Special to the Evening News.

London, Jan. 24.—The gross casualties to January, 1916 reached the enormous total of 14,960,000. These figures have been computed from official statements of losses by Great Britain and her allies and estimated for the Teutonic allies. The number killed is estimated at one in every five of the gross casualties; and prisoners at one in every seven. Upon this basis it is found that the total killed number 2,990,000; prisoners 2,140,000, while 9,830,000 have been wounded.

The estimate of the gross casualties suffered by each nation is as follows:

Russia, 4,000,000; Germany, 4,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 2,800,000; France, 2,300,000; Great Britain, 560,000; Italy, 300,000; Belgium, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey, 1,000,000. Grand total, 14,960,000.

In the Balkan war of 1912-13, 350,000 men were killed out of 1,250,000 engaged. In the Russo-Japanese war 550,000 were killed out of 2,500,000 engaged.

There are now at least 21,000,000 men under arms in the different theatres of the war.

# WHAT THE BRITISH FLEET HAS DONE.

The British Fleet has guarded the transport of 2,500,000 men. It has brought home more than half a million invalids. It has protected the carrying of 3,000,000 tons of food and supplies for Great Britain. It has made safe the conveying of 800,000 horses. It has ensured the supplies and munitions to the value of a billion and a half dollars. It has patrolled and policed the sea lanes of the world for a year and a half; so, though the most colossal war that ever shook the world is in progress, the remotest sea lane outside the mined areas is safe as in times of peace.



# Army Chaplain

## Returned From the Front

# Favours Wet Canteen

**T**HE following Press Despatch appeared in The Toronto "Globe," of a recent issue:

Montreal, Jan. 10.—"The wet canteen in the regiment proved a lesser evil than the dry canteen, with the surrounding dangers of bad public houses in the camp vicinity," said Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, in addressing the Montreal Ministerial Association today. Rev. Dr. Taylor recently returned from acting as chaplain at the front.

This clipping from the great Prohibitionist organ is one of those little items which one might so easily pass over, and yet it is a very important item for various reasons, especially in that the testimony contained therein comes from a prominent clergyman in the Presbyterian Church who has been at the front and who speaks, therefore, not from hearsay, but from actual experience.

Of course, what the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor says, is no new thing to all who have studied the Temperance question impartially; and this matter of the dry or the wet canteen has been thoroughly threshed out in the United States, where experienced army officers are in favor of the latter. There is no intention, however, to discuss the canteen question, but merely to call attention to the fact that the Reverend gentleman, who knows whereof he was speaking, coincided in his views with the Anti-Prohibitionists, namely, that regulation is better than suppression, or rather attempted suppression. This must, however, have come with somewhat of a shock to the members of the Ministerial Association whom he addressed.

## Regulation is Infinitely Better Than Attempted Suppression

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE OF ONTARIO



Pte. Allan McKillop,  
42nd Highlanders,  
Dead Of Wounds



LATE PTE. McKILLOP.

Pte. Allan McKillop, of 42nd Montreal Highlanders, has died of wounds received in action. He was forty-three years of age and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James McKillop, Martintown, who survive, together with one brother, Jas. A. McKillop, Martintown and one sister, Mrs. Ann Kennedy, Glen Brook. Pte. McKillop was married and leaves a wife and two small children. He had resided for a number of years in Montreal at 33 Rozel street. He was a commercial traveller previous to enlisting.

JAN 14 1916

## SETTLING DOWN TO BARRACK LIFE WITH RIGHT WILL

### Men of 148th Battalion Find Quarters Comfortable— New Recruits

Members of the 148th Battalion have settled down in their new quarters with remarkable aptitude. On visiting the barracks yesterday and today, one is struck with the feeling that the men must have been living there for some time, the atmosphere being one of quiet order without rush or bustle. The men appear perfectly happy, and are evidently glad to be billeted together. The meals the men receive are very good and ample.

Recruiting for the battalion continues to grow apace. Within the last two days about forty men have been enrolled, and the standard is being more than well maintained.

Amongst those who have been taken on are:

C. H. Lawrence, Montreal. His father is with the 60th Battalion, and one brother is with Major Cal, Battery.

J. E. Logan, Montreal, has one brother in France with the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Andrew Beckett, Montreal. For thirteen years he was with the King's Liverpool Regiment; two years of which he served in the South African War.

T. C. Connah, Montreal; was two years with the 2nd Battery Imperial Yeomanry. He has two brothers with Kitchener's army.

William Kemp, Mattawa, Ont., has two brothers in the Royal Navy.

William Whowell, Montreal; has two brothers in Kitchener's army.

D. McGregor, Montreal; was three years with the 5th R.H.C.

A. F. Jenkins, St. Armand, Que., had military training with the 13th Scottish Dragoons.

Gerald Haggerty, Montreal, has one brother with the 7th King's Own.

Stanley Oransky, Montreal; former member of the Highland Cadets. He has one brother with the Russian army.

R. J. Kuvila, a Russian; has been resident of Montreal for a long time.

J. Lizette, Montreal.

Robert Hall, Montreal.

R. M. Philip, Montreal.

Lewis Keltzer, Montreal.

H. Franklin, Lacolle, Que.

F. H. Boomhower, Stanbridge East, Que.

W. Rublin, of New York.

## KAISER DYING IS LATEST RUMOR IN GERMANY, REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Unconfirmed advices from Swiss sources today reported that the German Crown Prince had been recalled to Berlin, probably to assume the regency on account of the Kaiser's illness. It was stated that the reports reached Switzerland directly from Berlin.

Rome despatches a few days ago said it was learned there on good authority that the Kaiser's illness was not serious, and that he would be out within a few days.

Within the last twenty-four hours, however, rumors that the Kaiser's condition was serious have been revived. An Amsterdam despatch to the London Daily Express reported rumors in circulation in Germany that the Kaiser is dying.

The Amsterdam correspondent said that color was lent to this report by the fact that the German press is full of eulogies of the Crown Prince.

The Daily Express printed a Geneva despatch that a second operation had been ordered on the Kaiser's throat, the first having proven a failure.

News agencies with correspondents in Berlin have made unsuccessful attempts to secure an authentic statement regarding the Kaiser's condition.

Amendments

## GERMANS THREATEN TO STOP FEEDING THEIR PRISONERS.

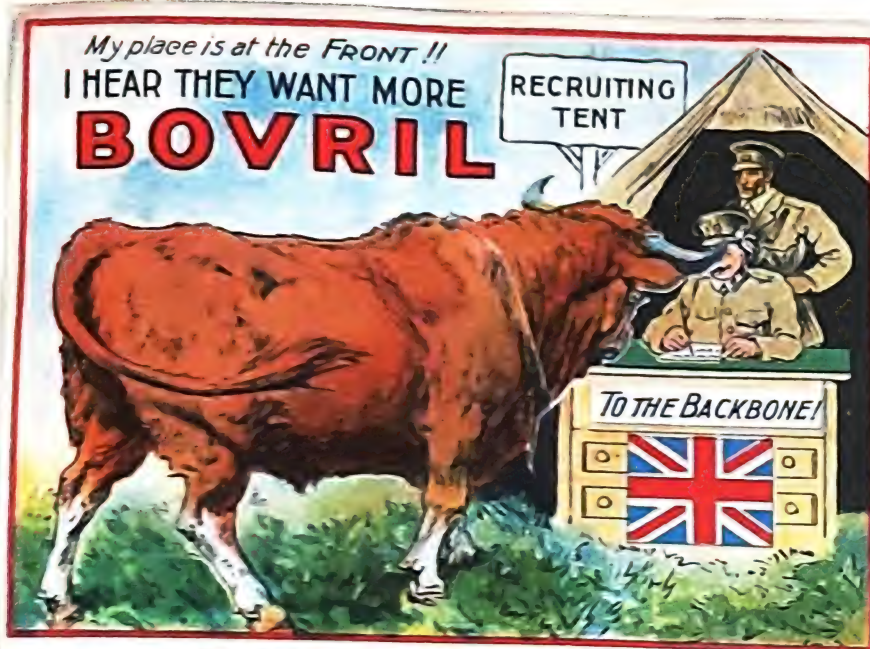
Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—American circles here have received information of a strong demand in Germany that unless the war ends or the British blockade is lifted by June, Germany in reprisal should refuse to feed prisoners. This burden is to be left to the Allies.

It was ascertained today that no such warning has been served by the German Government as yet through American official channels.

Germany's contention is that food cannot be kept from German mouths to feed prisoners. The increased number of requests for food instead of money which comes from prisoners in Germany have already resulted in the sending of quantities of foodstuffs.





JAN 14 1916

# ITALIAN TROOPS WILL GO TO MONTENEGRINS' AID AT ONCE, REPORT

Italian Cabinet Summoned for Special Conference Over This—Teutonic Onslaught With Object of Capturing Salonika Has Begun Around Doiran Lake, Says Despatch to Rome

By Canadian Press.

**SALONIKA, Greece, Jan. 18, via London, 12:20 p.m.**—The important railroad bridge over the Struma river at Demis-Hissar has been blown up by French engineers as a precautionary measure.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

**ROME, Jan. 13.**—Italian troops may be ordered to proceed to the relief of the hard-pressed Montenegrins within forty-eight hours. King Victor Emmanuel today summoned military chiefs and members of the Cabinet into conference on the Montenegrin situation.

By Canadian Press.

**ROME, via London, Jan. 13.**—An Athens despatch to the *Giornale D'Italia* says:

"An attack by the Teutonic Allies on the Entente positions has begun with a bombardment of the British lines in the Doiran zone, which lasted the entire day.

"The attacking troops are distributed as follows:

"The Germans on the west front around Monastir; the Bulgarians on the Gievgeli-Doiran line; the Turks on the east flank."



**IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO EGYPT**

This map illustrates the probable route of any Turco-Teutonic attack upon Egypt and the Suez Canal. All the way, from the Austrian border to the border of the Syrian desert, there is only one single-track railway. From the rail-head to the canal is a terrible desert, over which the Germans are reported to be laying a railway and a pipe line for water.

This map illustrates the probable route of any Turco-Teutonic attack upon Egypt and the Suez Canal. All the way, from the Austrian border to the border of the Syrian desert, there is only one single-track railway. From the rail-head to the canal is a terrible desert, over which the Germans are reported to be laying a railway and a pipe line for water.



## Those Superstitions



Private Sandy McNab cheers the assembly by pointing out (with the aid of his pocket almanac) that it is Friday the 13th and that their number is one too many

BY CAPT. BRUCE BAINSFATHER



## WOMEN AS MOTOR CAR DRIVERS.



That the women are capable of handling automobiles, both in the way of driving and executing repairs is proved by the members of the Women's Volunteer Corps in England, an organization which has been organized to assist the hospitals and to take them for joy rides when convalescing.

## WHERE DESTRUCTION THREATENS MONTENEGRO



Map showing Mount Lovchen, whose capture endangers the Montenegrin capital.

PROPERTY OF  
THE LUCK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA  
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

### CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)  
**THE MONTREAL STAR**  
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan 13—Canadian registrations in London include C. C. Drew, of Montreal; Lieut. J. B. Mitchell and Lieut. G. C. Burbridge, of Winnipeg, and Capt. R. McMahon, Lieut. T. de Pencier, and E. and Mrs. Bloomfield, of Vancouver.  
**WINDERMERE.**

### GEN. AYLMER FALLS BACK

Lack of Water Forces His Return to the Tigris

London, March 10.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication concerning the fighting in Mesopotamia:

"General Lake reports that General Aylmer, who was operating March 8, from seven to eight miles from the right bank of the Tigris River, in consequence of lack of water, has been obliged to fall back on the river after having removed all his wounded."

### CHURCHILL TO QUIT ARMY?

Rumor Says He Is Returning to Parliament

London, March 10.—The Weekly News says it believes that Colonel Lord Spencer Churchill, formerly Lord of the Admiralty, intends to sign his commission in the army to return to Parliament.



## OUR CASUALTIES 13,961 TO MARCH 1

List of Dead Nearly 5,000—  
Total Number of Wounded  
Is 9,325

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, March 10.—The list of actual casualties among the Canadian forces including killed in action, died of wounds and sickness, wounded and missing but not known to be prisoners of war, has been totalled up to March by the casualties branch of the military department and amounts to 13,961.

The number is smaller than has been generally believed, which is explained largely by the fact that it does not include cases of sickness of prisoners of war. There have been killed in action 2,338 Canadians. Some 988 have died of wounds, and 298 have succumbed to sickness, or a total of known dead of 3,624. There is besides, however, a list of missing men not known to be prisoners of war 1,012. It is practically certain that by far the greater number of these men are dead which swells the list of Canadian dead to almost 5,000. The total number of wounded is 9,325. If prisoners of war and cases of sickness are all included the total number of casualties would be nearer 20,000 men.

## SAW GERMAN FLEET OUT Copenhagen Learns Dreadnought Hindenburg Was Largest

Copenhagen, via London, March 1.—A local newspaper says the Norwegian steamer Bergen met on Thursday in the southern part of the North Sea a German flotilla of fifty dreadnoughts, cruisers and large destroyers of the latest type. The largest ship in the fleet was the new dreadnought Hindenburg. One squadron was steaming in an easterly direction, followed by two airships.

A London despatch on March 1 said a German fleet of at least five big warships had been sighted Monday afternoon in the North Sea. North Holland by a steam trawler according to Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent. A later despatch the same date said the German fleet returned to its base Wednesday morning.

# GERMANS LOST 25,000 IN BLOODY BATTLE ON SUNDAY SAY PRISONERS

German Artillery Failed to Accomplish Task  
of Silencing French Batteries—Joffre's Men  
Had Ample Time to Rush Up Reserves—  
Significance of Loss of Mount Lovchen

Special Star Cable by William Phillip Simms, of the United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Germans lost more than 25,000 men in the Sunday onslaughts against the French lines in Champagne, according to Chalons despatches today, which describe the battle as the bloodiest on the western front since the allied offensive last September.

Great numbers of wounded German prisoners have reached Chalons. They confirm the report that General von Elmen planned to break through the French line and bend back the whole front from Rheims to Verdun.

The prisoners complained that the German artillery failed to do its work. Instead of silencing the French batteries, the German guns only wrecked portions of advanced French trenches. The heavy bombardment lasting for nearly twenty-four hours, gave ample time for the French to hurry up reserves to meet the attack.

Asphyxiating gas shells forced the French to retire from several advanced positions before the Germans charged. The first rush of the Teutons carried them into the French first-line trenches, but their ranks were riddled when they attempted to push on.

Without giving the enemy time to fortify the newly conquered positions, the French swept forward in a dashing charge that regained practically all the lost ground.

Hundreds of bodies of German soldiers were found in the first-line works and between the first and second-line trenches.

Among the German prisoners reaching Chalons were a number of soldiers belonging to the Imperial Guard.

The official French report of this afternoon follows:

"There were no events of importance last night except in the region between the Meuse and the Argonne, where our batteries dispersed groups of enemy sappers who were at work in the region of Malincourt."

## EVACUATION OF CETTINJE NEAR

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The early fall of Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital, was forecasted in despatches received here today confirming the news that the Austrians have occupied Mount Lovchen, "the Gibraltar of the Adriatic," dominating the roads to Cetinje and less than seven miles away. Military evacuation of King Nicholas' capital began on Sunday, according to advices received here. This news preceded a message from Berne, Switzerland, reporting the fall of Mount Lovchen. The arsenal at Cetinje has been dismantled and everything of military value removed. Preparations were being made on Sunday to transfer the capital, but the new seat of Government has not been selected.

On all fronts the Austrians are striking hard blow at the valiant little Montenegrin army, which is handicapped both by lack of equipment and by the need of food supplies.

sons were killed and forty injured. Considerable damage to property was done, it is alleged.

## TURKS' LATEST STORY.

By Canadian Press

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11, via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 12, 3 p.m.—The following statement was given out at the War Office tonight:

"Dardanelles front: A warship of the Allies on Monday night opened fire from Imbros on Sedd-ul-Bahr, Teko Burnu and Hissarlik Burnu (position recently abandoned by the Allied forces on the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula).

"The bombardment continued intermittently till morning. On Monday some destroyers and one cruiser took up again the bombardment of Sedd-ul-Bahr. They were obliged to retreat by the fire of our batteries.

"Causasian front: An attack attempted on Monday at midnight by enemy forces of feeble numbers against our front in the direction of Narman was successfully repulsed. The fire of our artillery destroyed part of the enemy's trenches. There were no other developments."





AMBULANCES SENT TO FRANCE by the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club, including one donated to the club by Mrs. E. C. Whitney. Photo also shows headquarters of

### WOUNDED IN FRANCE.



Pte. Reginald Davis, 42nd Battalion, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis, 1892 Esplanade avenue, have just received a telegram from the Military Department announcing that their son has been wounded in the thigh. Pte. Davis is a native of Exeter, England, and came to this country two years ago. He is 19 years of age and previous to enlistment was employed at the works of the Warden, King Co., Malsonneuve. He had written home regularly, and in his last letter said that he was standing the strain of the trenches well, and that nothing but a bullet would stop him from seeing the war out. He is in No. 23 General Hospital, Etaples, France.

## RATS IN CANADIAN TRENCHES CAUSED TROUBLE AT FIRST

Were Driven from Hun Entrenchments by Chemical Poison

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 13.—

The first verse of "The Pled Piper of Hamelin" is the story of the rats in our trenches during the last two weeks. Our trenches have been overwhelmed with millions of them, driven from the Huns' trenches by some germ chemist's antidote which worked marvels for the enemy.

The matter became so urgent that we captured a few score new arrivals, tabulated them, and attached identification discs to them; then politely captured a certain section of a German trench in order to release them, and find out what drove them back.

### SECRET IS DISCOVERED.

Post mortems on the recaptured rodents revealed to careful chemists just what the Germans were using, with the result that we hope soon to eliminate what might have been an embarrassment.

The rats have lately given away several listening posts. If struck on a quiet night with a bayonet, they make more noise than the average Hun, with the result that the enemy's machine guns open fire. A chemical analysis of recent captures of rats has cleared the situation.

ROLAND HILL.

## NEW YORK MAN GIVES TO FUND

Percy Chubb of New York Expresses Sympathy With Britain

An instance of the practical sympathy felt by many Americans for Canada in her participation in the world struggle for freedom has recently come in evidence, through the receipts by F. E. Meredith, K.C., of a letter enclosing a cheque for \$2,000 for the Patriotic Fund from a prominent New York business man, Percy Chubb, who has spent many pleasant holidays fishing and hunting in the Province of Quebec, and has felt the "call of the blood" for the Canadians who are defending their flag at the front. The letter reads:

New York,  
January 29, 1916.

Dear Mr. Meredith,

I understand that the Canadians are making a special effort to raise a fund for the relief of families of those who have enlisted in the Canadian contingent, and as I have enjoyed so many happy hours in Quebec and also as my sympathies are so intensely on the side of England and her Colonies, I feel called upon to make a contribution which I would like to do through your good offices, and therefore enclose a cheque for \$2,000, which kindly place in the hands of the proper authorities.

It may interest you also to know that I spent an intensely interesting week at the lines as the guest of Gen Sir Douglas Haig, just before the great attack in September, and everything have seen and studied during my long stay in England makes me very optimistic as to final victory.

Allies.

(Signed) PERCY



NEW TRENCH PERISCOPE.



JAN 1916

**Capt. H. Molson Wired  
\$5,000 From the Front  
Total To-day \$1,106,585**

Over Two-Thirds of Amount Sought Has Been Subscribed to the  
Patriotic Fund—Eloquent Addresses by Principal Smyth and  
Senator Raoul Dandurand—Workers Claim  
They Will Pass Mark Set.

MAP of the Verdun Battlefield, prepared by American's military expert. Despite Germany's gains in many days of continuous fighting with at least 700,000 of the best German troops, the battle remained undecided. This may prove to be the Gettysburg of European war—Will the Strongest Fortress in France Fall?





to plenty who, owing up their  
daughters with the idea that fine  
apparel, motor cars and frequent  
appearance at public entertain-  
ment are important factors in

CHINERA—if a little madd, not knowing the  
truth of this picture for herself, could but just

once in a w  
arose in th  
some child,

BAIRONCOURT  
LIGHT SHADING AROUND  
VERDUN INDICATES  
DEFENSE LIMITS.  
DIAGONAL SHADING

PARIS 135 MILES  
FRANCE  
VERDUN



## Major Asselin Raising Battalion For Overseas



MAJOR OLIVAR ASSELIN.

Ready to raise a war battalion, but not to lead it overseas to battle, an officer commanding, was Major Oliver Asselin, who is now raising the 163rd Battalion for Overseas service. That was the answer he gave to Major-General Sir Sam Hughes when the Minister of Militia asked him to do his share to aid of the Empire. So he was given the rank of major in chief of the French-Canadian unit and Captain Henri Desrosiers, of the 14th Battalion, who had seen months of hard service in the trenches in Flanders, was brought home from the war, arriving here last Thursday, to take command of the unit. Major Asselin will raise the battalion, and go to the front with it as second in command.

Major Asselin has seen service before, as he served with the United States army in Cuba for nine months. His well known Nationalist views did not prevent his donning the khaki when the empire was attacked. "My political views are just as strong as ever, but just now the Empire is in danger, and I am needed in the trenches." That is the way he explains the situation.

JAN 14 1916

## BRITISH STEAMER APPAM IS MISSING WITH 400 PEOPLE

London, January 13.—Grave anxiety is felt regarding the British steamer Appam, which left Dakar for Plymouth on January 11 with 166 passengers and 124 in the crew. When about four days out wireless communication with the vessel suddenly ceased. A despatch from Hull to Lloyds says that the British steamer Tregentle reports having passed at sea on January 16 a steamer with the name Appam painted on the stern and the bow knocked out.

For several days past concern has been manifested in shipping circles regarding the fate of the Appam many were overdue on a ten-day trip from Dakar in the French Colony of Senegal, West Africa, for Plymouth. In the insurance market hope was nearly abandoned and it was difficult to effect re-

insurances even at the high rate of 75 guineas per cent.

Two or three other steamships coming in the same direction as the Appam are also overdue.

Among the 166 passengers on board the Appam were colonial officials.

A report from Lisbon recently announced that mines had been discovered in the Bay of Biscay.

The lifeboat with the name Appam painted on the stern reported by the steamer Tregentle was passed by that vessel in latitude 33.24 north longitude 14.22 west.

The Appam, of 7,781 tons gross, 425 feet long and 17 feet beam, was built in 1913 by Harland and Wolff at Belfast, Ireland. She was owned by the British and African Steam Navigation Company.

JAN 14 1916



# HIGHLANDERS OF MONTREAL IN BOMB FIGHT

Germans Who Attempt to Bomb  
Lines of 42nd Are Quickly  
Put to Flight

WEEK ON CANADIAN FRONT

Activity of Hun Airmen, Who  
Show Little or No Inclina-  
tion to Fight, Is Chief  
Feature of Enemy  
Operations

Ottawa, March 3.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received the following communication from the Canadian General Representative in France:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, March 3, via London—Winter conditions marked the first half of the period, February 23, to March 1. Rough winds and snowflurries culminated on February 25, in a blizzard which swept all northern France and Flanders. Towards the end of the month warmer and drier weather prevailed.

Far south, towards Verdun, a great battle raged, but on the Canadian front the unabated activity of German airmen remained the chief feature of enemy activity. In good weather and bad alike they flew over our lines endeavoring to reconnoitre our positions and communications. Even at night the sound of their machines was frequently heard. Few engagements in the air took place, as the hostile aviators showed little inclination to fight and almost invariably made off on the approach of our machines. Several points in our area were bombed and on February 24 a few civilian casualties resulted.

Two attempts were made to bomb some wagon lines in our second divisional area. On the first occasion one tent and the life of a few men were destroyed and on the second the majority of the bombs burst on impact with the tops of some high trees. In neither case were there any casualties.

The most interesting event of the week was the attempt made by a party of twenty Germans to bomb the lines of our 42nd Battalion. Our sentries were on the alert, and as the enemy party approached our wire they opened on it with bombs and rapid fire. The Germans threw a considerable number of bombs, but a bombing section of our 42nd Battalion was quickly on the scene. At the end of six minutes, after a lively interchange of bombs, the enemy withdrew and his retreat was hastened by the intense rifle fire from our trenches. Our patrol on went out and discovered one dead and one badly wounded German lying close to our wire. An unwounded German who had failed to make his escape was taken prisoner. The wounded German was carried back to our lines, where he died. Our men suffered no casualties in this affair.

## HUNS GET THE BAYONET.

Later in the night a small hostile patrol, while endeavoring to examine the scene of the fight, stumbled upon one of our listening posts. The Germans threw bombs and our men used their rifles to drive them back, killing two of them.

Hostile artillery fire was weaker than usual throughout the period, but enemy working parties were exceedingly numerous and afforded many targets for our artillery. In several instances casualties were observed as the result of our fire. The top was blown off an enemy machine-gun emplacement by a direct hit from one of our shells. Another of our shells caused a great explosion in the enemy trenches, followed by flames which rose for twenty minutes to a height of ten feet above the parapet.

Sixteen shells fired into an accumulation of enemy engineer stores wrought considerable damage to the material.

On the night of February 25-26, while an enemy relief was in progress, our field batteries and howitzers, in conjunction with our machine-guns, rifle batteries and grenade stards, opened and maintained for two hours a heavy fire on the enemy's communication roads, paths and trenches. In spite of the severe punishment, the enemy's reply was very feeble.

On several other occasions our machine-guns did excellent work in hampering the enemy's working parties and interfering with his movement. Opposite our first division a hostile working party was caught in front of its trenches. As the Germans scrambled back over their parapets several of them were seen to be wounded.

For four consecutive nights enemy working parties were dispersed at this same point. One night an enemy transport was heard moving. A prolonged burst of fire from our machine-guns was apparently effective as the sounds of the transport galloping away were accompanied by a considerable screaming and groaning.

The alertness of our snipers was responsible for several casualties in the ranks of the enemy. Hostile snipers were somewhat less active than usual.

At various times a number of bombs and grenades were used by the enemy and sections of our tr

we were bombarded with mortar shells. In every case our retaliation was a kind of heavy and effective fire.

On February 26th, our trench-mortars shelled a German strong point. Much damage was done to the enemy's work, the debris being scattered over a twenty-yard radius.

On another occasion, on the front of our 1st Division, thirty grenades were fired into the German trenches at a point where a large party was at work. Crises and groans testified to the effectiveness of this bombardment.

There was no diminution in the activity of our patrols. On the night of February 26th, a patrol of our first division threw twelve bombs among a party of Germans engaged in construction of new trenches. No retaliation resulted. An enemy patrol was also observed, but returned at the approach of our patrol.

### MONTREALERS AGAIN SCORE

On the night of February 25, a patrol of six men of our 16th Montreal Battalion, under Lieut. Worral, went out to examine a house that had been demolished by our artillery fire some days previously. Four enemy posts, each of three men, were located and a German flare revealed a hostile party of twelve in extended order in front of the building. Sounds of a large working party in the ruins were heard. Our patrol was not detected and on its return the enemy posts and working party were dispersed by salvos from our 16th Field Battery and enfilading machine-gun fire.

On the same night Sergeant Mereton and Lance-Corp. Berry, of our 7th British Columbia Battalion, observed two Germans some yards in front of their own wire. Our men threw hand grenades at the enemy, both of whom were wounded and retired at the double.

On the night of February 27, a patrol of our Royal Canadian Regiment, consisting of Lance-Corp. Pope and Privates Morrice and Priestly, worked their way close up to the enemy's trenches and, waiting for the flash of discharge, bombed some fixed rifle positions so effectively that several of the rifle batteries were silenced. The men were out two hours and a half, during which time they also engaged and drove off a German sniper and bombed an enemy machine-gun emplacement.

A party of American journalists visited the Canadian area during the week and spent some hours in our trenches.

In connection with the minor operation of our 10th Battalion on the night of February 4, the following decorations have been awarded:

Military cross—Lieutenants S. S. Trimmer and L. Young.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sergeant A. O. Budd and Privates F. Cox, G. F. Sixby and L. Zuidema.

Clasp to Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sergeant E. R. Milne; Sergt. Milne is the first Canadian to achieve the distinction of winning a D.C.M. and a clasp in the present war.



42nd Signallers?



MARCH 11th 1916

The Signallers' Brigade is now in France in active service.

## LIEUT. BUCHANAN 24TH, IS KILLED WHILE IN BELGIUM

Cable Was Received To-day  
From Commanding Officer  
of the 24th Battalion

Lieut. R. Hebn Baneroff Buchanan, youngest son of Mr. R. H. Buchanan, has been killed in action while fighting with his unit. A cable message was received this morning from the commanding officer of the unit by his father, announcing that Lieut. Buchanan had been killed. A message was also received from General Hughes at Ottawa confirming the sad news. The message says Lieut. Buchanan fell fighting for his King and Country on the night of the 19th in Belgium. He was born in 1893, educated at the Lower Canada College and was attending McGill University in Science, when he felt his country's call. His name is added to the long list of heroes who have laid down their lives.



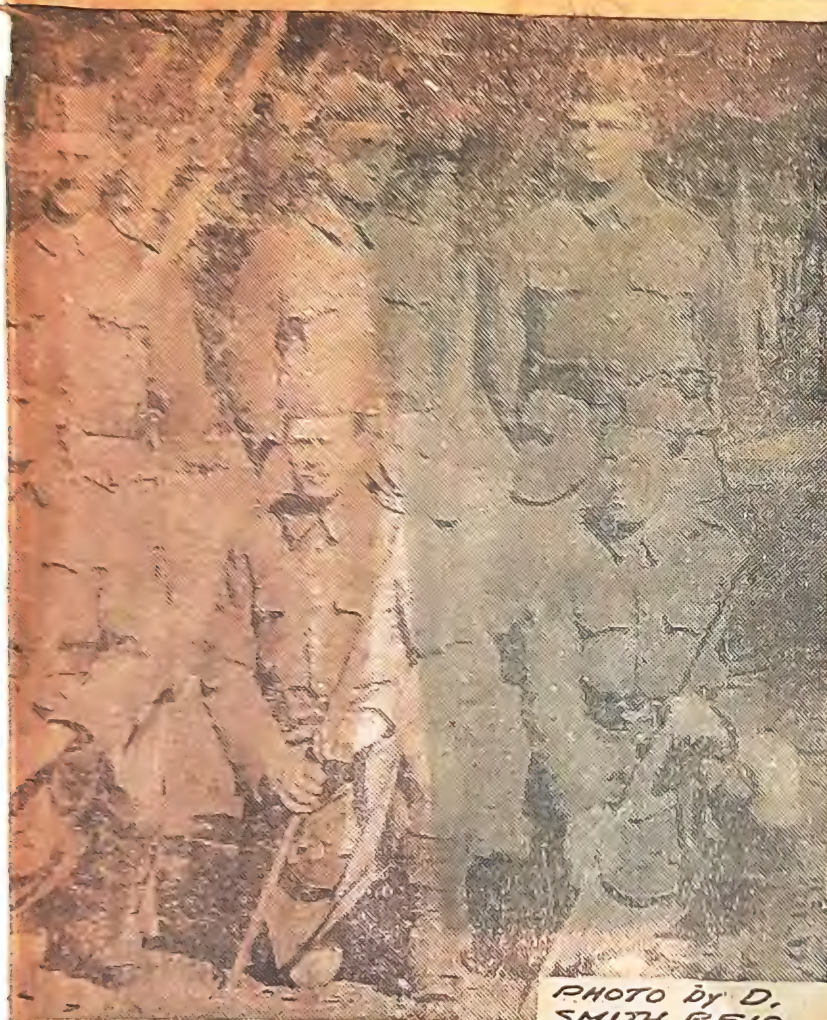


PHOTO BY D.  
SMITH REID,  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

## German Casualties Amount to 2,535,768

By Canadian Press.

London, January 19.—Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for war, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the total German casualties as published in the Berlin casualty lists to date total 2,535,768. Of this number, he said, 588,986 were killed.

The War Under-Secretary said the German wounded and missing numbered 1,566,549 while 356,153 men had been taken prisoner. In addition 24,080 Germans had died from various causes.

## BRITAIN CALLS FOR 20,000 MEN FROM CANADA

Twenty of the Battalions  
Waiting at Home Have Been  
Summoned Across

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, January 30.—Britain today sent the message Canada's training troops have been eagerly expecting for weeks. The motherland has asked for the dispatch across the Atlantic of 20,000 additional Canadian fighting men. Nearly twice the number are ready, and within the next two or three months twenty more Canadian battalions will encamp in England to wait the final summons to the front. The competition among the waiting, ready battalions will be keen, and, in so far as the Militia Department can determine, the selection of the fortunate twenty will be in order of merit.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, made the announcement in an interview with the newspaper men tonight. The Minister gave no intimation tonight as to individual battalions likely to be chosen, other than his statement that the selection would be made solely upon merit.

Sir Sam Hughes also announced that Canada will supply her own troops with machine-guns, and that such extra machine-guns as were on hand would be pooled with guns for the British troops. Colonel David Carnegie, of the Shell Committee, was, the Minister stated, now at the front making observations with a view to guiding the Government in further preparation and purchase of munitions.

General Hughes is enthusiastic over the outlook for raising the immense Canadian army of half a million. Within the past few days he stated he had received offers from Regina, which city is sending 2,500 additional men. Swift Current, Sask., has offered to raise a battalion, an offer which has been accepted, while Mr. Edward King has written from the Peace River district, offering to bring down a battalion from that northern outpost. The Minister has also availed himself of this offer.

Today's cables from the British War Office contain several items of special interest. The former report that Col. Colquhoun, of the Fourth Battalion, had been wounded, is now corrected by an assurance that the officer is uninjured. Major Gilbert Sanders, an R.M.C. graduate and a South African veteran, has been placed in temporary command of the pioneer regiment, in place of Col. Davis, who has been injured. Col. Gordon Stewart, of Ottawa, who has lost an eye, while he was on active service, is coming home to undertake instruction work in Canada.





Where the Canadian Parliament now holds its session; the new home at the Victoria Memorial Museum.



The old home of the Canadian Parliament, a picture taken the morning after the great fire.



52

Copy of letter received from  
 AN Canadian Tommy Wondel  
 JOW Home Made sent something  
 for Nmas

MAR 8 1916

83

# MILITARY HONORS FOR BODY OF LATE LIEUT.-COL. YATES

## Funeral Here Will be That of Soldier Dying on the Field of Battle

The body of the late Lieut.-Col. H. B. Yates is expected to leave England to-day by the SS. Sicilian for Canada. It should arrive in St. John, N.B., in about ten days. A military funeral will be given the dead officer. The officers of the Divisional Headquarters, headed by Brig. Gen. E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., who will have charge of the funeral arrangements, the Victoria Rifles, and the Army Medical and Army Service corps are expected to attend.

### Memorial Service Held.

In the ancient Priory Church, established at Clerkenwell by the Knights Hospitallars of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, a memorial service was held yesterday in honor of Lieut.-Col. H. B. Yates, late second in command of McGill General Hospital, Surgeon-General Carleton Jones was present, representing H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Great Prior of the Order.

The service, conducted by Canon Edgar Sheppard, chaplain of the Order, and of St. James Palace, was of a simple character, with two hymns, reading of the Scriptures and prayers, with Chopin's Funeral March, as a prelude, and the Dead March in Saul at the close. There was no discourse, but the representative company present bore silent testimony to the esteem in which the deceased medical officer was held. The family mourners present were the widow, Miss Emily Yates, daughter, Montagu, son, and Corporal W. H. Bunting and Mrs. Bunting. There were also present Sir George and Lady Perley, Lieut.-Col. Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley, Lieut.-Col. Adams and Col. Hodgetts.

## Admiral Fisher Believes Naval Battle Imminent

London, March 2. — There has been much impatience in England the past few days because the British on the west front have been comparatively inactive, while the French have been engaged in desperate encounters, and it has been often asked by the man in the street why is not this the proper time for a great British offensive to deliver a smashing blow and relieve the pressure on the French side. The Daily Sketch believes that the

British may get a chance soon to take a hand by the use of their fleet, and quotes Lord Fisher as saying he is convinced that "a big Anglo-German fleet action may take place at any day or hour now."



## NEW TRANSPORTS FOR JOCK



"Ye don't go to the billets from the firing line in this style, ye ken" Highland soldiers on leave in London enjoy the novelty of a beach chair ride with fair "chairmen" doing the work.

## WHERE ALLIES HAVE MADE AN ADVANCE.



The Allies are reported marching west from the Saloniki zone across the Vardar river to Veria and Yenidje. This is evidently in expectation of a Teuton attack from toward Monastir.

## GERMANS HAVE 80 ZEPPELS.

### Formidable Airship Now on Trial at Friedrichshafen

Berne, Switzerland, February 8, via Paris.—Eighty Zeppelins are now in the German service, it appears from information developed at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. One of the latest type that is having a trial trip this week is LZ-95, which is taken here to mean that it is the ninety-fifth in the series dating from the beginning of the war, fifteen having been lost, it is said.

The newest model seems considerably longer than previous types. It is of fish-like shape and gray-tinted, by the means of aluminum powder, it is explained. The gondolas are of plated steel; each has six machine guns in its quick-fire battery, and apparatus for throwing bombs and air torpedoes. It is reported that a new air torpedo more powerful than any previously used is about to be put into use.

The motor works connected with the Zeppelin plant test each motor by requiring that it run 48 hours without stopping and without developing any defects.



## Militia Department Doubts the Truth of the Statement That a Large Force of Germans Are Preparing to Invade Canada—Plot is Said to Be on a Large Scale to Prevent Grain From Being Sent to England—Large Orders of Munitions For Allies Are Said to Have Been Placed With Germans in the United States and Paid For by the German Government

*Special to the Evening News.*

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—"We heard such a report at the outbreak. We investigated it then and found nothing to it. There have been no new developments." This was the official reply to the story of plots printed by The New York Herald, that there was a

Hun plot to invade Canada and to destroy the Welland Canal. The Militia authorities are not worrying over a German invasion and are ready to meet any invasion from the United States. The Welland Canal and other public buildings are all closely guarded and the guards are now being redoubled.

## PLOT TO INVADE CANADA HAS BEEN FOUND BY SECRET SERVICE

*Special to the Evening News.*

New York, Feb. 7.—The existence of a German plot to invade Canada and to destroy the Welland canal in order to prevent shipment of wheat to Allies has been uncovered by detectives of the Canadian Secret Service.

Other facts revealed by the secret investigation which has been carried on for weeks in this city and in Connecticut include amazing developments that approximately two hundred thousand rifles have been purchased by German agents here and these weapons are being sent by stealth to the northern border for use when the time comes to strike the blow against Canada.

Also there has developed that during the last six months scores of trained German army officers have come to this country in the guise of

Belgian refugees and Scandinavians and they have organized secretly large companies of Germans with the avowed purpose of making a raid upon the Welland canal.

It is said by the secret service agents of Canada that many thousands of men have been recalled.

Another important item is the statement of a man conversant with the situation that nearly a third of munition contracts entered into by the Allies with American manufacturers actually have been let to Germans under assumed names, and that munitions have been stored away in places not yet discovered by Canadian Secret Service Agents. Munitions consisting of shells, shrapnel and immense stores of rifles, it said, have been paid for with money deposited in various banks in this city by well known agents of the German government.

## INVASION DESIGNED TO BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN NEXT TWO MONTHS

That the raid of this army of Germans was designed to be carried out within the next two months, was statement made by one Canadian authority last night. According to a director of one of the leading munition plants whose name cannot be disclosed, not a single rifle contracted for by the allies during 1915 was shipped to Europe prior to last November. What became of these rifles could not be discovered but the authorities are bending their best efforts to learn, but thus far, it was admitted, every effort to get reliable information has met with failure.

Letters conveying this information sent to Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian war secretary and to Col. Sherwood, Chief of Canadian Secret Service in Ottawa, within the last 3 or 4 days have prompted those officials to take extraordinary measures to meet any emergency. Extra guards, fully armed, have been sent to the Welland Canal and every part of the canal is patrolled day and night. Meanwhile secret service agents and deputies are guarding the border line and every newcomer

is watched.

That German agents in this country long had designs upon Welland Canal was manifested on December 18 last, when Paul Koenig, chief of the secret service and Richard E. Leyendecker of 2108 Daly Ave., The Bronx, were arrested on the accusation of spying and attempting to blow up the canal. The arrests were made upon affidavits made by William M. Offley, Chief of Bureau of Investigation of Department of Justice in this city, following investigation.

Despite the denials of the two men they were indicted on December 23 and later released on \$30,000 bail furnished by the Hamburg-American officials. According to the officials important developments are expected at the trial, the date of which will soon be set, in United States Court.

Developments, according to Canadian officials, following the destruction of Canadian Parliament Buildings tend to show that the disaster is closely associated with the German plot to cripple Canada by an invasion of armed men.

## LACK OF SHIPS COMPELS HIGH FREIGHT RATE

Runciman Tells Parliament Britain Would Starve if Neutrals Were Driven Elsewhere

BIGGEST PROBLEM OF DAY

Only 67 Vessels Out of Every Normal 100, and 24 of These Flying Neutral Flags, to Handle Traffic

London, February 17.—The Government again found itself on the defensive in the House of Commons today. Yesterday the subject was air raids, today it was the control of merchant shipping. A score of members attacked the Government's method of dealing with the mercantile marine. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the Admiralty, and Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, replied to the attacks, explaining in much the same manner as was used yesterday in connection with the air defence criticisms, that while the situation was admitted to be far from satisfactory, the Government was doing its utmost to make things better.

The complaints of the members of Parliament were mainly to the effect that the high freight rates were largely due to waste of tonnage caused by Government mismanagement. Mr. Runciman, in reply, said:

"The shipping difficulties of the present time are due not to mismanagement but to our trying to pour quart into a pint pot. This and nothing else. The general upward tendency of ocean freights is caused by the fact that the mercantile marine, which is limited in size, has to carry out a task far greater than times of peace. The shipping problem has become the greatest economic problem of the day. Where we had a hundred ships before the war we must now do with sixty-seven, of which 24 are under neutral flags.

"You see, we are dependent to an enormous extent on the services of neutral shipping, and if we drive it away by any system of low maximum rates, or a similar device, we shall starve. If we fix maximum rates be



## KAISER MADE GREAT PLANS BEFORE THE WAR

H. W. Steed Says German Emperor Arranged War With Archduke Ferdinand

FRANCE WAS TO BE  
LOWERED TO DUST

Kaiser Was to be Supreme in Europe and Perhaps the World

By Canadian Press.

London, February 1.—A curious article by Henry Wickham Steed, foreign editor of the Times, appears in the February number of the "Nineteenth Century and After." It is entitled "The Pact of Konopisht" and deals with events alleged to have transpired immediately preceding the war.

A fortnight before the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, says the writer, they were visited at the Castle Konopisht in Bohemia by the German Kaiser and Admiral von Tirpitz. Ostensibly the Emperor went to Konopisht to see the rose gardens. The story Steed tells is that at Konopisht the Kaiser and the Archduke made a secret compact.

The paramount desire of the Archduke and his wife was to make provision for their sons who were debarred by the Hapsburg family law from attaining imperial rank. The Kaiser, it is said, unfolded his great scheme of the war.

Russia was to be provoked to conflict with Germany and Austria; France was to be instantly smitten to the dust, while the abstention of Britain was considered certain. The Kaiser proposed to reconstitute the old kingdom of Poland which with Luthania and the Russian province of Ukraine, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, was to be the inheritance of Francis and his eldest son.

For the second son a kingdom was to be carved out, including Bohemia, Hungary, Serbia, the Slav coast of the Eastern Adriatic, and Saloniki.

German Austria, with Trieste, was to pass to the present heir, the Archduke Charles Joseph, to be incorporated in the German empire.

A pact would be created and a huge military and economic alliance made, with Kaiser supreme in Europe and perhaps throughout the world.

Mr. Steed in analysis of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the assassination of the Archduke and his consort seems to imply that it was connected with resentment against the Hapsburg family. The analysis suggests that the Kaiser persisted in forcing the war after the removal of his principal accomplice because the murder furnished him with a fresh and

## SEIZE OPPORTUNITY TO TIGHTEN BLOCKADE

London Spectator Says Greatest Neutral Concerned Issues the Invitation

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, January 22.—"An excellent opportunity has arisen for the Government to declare to the whole world that the blockade of Germany will be made as thorough as it is in the power of the British navy to make it," says the Spectator, "and we most sincerely hope the Government will recognize the opportunity and act quickly and clearly."

Admitting that the whole subject bristles with difficulties as the porcupine bristles with quills, the Spectator points out the danger of "losing ourselves in a wilderness of questions about what is exactly possible according to precedent, as though we hadn't the right to create precedents as all countries have done in the past." The Spectator considers the present "opportunity excellent because opinion in the United States, much the greatest neutral concerned, invites us to tighten the blockade. It is unlikely that Mr. Wilson would care to try to resist an accomplished fact in the policy of Great Britain, which has enjoyed the sanction of the great body of argument among Americans."

The Spectator quotes the New York Times as follows: "Will our protests against the orders-in-council on legal grounds now be supplemented by protests against the blockade on commercial grounds? Here there is a difficulty, for the blockade of neutral ports will be in accordance with our own doctrines of 'continuous voyage' and 'ultimate destination.' Are we supporters of those doctrines when they help us in war and against the war of another country?"

It adds, "That is our case, and could not be stated better."

## BUYING RUMANIA'S GRAIN

Agreement Reached for Acquisition of £10,000,000 Worth

Bucharest, Saturday, January 15, v London, January 21.—(Delayed.)—Independence Roumaine today publishes the following: "The British Legation and the Rumanian central commission for the purchase and exportation of grain has concluded an agreement for the acquisition of 80,000 wagon loads of grain, for £10,000,000. We are glad to announce this agreeable—which will be of the greatest service to the economic life of our country." The agreement was signed January 14.

Paris, Jan. 20.—A despatch to the Temps from Bucharest, dated January 16, says: "The German and Austrian grain buyers in Rumania are dismayed to find that British Government agents have quietly bought up more than half of the stock of wheat available for export."

## ESCAPED SPY IS NOW THREATENING U. S. AUTHORITIES

"If You Don't Let Me Alone I'll Talk," He Says

New York, Jan. 21.—The New York American this morning says:

"The following letter was received last night from Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the escaped spy. It was delivered by messenger to a boy at the entrance to the New York American offices. Concerning whence it came the American has no knowledge:

New York, Jan. 20, 1916.

Editor New York American:

"All jokes aside, my escape is a serious matter, and there is more behind this statement than anybody can imagine.

"I have to-night addressed a note to Captain Offley's office making a final appeal not to act as a subservient tool of the British Government against me. I will see what they will do.

"If reason, fair play and justice prevail at Washington I will surrender of my own free will. Washington knows what I mean. But if not, then I will disclose the full story of my case and fight to the American people through your columns.

"The crux of the whole thing is that Great Britain is directing the secret service of this country as it apparently is directing other departments as well. But whatever happens I will certainly not tolerate that either United States Marshal Power or United States Deputy Marshal Johnson or anybody else became a scapegoat for the inexcusable blunder of people higher up in Washington.

"Many people will consider it presumptuous for an individual thus to speak. Why? Meanwhile, I request Deputy Marshal Johnson not to participate in the hunt. He can see from my statement published in your columns this morning that I want to save him.

"I am not afraid of him; nevertheless if he will not immediately drop out of this childish hunt of a so-called secret service agent I will consider it as a deliberately unfriendly act and speak out.

"I refuse to be hunted, bullied and

calumniated by an asinine British Government. It is my innate right to fight against it with every means available—just as one government fights another.

"The next step rests with the United States Government.

"Yours very truly,

"I. T. T. LINCOLN."



# BLOCKADE WILL FORCE GERMAN NAVY TO FIGHT

Admiral Jellicoe is Prepared for  
World's Greatest Naval Battle  
at Any Moment

LEFT KIEL CANAL ONCE

Made Three Sorties in Decem-  
ber to Satisfy Domestic  
Criticism, but Did Not  
Venture Beyond the  
Mine Field

(Special to The Gazette.)

New York, January 13.—An official of the British Admiralty, who arrived yesterday with despatches from London, brought news that the German battleship fleet left its anchorage in the Kiel Canal, where it had been since the beginning of the war, and made three sorties on December 15, 16 and 17. The fleet did not succeed in finding the British North Sea fleet, because they kept along the coast by the mouth of the Elbe and through the Bight of Heligoland, and did not venture outside the lines of mines that had been laid down by them.

"The British battleships cannot go inside Heligoland," the official said, "because of mines and submarines and the shoals, which render navigation inside the Bight and along the shore very dangerous."

In explanation of the German manoeuvre, the official said:

"The real food riots at Berlin and other cities in Germany early in December and the feeling among the people have grown so strong over the British blockade that the naval vessels were forced to leave the Kiel Canal and make a pretence of searching for our warships."

"The blockade is going to be drawn tighter than ever now in an endeavor to cut off the enemy's food supply, and we expect that the Kaiser's fleet will be compelled to steam out past Heligoland into the North Sea. Then the biggest naval battle in the world's history will take place."

WILL COME WITHOUT WARNING.

"Our North Sea fleet is keeping a bright lookout day and night for the Germans to come out. It has mother ships with eight and ten hydro-aeroplanes on board which are continuously making ascents to take observations of the enemy's fleet."

"The battle for the supremacy of the seas will come without warning and may take place at any time. All preparations have been made along the east coast of England for taking care of the wounded and hospital ships are waiting ready to go out and bring the injured ashore."

The official went on to say that the recent Teutonic submarine activity in the Mediterranean would be taken off by the British alone and that effective protection would be given the merchant vessels. The trouble had been that the guarding of shipping against submarine attacks had been under a dual control, certain sections under the French and other portions under the British. This had been all changed, he added, and the patrolling of the routes from Gibraltar to Alexandria was under the British Admiralty.

"The official asserted that it was well known in Paris and London that the large submarines, reported by merchant vessels in the Mediterranean, were German, because Austria had no submarines of such a size."

## 1916 SAMPSON PRAISES GALLIPOLI CHIEFS

Retirement Without Loss is  
Without Parallel in History

London, Jan. 10.—The British retirement from the Dardanelles was referred to by Premier Asquith in addressing the House of Commons this afternoon.

"The House will learn with extreme gratification of the retirement of the forces at Cape Helles (at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula) without the loss of a single life," the Premier said.

"Of 11 guns left behind, ten were worn out, 15-pounders which were rendered unfit for further service before they were abandoned. All stores of reserve ammunition which could not be removed were set afire before the retirement."

"The whole retirement was conducted with minimum loss. These operations taken in conjunction with the earlier ones from Suvla and Anzac are, I believe, without parallel in military or naval history. That they should have been carried out without any loss, considering the vast amount of personnel and material involved, is an achievement whereof all concerned—the commanding officers, officers and men of both services—may well be proud. It deserves, and I am sure will receive the profound gratitude of King and country, and takes an imperishable place in our national history. His Majesty will be advised that Monro, Robek, Wemyss, Birdwood, David and other officers should receive special recognition."

## Herald Man Fine And Fit After Long Months In Trenches



CORP. HAL. BROWN.

Who has been with the 14th Battalion since it was raised. He has served through all the battles it has fought in France without receiving the slightest injury. When he enlisted he was a member of the editorial staff of The Herald. His parents live in Ottawa. The photo was taken in London recently after long months in the trenches.

## Kaiser's Youngest

## CANADA INVASION SCARE

Neither American Nor Canadian Troops Moved to Border

Toronto, February 13.—Asked tonight regarding rumors that there was danger of an invasion of Canada at Niagara, General Logie, commanding the Toronto divisional area, authorized the statement that reported movements of troops were unfounded, but that precautions had been taken to deal with any possible emergency.

Washington, February 13.—Major-General McCain, the adjutant-general of the army, characterized as "nonsense" the report from Buffalo that American troops were being rushed to the Canadian border to prevent an invasion of Canada.



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# IF GERMANY WINS NOTHING ELSE ON GOD'S EARTH WILL MATTER" SAYS LABOR MEMBER

**Resolution Was Passed at Greatest Labor Conference Ever Held in Britain Expressing Horror at the Atrocities Committed by Germany and Her Allies and Pledging the Labor Party to Give the Government Every Possible Assistance in Bringing the War to a Successful Finish.**

*By Canadian Press.*

Bristol, England, Jan. 26.—The representatives of more than 2,000,000 members of trades unions met here today to decide the attitude of organized labor toward the war and, in particular, compulsory military service. Early in the proceedings an attack on the Compulsory Service Bill now before the House of Lords was made by the president of the conference, William C. Anderson, Member of Parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield.

Mr. Anderson, who has opposed the bill in Parliament, declared that it did not redeem the pledge of Premier Asquith regarding compulsion.

"No form of words can offer immunity from danger," he said. "We cannot have forced military service without the risk of forced industrial service. Any attempt to use this weapon to coerce trade unionists will lead to great bitterness and end in failure."

Mr. Anderson said there was danger in Great Britain's "attempting the impossible" by seeking to be simultaneously a great naval, a great military and a great industrial power. He said the world would be different after the war, adding: "It will be 'war' and a bad world for labor unless labor takes a hand in shaping it."

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Mr. Sexton said he was opposed to militarism, but that the war must be won.

"If Germany wins," he continued, "nothing else on God's earth matters."

Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Member of Parliament, appealed for toleration. He depreciated such a controversial resolution which, he said, was calculated to interfere with labor's previous comradeship and unity in fighting a common enemy.

Mr. Sexton's motion was adopted by a card vote of 1,592,000 against 602,000.

Mr. Anderson proceeded to remark: "There are signs of a great reaction in this country. Mr. Lloyd-George who, apparently, would like to see the rules of the army applied to the workshops, made a not very successful attempt by means of the Munitions Act."

**No Time For Recruiting.**

The session of the labor conference will last three days and it promises to be a momentous one in the annals of the movement. Tension among the delegates who represent upwards of two million workers was evident from the moment W. H. Ayres, a local labor leader, in welcoming the congress remarked that the members of the party in Bristol neither had the time nor the inclination to engage in recruiting.

Mingled applause and dissent greeted this remark and the situation was further heated by John Hodge, member of Parliament for the Gorton division of Lancashire, who protested against this introduction of a debatable subject in the official welcome.

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"Militarism and democracy cannot live together in Germany or anywhere," was one of the presiding officer's opening sentences and was much applauded.

## ANOTHER BLAZE IS RAGING IN OTTAWA

**Factory Working on Militia Supplies Burns and Flames Are Rapidly Spreading**

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# "If Germany Wins It Is a Dark Day for Workers," Says Emille Vandervelde

Invalided Militant-Socialist in Montreal To-day Tells of Visit  
from Belgian Minister—"Victory for Allies Means  
Progress of Socialism," He Said.

Some interesting particulars of a visit he received from Emille Vandervelde, Socialist member of the Belgian cabinet, while in a hospital at Boulogne, were related this morning by Pte. James Burgess, 7th Battalion, who has recently been invalided back from the front through wounds received in action. Pte. Burgess, who has been visiting for a few days with relatives in Hochelaga, is leaving to-night for his home in Vancouver. He is himself a pronounced Socialist, but is a strong believer in the principle that the menace of German militarism must first be disposed of before the workers of the Allied countries can have any assurance of being able to work out their betterment by political means. He said:

"Some of the Socialists in Canada make me very angry. How do they think they are ever going to permanently better their economic condition if the Kaiser is to be left to dominate the world? How much chance would they have for free speech or the publication of their views if Canada were ruled by a German military governor?"

"I only wish some of those fellows who so stoutly oppose having anything to do with the war could have been with me in the hospital at Boulogne when Emille Vandervelde paid us a visit. It might have changed their ideas a bit.

Vandervelde, who as you know is an official of the International Socialist body and since the war began has held a position in the Belgian cabinet came through the wards one day, stopping to speak briefly to each man he passed. When he reached my bed he introduced himself, shook hands and remarked: 'They tell me that you are a socialist.' I answered, 'Yes, and proud of it.' He smiled and replied: 'Well, comrade, you are on the right track. I only wish all the socialists of the Allied countries could take the same view of the situation that we of Belgium and France take, the view that must have actuated you when you volunteered for service at the front. If Germany, dominated as she is by the spirit of military conquest, should triumph there would be little chance for socialism to work out its destinies for decades to come. We would be ground beneath the heel of a despotism which our brothers in Belgium have already experienced and which it is difficult to realize unless one has really felt it. It is both the despotism of aristocratic capitalism and on top of that the oppression of the most arrogant military class the world has ever known. If the Allies win, this war will be counted as a mere incident in the progress of socialism, but if Germany wins, it will be a dark day for the workers of the world.' "

## TWO MORE ZEPPS. LOST

One Hits Tree Top, Other  
Brought Down by Airman

Amsterdam, via London, February 9.—The Echo Belge publishes a report that two Zeppelins have been lost near Aphs in Hainault. The first collided with a tree-top while returning from a raid on Paris, on January 30. The second was brought down by a French airman within a few miles of the same place.

## SAYS GERMAN LOSS IS 2,700,000 MEN

Times Expert Figures 3,600,-  
000 Are Still in Field and  
2,700,000 in Reserve

London, February 9.—The Times' military expert today devotes nearly three columns to an estimate of the German losses during the war. With due allowances for many considerations which tend to make such estimates to a considerable extent guesswork, the correspondent believes that during the eighteen months of the war, Germany has lost about 2,700,000 men.

It is estimated by the writer that Germany now has 3,600,000 men in the field, and that she had about 9,000,000 available at the beginning of the war. This, he says, would leave her a reserve of 2,700,000 men, many of whom are needed for internal duty.

The expert thus reaches the conclusion that Germany still has available for fighting a reserve of 2,000,000 men, and says that until these are exhausted the strength of her armies in the field will not begin to fail her.

The correspondent makes his article the text for a renewal of his urging that the Entente Allies give up, as far as possible, what he terms petty campaigns in far-off fields and concentrate against Germany.

"If we insist upon fighting Turks, Bulgars, and what-not, instead of Germany," says the military expert, "we make a great mistake. We have only one enemy who counts, and whose fall will bring his confederates down with him. We should, therefore, concentrate upon him and act against him offensively with all our might.

"Recall all useless detachments, liquidate all foolish adventures, which waste our armies while causing the Germans no loss, and act defensively with the least possible numbers in every theatre other than the principal one. This should be the cardinal plan of the war, and victory is assured if it is pursued relentlessly."

## ELEVEN ESCAPED GERMANS SAID TO BE CAPTURED

Men Arrested are All Foreigners  
And Answer Descriptions

Given  
By Canadian Press.

St. John, N. B., January 19.—Eleven men, believed to be part of the contingent of twelve Germans who yesterday tunneled their way to liberty out of the internment camp at Amherst, N. S., have been taken into custody. Eight were arrested at St. Stephen, N.B., and three more at McAdam, N. B. The suspects are all, apparently of foreign extraction and had travelled on short ride railway tickets. On one small place to another and were making for the international boundary.

The most wanted of the prisoners is

## SHORTAGE IN TONNAGE



# RAIDER OF SEAS IS CRUISER FROM THE KIEL CANAL

With False Sides and Flying  
Swedish Flag Ran Gantlet  
Of North Sea Patrol

CONVOYED BY SUBMARINES

When Appam Was Seized, on  
Jan. 16, Five Ships Had Been  
Sunk and Coal Cargo  
Seized from Freighter  
Off Cardiff

(Special to The Gazette.)  
Norfolk, Va., February 1.—The appearance early this morning of the British passenger liner Appam in Hampton Roads as a war prize in the hands of a German prize crew not only cleared up the mystery as to the disappearance of the liner, but brought the first news to the world that another German sea raider, probably a new cruiser, the Moewe, is now scouring the Atlantic, sinking English, French and Italian merchantmen, wherever found. It is also declared that the Moewe is accompanied and guarded by submarines in her work of destruction.

That no less than eight merchantmen have been captured and seven of them sunk, one being shelled and all but four of the crew perishing in the engagement, is admitted by the Germans, and verified by the presence of prisoners on the Appam. The Moewe is still at large somewhere on the Atlantic, probably off the African coast, now frequented by merchantmen owing to the dangers from submarines in the Mediterranean Sea route via Suez.

The fact that the Moewe slipped from the Kiel Canal, ran the gauntlet of the British patrol in the North Sea, and escaped into the Atlantic is the story brought by survivors on the Appam. The sea raider was disguised as a merchantman and flew the Swedish flag and false sides completely hid the character of the warship. According to survivors of the first British ship captured when they were chased, those false sides were lowered and showed the warship to be one of the first-class, armed with ten-inch guns and well manned.

They are also confident that the Moewe is being convoyed or guarded by several submarines ready to protect her from approaching warships.

## LIST OF MOEWE'S VICTIMS.

The names of the captured steamers and dates of sinking by the Moewe are as follows:

January 10.—Cardiff, captured off Cardiff; coal cargo taken.

January 10.—Farrington, 5,000 tons copper ore aboard; sunk.

January 13.—Bromby, cargo of coal, 5,000 tons; sunk.

January 13.—Arthur, 8,000 tons, general cargo; sunk.

January 13.—Trader, 6,000 tons of sugar as cargo; sunk.

January 15.—Ariadne, cargo 5,000 tons of wheat; sunk.

January 16.—Captured and took charge of Appam; general cargo, principally cocoa and mails.

January 17.—Sunk ship Clan McTavish, 10,000 tons; cargo principally meat.

Only in the case of the Clan McTavish was there any resistance to the German raider. This ship was bound from an Australian port for England with a general cargo, among which were thousands of pounds of frozen meat. The captain refused to surrender and tried to escape. She was shelled and sunk. But four of the crew, two badly wounded, were rescued. It is believed 15 or 16 perished with the McTavish.

On January 18 all survivors of the sunken vessels were put aboard the Appam, a prize crew placed aboard, guns mounted and the voyage to Hampton Roads begun.

The Appam, flying the German flag and in charge of a prize crew of 22 men, headed by Lieut. Berge, took on a pilot off Cape Henry shortly after 5 o'clock. She was anchored in Hampton Roads at Old Point. Immediately United States Collector Norman Hamilton was notified and negotiations began as to what would be the fate of the vessel. No one was allowed aboard the Appam and Lieut. Berge and other officials on board were closely guarded. These came at once to Norfolk. The Appam is also to be brought here at once.

## 451 ABOARD THE APPAM.

Collector Hamilton announced that there were 451 persons aboard the Appam, many of them women and children, and several English colonial officials from African possessions.

Those aboard have been listed as follows: Passengers on Appam, 116; officers and crew of Appam, 155; twenty German civilians en route from Africa to England for internment in English detention camps; 138 survivors from destroyed ships, and the German prize crew, of 22.

The Appam was captured off the Madeira Islands. Unarmed and completely surprised, the Appam commander made no resistance. The decision to send the Appam and prisoners to Hampton Roads was due principally to the fact that there would soon be a shortage of food aboard. In fact, the Appam's stores were so rapidly reduced by the large number aboard that everybody was on half rations when the ship reached port.

# NOT A FOOT OF TRENCH LOST BY CANADIANS

Germans Got Into Them at Many  
Points and Are Still  
There—Dead

GEN. HUGHES' STATEMENT

German Losses Understood to  
Be Very Heavy During Recent  
Offensive, While Canadians'  
Casualties Are Believed  
Comparatively Light

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, February 17.—"Not a solitary foot of our trenches is in the possession of the enemy. The Germans got into them at many points and are still there, but they are dead."

That was the terse way in which Major-General Sir Sam Hughes described in the House of Commons this afternoon the result of the German offensive of the past few days on the British and Canadian front.

He was answering a query from Mr. E. M. MacDonald as to the published report that the Canadians had suffered in the recent heavy fighting.

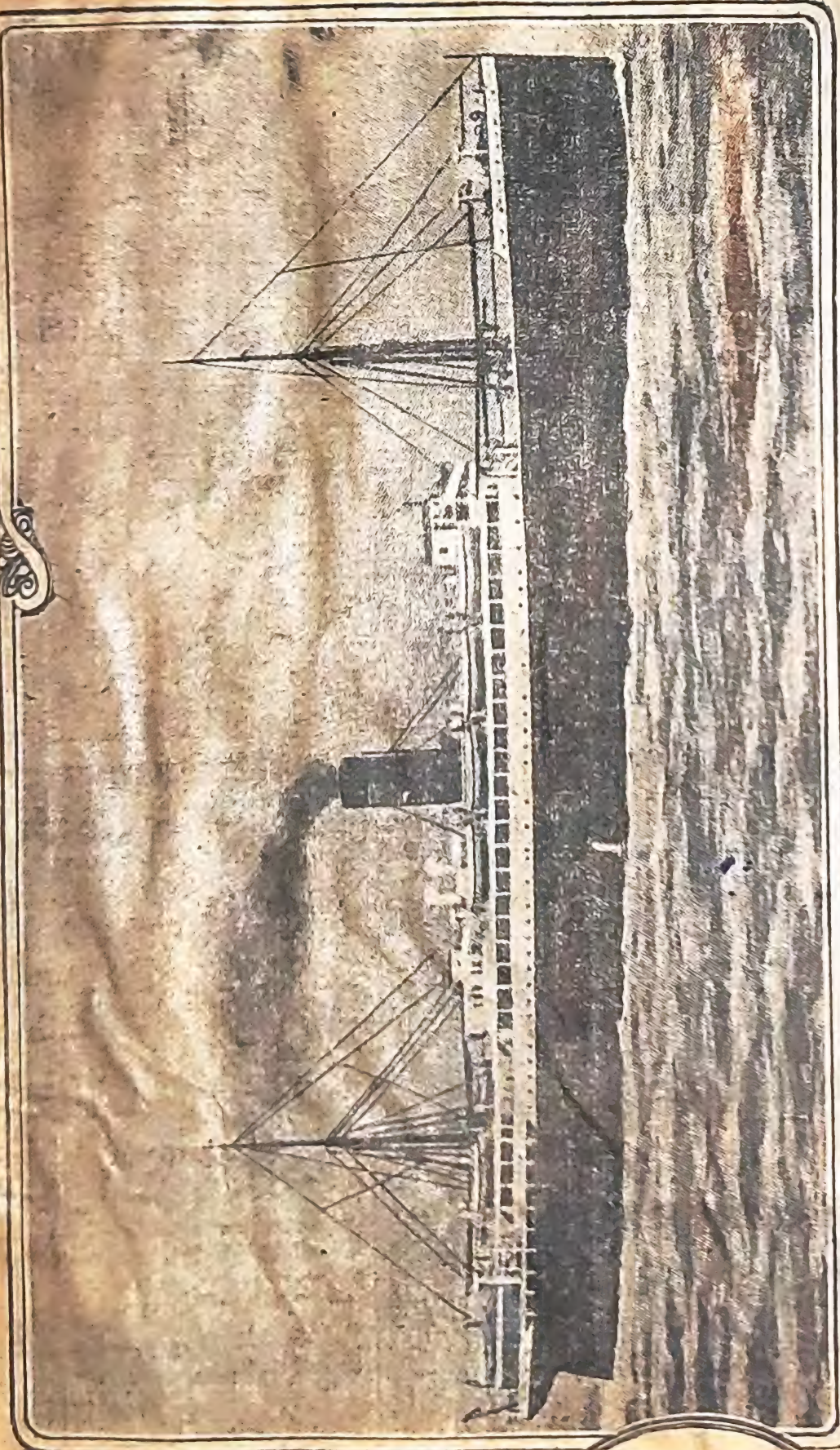
General Sir Sam said that while he had as yet received no official report, his information was that the Germans had attacked the British and Canadian lines east and southeast of Ypres, following a very heavy bombardment of two or three days. The Canadian troops, he said, did not seem to have suffered nearly as much as might have been expected from the severity of the bombardment. Casualty reports for the last three days showed less than ten killed, and only about thirty or forty wounded. This was just about the normal number of daily casualties which have been coming in recently under normal conditions.

To your correspondent, General Hughes said that the Canadians had apparently been well sheltered during the bombardment and the effectiveness of the defenses which had been strengthened by the Canadians during the past few months of comparative immunity from attack, had been remarkably demonstrated.

The Germans, said Sir Sam, had evidently done their best, but Canadians had stood their ground and met the final rush firmly and successfully. The general believed that the toll of the German offensive would be a heavy one.



## BRITISH LINER CONVERTED INTO CRUISER BY GERMANS



THE APPAM

AS IF FROM THE GRAVE THE BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMSHIP APPAM, LOST TO THE WORLD SINCE JANUARY 15, POKED HER NOSE THROUGH THE VIRGINIA CAPES MANJED BY A GERMAN PRIZE CREW OF TWENTY-TWO MEN, IN COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT HANS BERG, OF THE GERMAN NAVAL RESERVE.

AT THE MASTHEAD FLEW THE FLAG OF A GERMAN MAN-OF-WAR, RUN UP AFTER THE STEAMSHIP PASSED THROUGH THE CAPES INTO AMERICAN WATERS, SAFE FROM THE BRITISH WAR SHIPS PATROLLING THE COAST.

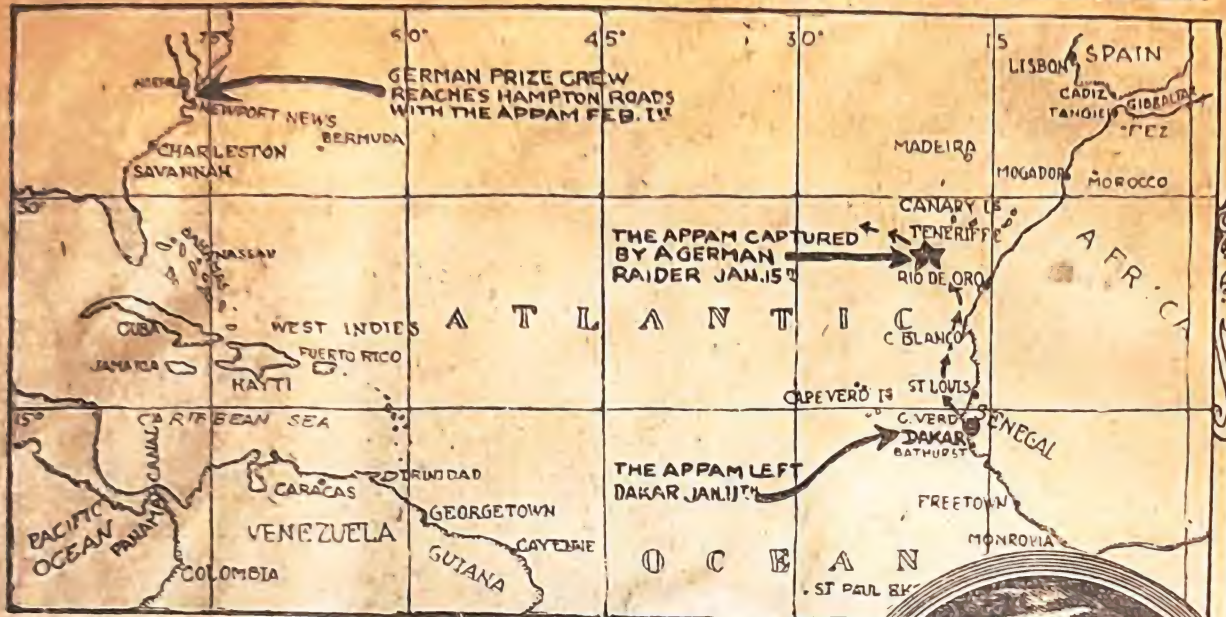
THE VESSEL BROUGHT IN A STIRRING TALE OF THE CAPTURE OF SEVEN BRITISH MERCHANTMEN SINCE JANUARY 10, FIVE OF WHICH WERE SUNK, ONE IN A BATTLE, IN WHICH FIFTEEN MEN WERE KILLED.

THE APPAM, FOUR DAYS OUT FROM DAKAR, BRITISH WEST AFRICA, FOR PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, WAS CAPTURED BY A GERMAN RAIDER.

FEL 1916



## WHERE APPAM WAS CAPTURED AND A PASSENGER



The above map shows where the Appam was captured by a German raider off the west coast of Africa, near the Canary Islands, on January 15, and brought into Newport News, Va. Among the passengers of the Appam who were bound for England when captured were several high British Colonial officials, including the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Edward Merewether, and Lady Merewether.

## KITCHENER TELLS OF BRITAIN'S BIG SUBMARINE HAUL

Athens, Dec. 26.—(By correspondence.)—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener left a very vivid impression on the Athenian population, and especially on Constantine I, King of the Greeks. Speaking of the British War Minister's visit, the Greek monarch said to the Associated Press correspondent:

"I am a soldier, Kitchener is a soldier. We speak the same language, and we understood one another perfectly, from the outset."

One story which Lord Kitchener told in Athens made a particularly deep impression. No public account of the incident had ever been given.

"When the manoeuvres of the great fleet were held about a month ago, north of Scotland," said Lord Kitchener, "eight German submarines of the newest and strongest type went out with the purpose of getting to the fleet and playing havoc with the manoeuvres. One came to grief in the North Sea net, the others nosed through, and approached the fleet. But there was another net heading them off. They tried to break through, to get around, to find an opening. But

there was none. Two more were lost in this effort. Finally the remainder decided to return to their base at Heligoland.

"But they could no longer find the way out. The gate in the net had been closed. Two were lost desperately trying to get through. The remaining three finally were forced to come to the surface and surrender themselves. We took them intact—crews, submarines and all."

Another declaration of Lord Kitchener, made to General Dousmanis, the chief of the Greek General Staff, was less favorably received in Athens.

"Suppose the Germans do conquer Egypt," he is credited with saying, "suppose they extend their line throughout Turkey and hold the Euphrates valley. Suppose they take India. What then? We shall get it all back when we defeat the Germans in France. The war is not going to be fought in Egypt or India or the Balkans. It is going to be fought out in Germany."

King Constantine's only comment was: "It's all very well for Great Britain to talk about what she will get back at the war's end, but we Greeks live in the Balkans."



Sir E. M. Merewether.

## TO USE 5,000-TON SUBS.

### London Mail Anticipates Formidable German Campaign

London, February 16.—The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the first of March, when the German memorandum comes into effect respecting armed merchantmen, will see the inauguration of a new German submarine campaign with newly-built vessels of an alleged tonnage of 5,000. These vessels are reported to be capable of crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic without needing fresh fuel or water, and, according to the Mail, they will act as long range commerce destroyers.



## SOLDIERS RAID HALL AT BERLIN, ONTARIO

Flags and Pictures of German  
Heroes Torn to Shreds  
in the Streets

(Special to The Gazette.)

Berlin, Ont., February 15.—Some soldiers of the 118th Battalion, who were on night leave, raided Concordia Hall, in the new Jansen block here, this evening, and completely demolished the furniture, including piano, pictures, etc. About fifty men took possession of the hall about eight o'clock, threw chairs out of windows, jumped on tables, smashing them to kindling wood, and pounded the piano beyond repair.

The soldiers opened a small store-room, where flags and pictures of German heroes had been stored, and carried these down King street to the front of the recruiting rooms, where they were trampled upon and torn to shreds.

They also found a bust of Kaiser Wilhelm I., which had been kept in Concordia Hall since it was taken from the lake in Victoria Park, into which it was thrown shortly after the war started. They dragged the bust up the street, amid cheers and singing, and it is now stored in the barracks in Queen street. It was generally supposed that Concordia Hall had been closed for the remainder of the war, but when the soldiers reached the hall they were met at the door by President L. Bardon, who was powerless in preventing them from entering the rooms.

Shortly after the raid started Colonel Lochhead, Colonel Martin, Captain Fraser and other officers of the battalion were notified, but by the time they arrived on the scene the damage had been done. It was not until 10.30 tonight that the men could be induced to leave the place. They marched to the barracks singing: "We'll never let the old flag fall."

Tonight's events follow close on the destruction of the granite base of the Kaiser William Monument in Victoria Park last night, which resulted in the park board ordering the removal of the remainder of the monument today.

Mayor Hett stated tonight that he will ask that military police be provided as quickly as possible.

## CANADA OFFERS FOURTH DIVISION FOR THE FRONT

Will Be Formed From the  
Troops Now in  
England

Ottawa, January 20.—Through the Prime Minister, Canada to-day offered a completely equipped fourth Canadian division for the front. The War Office has accepted the offer, and the division will shortly take its place in the fighting line in France along with the three Canadian divisions now there. The third Canadian division, which was offered last November and is now completely organized, and in the firing line under Major-General Mercer, is thus speedily followed with a fourth division, which will bring the total of the Canadian troops at the front up to a little over eighty thousand.

It is certain that as soon as the need arises, Canada will add at least another two divisions, and have an army of over 100,000 men ready to join in the Allies' offensive movement on the western front in the spring campaign.

The new fourth division will be formed from among the troops now in England. While no official figures are available, it is understood that there are at least 50,000 Canadian men now in training there. As soon as the fourth division is ready to go to the front, troops from Canada will move forward to England, ready to supply the gap and form the basis for a fifth or sixth division for the front or for reinforcements. This will mean the departure of 20,000 or 30,000 men from Canada shortly, leaving more room in the present congested training depots throughout the Dominion.

At the rate of enlistment at present it will only take a month or so to fill up the gaps left in Canada and keep the total number in training in Canada up to well over the 100,000 mark.

## EIGHT HUN SUBS SUNK OR CAPTURED BY BRITISH FLEET

Kitchener Tells of Coup  
During North Sea  
Manoeuvres

U-BOAT TRIED TO  
REACH WARSHIPS

Five Trapped in Nets—  
Three Surrendered,  
Craft Intact

Associated Press Correspondence.

ATHENS, Dec. 26.—Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener left today a vivid impression on the Athens population and especially on Constantine I, King of the Greeks.

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GATE HAD BEEN CLOSED.

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"It is all very well for England to talk about what she will get back at the war's end. But we Greeks live in the Balkans."

## SOME RECRUITING THIS

1,200 Men Join Nova Scotia  
Battalion in Two Days

Halifax, N.S., February 20.—The greatest recruiting campaign in Nova Scotia since the war began is now in full swing, under the leadership of Col. Addison H. Borden, of the 58th Nova Scotia Battalion, C.E.F., now being mobilized at Halifax. This province had recently conferred upon it the distinction of being appointed to raise a Highland brigade for overseas service to be commanded by one of her own native born sons, Colonel Borden. The present 58th is to form one battalion, and the campaign to raise the four thousand men required for the remaining three battalions was launched on Monday. The whole province is behind the movement and in the first two days twelve hundred men were enrolled. This beats all recruiting records in this province. The campaign, which even the most optimistic thought would have to continue for six weeks, is just commencing. Colonel Borden has started a tour of the province with his military band, commencing with a rousing meeting at Lunenburg this evening. Many Nova Scotians abroad are sending messages asking that places be held for them until they can fix up their business affairs and hurry home to enlist.

One battalion is being raised in Cape Breton, the second in Pictou, Antigonish, Colchester and Cumberland Counties and the third in Halifax and western counties. It is believed now that the Nova Scotia Killis Brigade will be fully recruited in ten days.



## Is Going Overseas With The 199th Irish Rangers



**CAPT. M. J. MCCRORY.**

Capt. M. J. McCrory was the first senior officer to report for duty under Lieut.-Col. H. J. Trihey in the 199th Battalion of the Irish-Canadian Rangers. Capt. McCrory has been closely associated with Lieut.-Col. Trihey ever since the plans were discussed for the formation of the 55th Irish-Canadian Rangers, which is forming the nucleus of the 199th Battalion. Capt. McCrory is best known in the local athletic field for the active part he has taken in the affairs of the Shamrock Athletic Association, having been president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club for several seasons. He has taken a great deal of interest in the development of the gymnasium work carried out by the Shamrock Athletic Association since it absorbed the St. Patrick's A.A.A. Captain McCrory is a member of the firm of Putnam & McCrory.

## MUCH BETTER CONDITIONS IN TRENCHES NOW

**Returned Soldier Says Superior  
Equipment Has Improved  
Matters Considerably**

## SAXONS DO NOT CAUSE MUCH TROUBLE

**But Prussians and Bavarians  
Keep the British  
Active**

"Superior equipment is making it a lot easier for the men in the trenches this winter than it was last. There are a few cases of frost-bite or 'trench feet' but nothing to what it would be if the fellows did not have rubber boots to wear and the new discovery of foot ointment to use."

The speaker was Pte. A. McDougall, 3rd Battalion, who arrived in the city last night from the Quebec discharge station, having been invalided from the front for heart disease caused by the shock of a bursting shell. He said:

"I left the trenches on the 9th of December, and things were pretty wet there at that time, with almost constant rain. But as I said, the men are better equipped than last year, and for the most part they manage to endure the wet and cold very well. We were in a pretty hot corner, southwest of Ypres, with the German trenches only 35 yards away, and the Prussians and Bavarian troops whom we had facing us were using every kind of explosive known to modern military science, trench mortars, hand grenades, rifle grenades, and everything else, while their artillery kept things lively most of the time. The shell which caused my injuries knocked out five of us, one poor fellow having almost every bone in his body broken."

### Saxons Won't Fight.

"It makes a lot of difference when you are in the trenches what kind of Germans you have in front of you. With the Saxons, you have things pretty quiet. They don't do any more fighting than they have to, and don't seem to be filled with that nonsense about the 'Hymn of hate.' But with Prussians and Bavarians it is different. They are constantly trying some new scheme to worry you and their snipers and bombers are always on the alert."

Pte. McDougall, who is an ex-inspector from the Cobalt district, is going on to-night to Cornwall, Ont., for a week's visit, after which he will return to take treatment in one of the Montreal Convalescent Homes.

**MUCH STAND TOLD**



# SUPERIORITY OF CANADIAN GUNS IS MAINTAINED

Bombardment of German Machine  
Gun Emplacements, Mine Shafts  
and Trenches Marked Success

SNIPERS DO GREAT WORK

Official Despatches Tell of Re-  
cent Doings on the Firing  
Line—Health of Troops  
Continues Unusually  
Good

Ottawa, January 21.—Major General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received the following official communication from Canada's representative in France:

"Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, January 21.—During the period, January 7-18, there has been no material change in the general situation in front of the Canadian corps. The weather has shown decided improvement and there have been several days of brilliant sunshine.

The outstanding feature of the period has been our artillery activity. Our guns have maintained their superiority. On the fronts of both the First and Second Divisions we have successfully bombarded German machine-gun emplacements, mine shafts and trenches. Combined shoots have been carried out by our field batteries and heavy artillery against various fortified points in the enemy line.

An aeroplane ranging for one of our batteries reported that a direct hit on an emplacement of an enemy eight-inch gun caused serious damage. On January 7 our siege batteries registered several direct hits on an enemy mine shaft. Timber and corrugated iron were seen to fly in all directions. On the same day eighteen heavy projectiles were dropped into the German fire trench, causing great havoc, and on the 14th instant our First Artillery Brigade completely demolished a German machine-gun emplacement.

On several occasions the enemy has bombarded sections of our front line with trench-mortar bombs. Our retaliation has been effective. On the afternoon of the 14th instant, in front of our Second Division, we destroyed by trench-mortar fire a hundred yards of overhead cover, which consisted of quarter-inch steel plates and a row of sandbags covered with clay.

The enemy had been engaged on this work for some time and had only completed it the previous night. At another point on the same afternoon a breach of twenty feet was made clean through the enemy parapet by our mortar shells.

On the 15th a German wiring party of over fifty men was observed and promptly dispersed by our machine gun and rifle fire.

GERMAN PATROLS CRY  
"ENOUGH."

Our patrols have been active and have maintained an upper hand in "No Man's Land." On one occasion a German patrol approached our trenches, but was detected and speedily driven off. With this exception, the absence of the enemy's patrols has been most marked.

On January 17 an officers' patrol discovered an enemy listening post, and, although heavily fired on, succeeded in driving back the occupants toward their own trenches.

Our snipers in both divisions have done excellent work. At eleven o'clock on the morning of January 14, Lieut. J. H. McLaurin and Sniper Gilles, of our 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion, occupied an old German listening post and from there fired at and killed three of the enemy, of whom one was an officer.

Sniper Patrick Riel, of our 8th Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, was killed by shell fire on January 14. He was one of the best snipers of our second infantry brigade, and had been with the 8th Battalion since its formation in August, 1914. He had 29 Germans to his credit. Riel was a relative of the famous rebel, Louis Riel, and came from Port Arthur, Ont.

The enemy aviators have been active and on two occasions have dropped bombs within our area. Little damage was done. Several hostile machines which attempted to approach our area were successfully driven off by our airmen and artillery.

A Zeppelin was observed on January 13, flying at a great height some distance behind the German lines.

Large working parties have been continuously employed, and full advantage has been taken of the spell of good weather to improve our front trenches, communicating trenches and fence works. The enemy working parties do not appear to have been as busy as usual.

The health of our troops continues very good. The number of men remaining in field ambulance is decreasing. During the period under review there has been only one case of trench foot in the whole of the Canadian Corps.

# TRUE RESERVES TO BE ALLOWED AS CAPITAL

Sir Thomas White Explains His  
Budget Resolution in  
the House

Special Staff Correspondence.

Ottawa, March 2.—Sir Thomas White gave the house this afternoon a brief explanation of his budget resolutions. He said that the tax on business profits would be levied on profits as shown in accounting period ending after December 31, 1914. The period over which the tax would extend would be three years so that it would be levied on accounting periods continuing up to December 31, 1917. The Minister said that it was necessary to levy the tax on past accounting periods, otherwise he would get nothing on the first two years of the war.

Referring to capitalization of companies he added that it was a difficult matter to deal with the question of reserves. There were reserves and reserves. One company carried on its business properly writing off amounts for depreciation and putting money back into the business. Other companies had reserve that were more or less bookkeeping reserves. Some public franchise companies amongst others did very little writing off from year to year on account of their plant. An attempt was made to show a large body of assets in view of the possibility of municipalities taking over the business at the end of the franchise. Sir Thomas said that he finally decided the true principle was that there should be allowed as capital the actual unimpaired reserves of a company. A sound business with reserves built up would be allowed to have these reserves considered as capital. If the company had not true reserves then they would be allowed just to the extent that they had actual and unimpaired reserves.







# MAJOR ASSELIN, 163RD BATT., HAD VARIED CAREER

**Soldier, Journalist, Education-  
alist and Political Exponent  
Some of His Positions**



MAJOR OLIVAR ASSELIN.

Not many men have crowded so many varied experiences into 41 years as has Major Olivar Asselin, now raising the 163rd French-Canadian Battalion for overseas service, who is speaking at the Montreal Reform Club to-morrow afternoon. Interest in the Major's devoted military activity is increased by the fact that he was the organizer of the Nationalist League of Canada and also because he was for a decade one of the most brilliant advocates by pen and platform of the Nationalist creed. Now, however, he has abandoned the forum and laid down his pen to don the khaki—not because he has lost faith in the doctrines he advocated so long but rather because there is sterner work to do; the Empire is threatened.

Olivar Asselin—or to give him his correct name, Joseph Francois Olivar—is the son of a farmer and was born at St. Hilairion, Que., on Nov. 9, 1874. After receiving his education at Rimouski College he went to the United States for a time. There educational work engaged his attention and there it was that he began to contribute to the press. He returned to Quebec to become private secretary to Sir Lomer Gouin; later he was city editor of La Presse. In 1902 he organized the Nationalist League of Canada and followed that with establishing a paper to be the mouthpiece of the body. In it and other journals he taught the doctrines of

Nationalism. So brilliant was the young writer that his contributions were always very interesting—even when the views were most objectionable to the majority. Between times he found opportunity to write a number of pamphlets, his most ambitious one being entitled "A Quebec View of Canadian Nationalism by a Dyed-in-the-Wool French-Canadian." Major Asselin has had some military experience for he served ten months with the United States army that was sent to Cuba to overthrow the Spanish rule.

When he was asked to raise the 163rd Battalion for overseas service he agreed at once making only one stipulation that was that some officer who had served in the trenches should be its commander. He was glad to go as a subordinate officer. So, he is going overseas as a major in the battalion while Lieut.-Col. Desrosiers will be officer commanding.

Major Asselin is speaking to-night in the Monument National with several other orators, among whom are the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and probably Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence. To-morrow he will be the guest of honor at the Montreal Reform Club luncheon at one o'clock with Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C. presiding.

## SEVENTEEN SOLDIER BOYS FROM CANADA GET DECORATIONS

Capt. Jackson, 5th Battalion,  
Awarded D. S. O. For  
Great Gallantry

MILITARY CROSS FOR  
LIEUT. CAMPBELL

Record of Deed Reads Like  
Some Knightly Tale  
of Old

London, January 24.—Announcement was made last night in the Official Gazette of the decoration of 17 officers and men in five battalions of the Canadian forces for meritorious services at the front. Captain Ernest Charles Jackson, of the 5th Battalion, and Captain Malcolm Bell-Irving, of the Flying Corps, receive the Distinguished Service Order. Lieut. Kenneth Leon Taylor Campbell, also of the 5th, is awarded a Military Cross. Eight non-commissioned officers and men in the 7th Battalion are awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals, as are also three members of the 4th Battalion, three in the 5th Battalion, and one in the 3rd Battalion.

Captain E. C. Jackson, 5th Battalion, is gazetted to the Distinguished Service Order for "conspicuous gallantry on December 15th, when he commanded an attack on an advanced German barricade in the Messines road with great dash and determination. Previously, on the 7th of November, Captain Jackson displayed great daring in entering a German sap opposite our trenches on Hill 63, and withdrawing under a heavy fire."

Lieutenant K. L. T. Campbell, also of the 5th Battalion, is awarded the Military Cross for, the Official Gazette quotes, "conspicuous gallantry on the 15th of December, during the attack on an advanced German barricade in the Messines road. Lieut. Campbell also exhibited great gallantry in the previous attack on German trenches on Hill 63 of November 16th."

**Flying Man is Honored.**

Captain Malcolm Bell-Irving, of the Flying Corps, is appointed to the Distinguished Service Order "for conspicuous and consistent gallantry and skill during nine months' operations between Lille and Ypres, when he successfully engaged three hostile machines." Lieut. Bell-Irving belongs to a family well-known in Canada. He was wounded in December.

The following are awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal: Sergeant H. Ashby, 7th Battalion, "Sergeants Meyerstein and Ashby, with some scouts," the Official Gazette says, worked four hours on the night of November 16-17, in bright moonlight, cutting lanes through wire entanglements close to a heavily manned German trench. They then placed a bridge over the D. River, about 16 yards from the enemy's parapet, and guided for bombing parties through the lanes they had cut. Their coolness and courage rendered the bomb attack possible."

Lance-Corporal E. L. Babcock, 7th Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry on the same night, Corporals Babcock, Odium, Weir and Berry worked four hours in the moonlight, cutting wire entanglements close to the German trench."

Sergeant-Major B. Benton, 4th Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry at Wulverghem October 20th, when he volunteered to go, with Private J. Donaghue, to the rescue of a comrade who was shot down near the German wire entanglements, dressed his wounds, and guided Private Donaghue, who carried him on his back to our trenches."

**Some Remarkable Feats.**

Private J. Berry, of the 7th Battalion, gained the D.C.M. under the same circumstances as related in the announcement of the decoration of Sergt. Ashby.

Private A. R. Coles, 5th Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry during the attack and capture of a German advanced barricade in the Messines road on December 15th."

Corp. A. K. Curry, 7th Battalion, "for conspicuous coolness and courage when in charge of a blocking party during a bombing attack near Messines on November 16th."

Private J. Donaghue, 4th Battalion, who with Sergt.-Major B. Benton, rescued a wounded man near the German trenches on October 20th.

Private G. L. Eastman, 3rd Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry at Wulverghem on October 30th when on sentry duty in the front line he saw a German bomb coming into the trench. It would have fallen into a dugout in which were two of his comrades, but he dashed forward, caught the bomb, and hurled it over the parapet, when it immediately exploded. Private Eastman's cool daring and presence of mind probably saved the lives of his two comrades."

✓ all work on 16



Private J. H. Lindsay, 5th Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry and good work between the 12th and 14th of December in scouting and reconnoitering previous to an attack on a German advanced barricade, often under heavy fire and at close range. He finally did excellent work during the capture of the barricade."

#### Company Sergeant's Bravery.

Company Sergeant-Major J. D. Matheson, 4th Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry at Wulverghem on October 20th. When two of his patrol had been wounded, but could not be located, owing to the enemy's heavy fire, he led the remainder back to our lines in safety and then went out alone, under heavy fire, and crawled along the enemy's wire entanglements searching for his wounded comrades."

Sergeant J. C. Meyerstein, 7th Bat-

tion, in the same circumstances as related in the announcement of the decoration of Sergeant Ashby, of the same battalion.

Sergeant J. S. McGlashan, 5th Battalion, "for good all-round work between the 12th and 15th of December, scouting and preparing for the attack on a German barricade in the Cassin road. He accounted for five Germans who were making for cover."

Private Odium, 7th Battalion, in the circumstances related in the announcement of decoration of Corporal Babcock.

Sergeant A. Robertson, 7th Battalion, "for conspicuous courage and good work during the bombing attack on the Petite Douve of November 16th."

Lance-Corporal K. Weir, 7th Battalion, in the same circumstances as related in the announcement of the decoration of Corporal Babcock.

## MONTREAL LAWYER 90 YARDS FROM HUNS

Mr. Charles Gaudet, K.C., Visited His Brother on Service in France

### MORE FRENCH-CANADIANS

Col. Gaudet Expressed Wish to See More Compatriots in Firing Line—Brothers Had Xmas Dinner Together

Mr. Charles Gaudet, K.C., who was at the front visiting his brother, Col. R. M. Gaudet, of the 22nd French-Canadians, reached a point within ninety yards of the German trenches. Mr. Gaudet remarked that he was the first civilian from this side allowed into the war zone by the British War Office since Sir Herbert Holt's trip in August. Passports, he said, are very hard to get, but once the War

Office grants permission the holder is given the full benefit and is given a military car with a trained chauffeur into the bargain.

He landed at Boulogne and at once started for Canadian headquarters or rather Brig.-General Watson's location, but before arriving at Col. Gaudet's habitation the lawyer was stopped at least seven times, his picture attached to the passport, scrutinized and every possible precaution taken to prevent espionage. Mr. Gaudet learned that a very few days before a fine looking officer supposed to be high up in the British command, succeeded in getting right up to the Canadian line and exchanging words with the artillery officers, only to be discovered a German spy and shot.

The colonel was delighted to see his brother and to hear the news from home, but he was naturally, uneasy for his safety as the booming of the artillery was heard near at hand. We felt that something might be doing at any moment. As a matter of fact the place in which the colonel of the 22nd, surrounded by Major Tremblay, second in command and other officers, received his brother was absolutely destroyed by a German shell some days after.

#### PROUD OF FRENCH-CANADIANS.

Mr. Gaudet, after visiting officers of high rank, both in the British and French commands, as well as a good number in the Canadian units returns home very proud of the work done at the front by his French-Canadian compatriots. While British commanders visiting the trenches find other units complaining of weather conditions more or less, the boys of the 22nd pass their time singing and endeavoring to put up jobs on the Germans, who are never sure what is going to take place when the 22nd is in front of them. The casualties in the 22nd amount to 120 since they entered the trenches and a good percentage is on account of imprudence and over-confidence on the part of the men. As a matter of fact the colonel is ever on the watch in order to prevent some over daring fellow from unduly exposing himself to German rifle fire. They are, he adds, brave to a fault and it can be said that the entire Canadian unit on the British front is equal to the best regular soldiers. The colonel explained that he wanted to see a great many more of his compatriots in the firing line as they are earning great praise both in England and France.

In Paris, Mr. Gaudet met a great many French lawyers as well as officers of the army and all had heard of the splendid manner in which the French-speaking troops from Canada had conducted themselves and they told the Montrealer how proud English and French were to fight for the same cause in Flanders and in France. He also ascertained that the Flemish population in Belgium were not so sympathetic towards the Allies as they might be and on one occasion after a good deal of sniping had taken place Col. Gaudet had to go to the leading village authorities and assure them that if such disloyal actions were continued or permitted he would hold them all to strict account, which had a good effect.

located at historic St. Cloud not far from Paris. Although the doctors and nurses are Canadian the inmates looked after for from the French army. The colonel, he said, is doing a fine work.

#### JUDGMENT FOR HOSTILITY.

"What is the reason of this Flemish hostility?"

"First, because they are nearer akin to the Germans, and secondly, their religious prejudice against the French. As a matter of fact both the British and French have had a good deal of trouble from these people."

Mr. Gaudet dined several times at the village inns in the vicinity of the trenches and said that the keepers are doing a thriving business and go through life with as much unconcern as if death and destruction were not facing them. He thinks that although untold losses have come to the people within the fighting zone the large amount of money spent by the British army will contribute to a considerable extent in recouping the people. He never heard a complaint from civilians as to the conduct of any portion of British forces, the relations established between them being of such a pleasant character as to ensure permanent and affectionate regard for a century to come.

He said that the difference of language and the fact that English is not understood by the men of the lower French commands and the impossibility of the English soldier to understand French gives rise to laughable incidents.

In Paris, however, everything is calm, resolute and determined, everyone being of the most optimistic turn of mind and this sentiment is shared all along the fighting line as well as in Great Britain. All feel that German resistance is on the wane and that their utter defeat is but a question of time.

#### DISCIPLINE IS STRICT.

Mr. Gaudet also spoke of the discipline in the French army, a case being brought to Mr. Gaudet's attention while in Paris, where a poor fellow was being tried by court martial for desertion. His defence was undertaken by one of the most distinguished lawyers of the Republic. The accused had been very severely wounded and not being cared for by the hospital authorities he simply took French leave and went home. The tribunal, he explained, was presided over by seven officers and although the poor soldier's lawyer told them that he had been at The Marne, had distinguished himself all through the war and should have been attended to by the army when wounded, the court martial found the accused guilty of desertion and condemned him to two years' seclusion.

"To me," added Mr. Gaudet, "it seemed very severe, but I suppose military law demands more or less severity."

While in Paris he attended mass at the Church of the Madeleine, where, of course, women, all of whom were in mourning, were in the majority.

He crossed the channel on a transport carrying 1200 soldiers and this is going on all the time, with clock work precision, but he returned to London via Havre. While in London attending to his several cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mr. Gaudet had occasion to witness Great Britain's absolute earnestness in the present war. While in the metropolis Col. Gaudet got leave of absence and took Christmas dinner with his brother, who says that notwithstanding the report that the commandant of the 22nd was ill the latter is in excellent health.

Col. Mignault's hospital, he says, is proving a great success and having been presented to the French Government by Sir Robert Borden it is



# BATTLE LINE 30 MILES LONG INSTEAD OF 8

Germans Adopt New Tactics At  
Verdun By Attacks On Both  
French Wings

## THIRD LAP OF ONSLAUGHT

Paris Accepts It as an Adventure That May Exhaust  
Last Aggressive Forces  
Germany Can  
Provide

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Paris, March 8 (Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—It is now apparent that a third stage of the German offensive has opened, although its exact character and object are not quite certain. The tactics of a central thrust on a narrow front having failed in its second stage on the Douaumont Plateau, a double attack on the western and eastern wings was begun on Monday and opened with some success.

When the German capture of the village of Forges and Hill 265, just above it in the loop of the Meuse, became known, the question arose whether this was merely a local movement against the batteries which were enfilading all the German positions on the other side of the river, from Champneuville to Louvemont, or the beginning of a new and larger plan of attack. The later news favors the second assumption. The storm of heavy shells which had been continuous for some days all along this western sector was succeeded yesterday morning by an enlargement of infantry actions over the four miles between Bethincourt and the river. It required a whole division to win Hill 265, battered and smashed as its defences were; how many men were needed to get half way into the Bois des Corbeaux we do not yet know.

Meanwhile, a new effort to make progress on the opposite side of the Meuse Heights, in Harcourt Wood, had been checked after a momentary success in occupying a redoubt, probably one of the outlying works of Fort Douaumont. At the same time, however, the German extreme left wing managed to get complete possession of Fresnoy Village, which lies three miles beyond the foot of the hills southeast of Verdun. This triple movement seems to mark the abandonment of the original plan of a

narrow thrust in favor of that of closing the pincers. All that can be said about it at present is that if it is to be pursued on any considerable scale it must involve a further large increase of the effectives employed. The fighting front is now about thirty miles long, whereas the first and only successful stage of the offensive was limited to a front of about eight miles. If this third stage of the battle is to attain the same intensity, it looks like an adventure that may exhaust the last aggressive forces Germany can provide.

## GERMANS TELL OF LOSSES Prisoners Say Battalions With- ered to Third of Strength

Prisoners taken at Verdun estimate the losses of the battalions which took part in infantry assaults since February 25, at an average of two-thirds their total strength.

"Our officers promised us," said one, "that cannon would clear the way for us so that we could occupy the French lines almost without loss. We believed, also, that at each stage of our advance new artillery preparation would enable us to continue without great risk. Instead, my battalion, under unheard of fire from field guns and machine guns for hours together, was cut to pieces. The effort we made passed all measure of human strength. That is why the march on Verdun failed."

A German soldier belonging to the Sixty-fourth Infantry said: "Our battalion started from its position in the woods on the night of March 2, with orders to occupy an earthworks to the east of Fort Douaumont. Suddenly some one called, 'Here come the French!' The shock was so impetuous that it overwhelmed our lines. I fell into a hole made by a shell and lay there all night listening to the calls of the wounded for stretcher bearers. The moans often ended in the death rattle. There can scarcely be anything left of my company. It had already lost one-fourth of its numbers in the fighting from February 21 to February 24. This was the finish."

Another German, a member of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, said: "I was glad to get out of that hell. Our spirits were pretty low in all the divisions because we felt that the work of taking Verdun would have to be begun all over again."

## PORTUGAL IN HER RIGHT

Germany Declared War as a  
Warning to Other Countries

London, March 10.—Germany declared war on Portugal, according to a British diplomat in close touch with the situation, because she feared other countries might do what Portugal had done, as the seizure of German ships makes a submarine campaign much less effective because it increases the available tonnage. This official declared that Portugal only exercised her rights of eminent domain and took the ships, with a promise to make compensation, for the reason that she is in vital need of more vessels. He pointed to the fact that Italy, who is not at war with Germany, did the same thing without serious protest from Berlin.

# J. N. GREENSHIELDS IS LIEUT.-COLONEL

Name Was Included in List of  
Promotions Announced  
at Ottawa

[Special Staff Correspondence.]

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—Mr. Dougald Stewart, Conservative M.P. for Lunenburg, is gazetted as Major in the Army Medical Corps Canadian Militia. Mr. S. J. Donaldson, Conservative M.P. for Prince Albert, is given honorary rank of Captain in the Canadian Militia. W. F. Cockshutt, Conservative M.P. for Brantford, is made Hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the 125 Overseas Battalion.

Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., Montreal, is made hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the 117th Overseas Battalion.

Capt. P. A. Guthrie, 71st York Regiment, is gazetted a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. The following were made temporary Lieut.-Colonels, while on overseas service: Mr. C. M. R. Graham, commanding the 142nd Battalion; Capt. C. Milne, commanding the 158th, and Capt. W. E. Forbes, commanding the 145th Battalion.

Messrs. E. W. Grange and P. E. Bilkey are made honorary Lieutenants whilst serving as press representatives to superintend in Canada cable matter for the troops at the front.

# DYING OFFICER HAILED VICTORY

Clyde Scott Writes to Justice  
Greenshields of Splendid Pa-  
triotism of French  
Lieutenant

"Vive la France! Vive la France! Victory is ours! Have confidence and stumble not," these are the closing words of a remarkable letter received by Justice Greenshields from one of his nephews, Clyde Scott, son of the Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, Ont., who had a record of the dying words of Maurice Christophe Dreterlen, second lieutenant of the 29th Alpine Infantry, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Champagne on the 6th of October, 1915. Dreterlen was picked up gasping his last, but found strength to give expression to the sentiments recorded in Mr. Scott's letter.



# GERMANY'S LATEST WAR DECLARATION AGAINST PORTUGAL

Berlin Communique Claims That the Armored Fort Vaux Has Been Taken, But the French Official Bulletin States That the Village Only is in the Foe's Hands--The Usual Sign of German Acknowledgment of Defeat, Cleverly Worded Statements Minimizing Their Losses, Are Beginning to Appear--German Residents in Portugal Warned by Hun Consuls to Quit the Country Instantly--Declaration of War Seems Near

Berlin, March 9 (by wireless to Sayville)--Germany has declared war on Portugal, according to an announcement by the semi-official Overseas News Agency to-day.

Germany declared war on Portugal at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and handed his passports to the Portuguese Minister.

## Crown Prince Lost 5,000 Men in Twelve-hour Battle

New York, March 9.--A news agency despatch from London says: The Crown Prince lost 5,000 men in a twelve-hour fight for possession of Corbeaux forest, seven miles northwest of Verdun, Paris despatches reported. After driving a wedge in the French front at this point, he was caught under a heavy cross-fire from French batteries on Goose Hill, to the west, and Dead Man Hill, to the east, and forced to evacuate all but the extreme eastern part of the forest.

## Germans Flee From Portugal--Breach Seems Near

London, March 9.--German residents in Oporto and throughout Portugal have been advised by their consul to proceed to Spain immediately, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lisbon.

## 17-INCH GUNS WOULD REQUIRE NEW WARSHIPS

"Talk of Hun Press Bureau Only," Declared Frederick Palmer To-Day



FREDERICK PALMER.

To see at close-quarters the workings of the British Army at the front is a unique experience for an American, yet this was a privilege enjoyed by Mr. Frederick Palmer, whose books, especially his last one entitled "My Year of the Great War," have brought his name into prominence among the people of Canada. "I am sorry that I have nothing sensational to talk about," he said, when seen at the Windsor Hotel this morning. "My study was concerned chiefly with the workings of the British Army, and it is upon that subject that I intend to devote of my energies."

At the time of the outbreak of the war Mr. Palmer was in Belgium; immediately he left for London. When it was known that the authorities sanctioned the appointment of one representative for the American press, Mr. Palmer received the commission, but it meant a wait of five months before he succeeded in getting with the British Army.



### Army Lacked Munitions.

The difficulty with the British Army last year was the lack of munitions, and the British suffered heavily because of that shortage. "Kitchener," he said, "had a man ready for every rifle that could be turned out."

"The Canadians have done well, for they have proved themselves able to fight by the side of trained European soldiers," he continued. "It is wonderful to see the Canadians in the trenches facing German soldiers." The English line regiments have done marvelously well. Whenever he saw a Tommy who had been in the retreat from Mons and in the first battle of Ypres, he felt that he ought to be put in a glass case. Those regiments had suffered heavily, yet strange to say, many of the men have come through all these battles without a scratch.

### "Foo Hits Hard."

"The Germans have studied the psychology of war so thoroughly that they are able to keep it up for a long time. They talk big but they hit hard," said Mr. Palmer. For instance they speak of the new 17-inch guns on the battleships. Such a thing is impossible unless they have constructed new ships. This is simply the talk of the press bureau, but it is good talk. The Germans are not miracle soldiers; where they have excelled has been in their thoroughness. They have men and munitions at a given point at a certain time and then they strike hard. The German generalship is nothing to boast about. It is their policy to keep on the offensive all the time, for every yard of ground gained means something extra to bargain for when peace is to be considered."

Mr. Palmer thought that the German line on the west front could be broken, as there are certain points where the line might be pierced. The difficulty lies in the fact that there is no opportunity for a flanking movement as one end of the line rests on the coast and the other on the mountains.

### Make Bulgars Work.

"The Balkans is the interesting situation at the present time, for it is here where the skillfulness of German politics is being displayed," said Mr. Palmer. The German idea seems to be to get the Bulgars to do the work, so that Britain would be compelled to get her new army into that country. But the Germans are in a dangerous position there, he thought, as the Allies are holding the lines of communication and it will be necessary for a large enemy army to be in that territory if any progress is to be made.

The Austrians have fought well and they have been magnificently equipped. As for the Hungarians, Mr. Palmer considered them almost equal to the German infantry. He thinks that the Greeks will play the safe game, as that seems to be their policy all along. Mr. Palmer spent some time with the Grand Fleet. This was a singular privilege as he and Mr. Kipling were the only two who were given this opportunity. "There will be no end to the

## ARE GETTING BACK FOR GERMAN ATTACK

Huns Are Paying Dearly for Securing Few Yards of Front Trenches

### ADVANCE MADE IN MASS

Most of British Were Able Retire Safely When Onslaught on "International Trenches" Came

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

British General Headquarters, February 17.—The British artillery gave severe punishment today to the German troops for their attack upon the trenches where they still remain in portion of the British front line, and they paid a heavy price for the few hundred yards of mine-craters and crump holes. Their guns also have been active today to prevent the capture of the positions.

It is becoming clear now that one of the objects of the spasmodic German attacks at various points of the Ypres salient was to obtain possession of these trenches. Although of only local importance, they were a cause of annoyance to the Germans, as was a position in this part of the salient which looked down into their lines. Its exact situation is the triangle formed by the Ypres-Commines Canal, of which it forms the bank, and the Ypres-Commines Railway, to the south of Zillebeke, and to the north of Hollebeke.

The truth is, as it appeared, the attack upon this hillock was forced upon the Germans by the local conditions and the necessity of restoring the courage of their men. For several months the German troops in the trenches which confronted the British at this point with one end of the Ypres-Commines Canal had been subjected to a continual nervous strain by the activity of the British troops.

The main German attack took place suddenly at nightfall on Sunday. It began by a series of mine explosions, which dug up parts of the British trench line and formed new and deep craters. These joined to the indescribable chaos of "No Man's Land," so there was no longer a definable line for the British to hold. A rapid artillery bombardment followed, and then the German infantry advanced in masses.

Most of the British were able to retire to the support line of trenches, so that few prisoners were taken. The British did not leave the Germans in peaceful possession. A series of bombing parties attacked them resolutely and caused great losses among them.

The British artillery has since kept the "International trenches" under heavy and repeated fire, interrupted only by a terrible gale which made artillery observation difficult, and as the Germans are closely massed there their casualties must have been very



Photo by]

[Farrington Co.

PIPER LAIDLAW, V.C.

war until the new British Army comes in," he said, "but there is no doubt that the Allies will eventually win." Mr. Palmer is lecturing to-night in St. James Methodist Church under the auspices of the 73rd Highlanders.



## LOST FOUR MILLION DOLLARS IN JEWELS ON PERSIA.



The Maharajah and Maharanee of Kapurthalia photographed in New York last summer. Recent reports from Cairo state that the Royal jewels of the Indian potentate valued at over four million dollars were lost with the Persia. The Maharajah and his wife, whose departure from America was kept secret, were to have joined their entourage which was aboard the ill-fated steamer at Cairo.

## APPAM'S STATUS AND TREATMENT IN U.S. PUZZLES

Washington Likely to Accept Her  
As Fleet Auxiliary, Which  
Means Internment

CONTROVERSY IS CERTAIN

Whatever Uncle Sam Decides  
Will Meet Opposition from  
Either Berlin or London,  
and Probably from  
Both Capitals

(Special to The Gazette.)

Washington, February 1.—The British passenger liner Appam, which was captured off the Canary Islands January 15, converted into a German fleet auxiliary, placed in charge of a German naval crew, and brought into Hampton Roads this morning, will be treated as a fleet auxiliary by the U. S. Government and interned at Norfolk until the end of the war. While high officials are refusing to comment on the status and probable treatment of the Appam, a close study of the facts, and the application to them of the principles of International Law and the precedents, as well as semi-official intimations, leave little room for doubt tonight that the captured British liner will be interned as a fleet auxiliary. Developments in the diplomatic controversy, certain to be precipitated by the arrival of the Appam, may render it advisable for the United States Government to postpone saying whether it regards the Appam as a naval prize of war or as a fleet auxiliary. But, in any event, the treatment to be accorded the liner will be identical in either case—internment of the vessel and its German prize crew until the end of the war, and the release of the British merchant crew and the passengers who were brought to Hampton Roads.

The attitude of the United States toward the Appam is expected to be identical with that which it took in the case of the former British steamer Farn, which was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe on October 5, 1914, while en route from Cardiff, Wales, to Montevideo, Uruguay, with a cargo of coal. The Karlsruhe placed prize crew and officers on board the Farn, re-named the vessel the "K.D.-3," hoisted the German man-of-war flag, used the vessel as a collier and fleet auxiliary until January 12, 1915, when the vessel put into the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, for provisions and water. The British Government protested against the treatment of the Farn as a fleet auxiliary, instead of as a prize under Article 21 of The Hague Convention, No. 13, of 1907, and contended that under this treaty provision the Farn could have been released to the British owners of the vessel without delay. The United States declined to accept the British contention and insisted that the Farn should be treated as a fleet auxiliary and interned. This Government is expected to take the same attitude in the case of the Appam.

### THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

The only other course open to the United States would be to accept the British contention that, under the terms of Article 21 of The Hague Convention, the Appam should be treated as a prize of war and released and restored to her British owners and the German crew interned. This contention was flatly rejected in the Farn case, which also involved the capture by a German commerce raider of a British merchant vessel, which was converted into a fleet auxiliary on the high seas, on the ground that the British Government has never ratified this particular Hague convention dealing with the subject and also on the ground that a belligerent may use a prize in its naval service, and when so used the prize becomes stamped with a character dependent upon the nature of the service. Furthermore, it is the contention of the United States that an enemy vessel which has been captured by a belligerent cruiser becomes, as between the two governments, the property of the captor without the intervention of a prize court.

Whatever the action taken by the United States in its treatment of the Appam, the case, aside from becoming a classic in the annals of wonderful sea exploits, promises to constitute a cardinal precedent in the treatment by neutrals of captured prize vessels which seek asylum in the ports of neutral nations, a proposition upon which the great maritime powers have been divided in opinion for many years, and which was sought, without success, to be solved in The Hague Convention of 1907.

Whatever the course taken by the United States Government, the handling of the Appam case is expected to develop into the warmest sort of a diplomatic controversy between this country and Great Britain or Germany, and possibly into a controversy with both of those nations. Germany will insist that the Appam be treated as a fleet auxiliary and accorded the privilege of again going to sea or of being interned. Great Britain will challenge such a disposition of the case and is expected to insist, more vigorously than in the Farn case, that the Appam should not be treated as a fleet auxiliary, and that the steamer should not be interned, but ought to be released to the British owners without delay.

The Appam is a vessel worth possessing in the merchant fleet of either nation, and the fight for ownership of the vessel promises to become an apple of diplomatic discord.



# TELLS HOW RAIDER CAPTURED HIS SHIP

Innocent-looking Tramp Fired Shot, Then Dropped False Forecastle Head

## SHOWED BIG GUN BATTERY

Made Hampton Roads by Catching All Wireless Messages, Which Permitted Dodging of British Patrol

Newport News, Va., February 1.—Pilot Foster, who brought the Appam into Hampton Roads tonight, told the story of capture as it was related to him by Captain Harrison. Lieutenant Berge refused positively to permit anyone except United States officers to board or leave the ship. An armed guard on the deck warns all sorts of vessels to steer wide of the Appam.

This is Captain Harrison's story of the Appam's capture as Foster told it: "It was a bright, clear day when we were captured. We were moving along at a fair rate of speed, when suddenly, in the distance, I saw what appeared to be an ordinary tramp steamer. Gradually she came closer. We did not fear her, and continued ahead with no attempt to escape and without making preparations to combat her, as we certainly expected no attack.

"Suddenly the tramp fired a shot from a small gun across our bows. I immediately hove to. As I did, the false forecastle head, made apparently of canvas or some other flimsy material, fell away and revealed a battery of huge guns."

"It immediately was apparent that resistance was useless, so we surrendered without offering resistance.

"Once aboard the Appam, the German prize crew, under the protection of the battery of guns of the raider, immediately disarmed the Appam's crew and locked them in various cabins. A similar precaution was taken with the prisoners.

"In the course of this work the twenty German captives who were being taken to England were discovered. They were liberated, that they might assist the crew in taking charge of the liner. A large number of prisoners captured from various vessels sunk by the Germans were then placed aboard the Appam.

"When the race for Hampton Roads started, a member of the prize crew was stationed at the wireless for the purpose of receiving all messages, but to send none. By this method the whereabouts of the British cruisers patrolling the regular ocean lanes were always known to Lieut. Berge, who steered far out of reach of them.

"The crew and passengers of the captured vessel were given daily exercise but only in small numbers at a time. This it was very easy for the few Germans to control several hundred captives."

"The crew and passengers, according to Foster, had no complaint to make of their treatment."

the Appam, came to Norfolk at once and has been in communication throughout the day with the German Embassy in Washington.

"We had heard how well they treat us in Norfolk," said Berge, with a smile. "We knew that there were British warships cruising in this vicinity, but were of the opinion that they would be guarding New York and not Norfolk. We hung off the Virginia Capes Sunday. Not until after dark Monday night, with all lights out, did we start for the Cape entrance at full speed. Everybody is well on board except the wounded, and we had a good time coming across. We ran short of provisions. Had we been well supplied with food we would have remained out longer." Beyond this, he would not talk.

## APPAM CARRIED NO GUNS

Lt. Berge Only One Permitted Ashore at Norfolk

(Associated Press Report.)

Norfolk, Va., February 1.—Given up for lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, plying in the West African trade, sailed like an apparition into Hampton Roads today, flying the German naval ensign and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moewe, which now roams the seas, and had on board the crews of seven British merchantmen and Admiralty transports captured by the Moewe before she seized the Appam and started her across the Atlantic for an American port, with Lieut. Hans Berge, of the German naval reserve, and twenty-two men in charge.

The Appam now lies off Point Comfort, under the guns of Fort Monroe, waiting for the U. S. Department at Washington to determine her status—whether she is a man-of-war subject to internment, or a German prize. By tomorrow the Customs authorities here hope to have orders to send the ship either to Norfolk or Newport News, where the anxious waiting British civilians will be put ashore.

According to the story, told with great reserve by Lieut. Berge to Collector of the Port of Hamilton, who he formally reported his presence in American territorial waters later today, the Moewe captured the Appam bound from Dakar, French West Africa, for Liverpool, after a brief show of resistance on January 1, sixty miles north of the Madeira Islands. On board the Moewe the were the crews of five vessels, previously captured, all of whom were transferred to the Appam.

From all reports the raider is a converted German merchantman, with false canvas forecastle concealing a battery of guns of fairly large caliber. On January 17 she engaged in battle an armed Australian trader, the Clan Mactavish, which she sank after exciting combat, with a loss of 15 men killed on the Clan Mactavish. The Appam, which was ten miles away at the time, in charge of a prize crew steamed hurriedly back to the scene and rescued four members of the crew of the sinking Clan Mactavish struggling in the water.

Later, under orders from the commander of the raider, Lieut. Berge headed his prize for an American port and parted company with the Moewe. Nothing has been seen or heard of the raider since, and the Appam steamed across the ocean on an uneventful voyage, reached the Virginian Capes at 5.45 this morning.

man civilians for internment to England for internment. men captured with the British ships; 110 passengers on the Appam, and the Appam's crew of 155.

## SAYS APPAM IS WAR PRIZE.

Lieut. Berge claims the Appam is a prize of war, but Government officials have not accepted this view. She had one mounted rifle aboard when captured, but this was removed by the Moewe, and there were no guns aboard when she reached port, except small arms carried by the prize crew.

On January 10th the Moewe captured and sank the British steamship Farrington, carrying 500 tons of copper ore. Later on the same day she captured the British steamship Corbridge with a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal. The Moewe did not sink the vessel, but sent a crew aboard and held her as a collier.

For three days the Moewe was inactive and then the British Admiralty transport Dromonby hove in sight on January 13. She offered no resistance, and was captured and sunk. Before that day was over the raider had met and destroyed the British steamship Author, carrying 8,000 tons of general cargo, and the Admiralty transport Trader, with six thousand tons of sugar.

No ship of the enemy was sighted on the fourteenth, but on the fifteenth the British steamer Ariadne crossed the raider's path and was sent to the bottom, with her cargo of 5,000 tons of wheat.

Next day, January 16, there appeared the biggest prize of all, the liner Appam, carrying 8,000 tons of general merchandise, including a large quantity of cocoa. One or two shots were fired at the Appam, but there was no real fight.

The Moewe approached the liner flying the British Ensign and exchanged salutes with her. When she was close enough to cross the Appam's bow she ran up the German flag and lowered the false forecastle, disclosing her armament. The detailed story of the capture still is untold, as no one has come ashore except Lieut. Berge, and no one has been permitted to go aboard except those officials whose duties required them to do so.

No one knows where the Moewe came from, except the prize crew aboard the Appam, nor where she went after the battle with the Clan Mactavish. Apparently all of the operations revealed by the arrival of the Appam took place in the vicinity of the Canary Islands. The Appam did not sight a single British or French man-of-war from the time she parted company with the Moewe until she entered Hampton Roads. The regular crew operated the ship under the German guard. She is said to have flown the British flag until she reached the three-mile limit.

## WHEN THE APPAM ANCHORED.

When the Appam dropped anchor in Hampton Roads she was boarded by the quarantine officer, Dr. H. W. McCaffery, and given a clean bill of health. Soon afterward Lieut. Berge came ashore and called upon German Consul von Shilling, and together they went to the office of Colonel Haynes, commandant of Fort Monroe, to pay an official call. The commander of the prize then reported by telephone the arrival of the vessel to Collector of the Port Hamilton, of the Norfolk-Newport News district, and later he came to Norfolk and made a statement of facts to Mr. Hamilton for transmission to the Washington officials.

Just what the commander said to the collector about the treatment he desired from the United States has not been revealed and will not be until Washington has passed on the case. Mr. Hamilton accepted his word as a naval officer that he would not attempt to move the liner from her anchorage, or permit anyone to come ashore, pending further instructions.



## MAJ. CLARK KENNEDY AWARDED D.S.O.

Five Non-Commissioned Officers and Two Privates of Montreal Honored

## ALSO MONTREAL NURSE

Distinguished Conduct Medal Given to Soldiers of 13th, 14th and 22nd Battalions

One officer, five non-commissioned officers and two privates connected with Montreal battalions figure in the list of awards for conduct on the battlefield. Nurse Tremaine, of Montreal, who attended the King after his accident in France, is also honored with the Royal Red Cross.

The Distinguished Service Order has been conferred on Major W. H. Clark Kennedy, of the 13th Battalion, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, Montreal. Major Clark Kennedy, D.S.O., has been through the fiercest fighting since his battalion went into action and was on April 26th, 1915, reported among the Montreal officers killed during the Battle of Mt. Julien. On the following day his wife received a direct cable from her husband, announcing that he had come through the ordeal of asphyxiating gas and lead on the Yser without mishap.

Major Clark Kennedy, previous to coming to Canada, had seen service with the Imperial forces in the South African War, where he won a high reputation as an efficient soldier. He was born in Scotland about thirty-five years ago and was connected with the London office of the Standard Life Assurance Company before coming to Montreal early in 1903 to take the position of secretary of the company here. He joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada with the rank of captain under Col. J. G. Ross. When war broke out he volunteered with the other officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada for active service, and while at Valenciennes married Miss Kate Reford, daughter of the late Robert Reford.

### AWARDED D.C.M.

Those awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal are Sergeant Jones and Corporal Frank Abelson, of the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, Montreal; Sergeant William A. Bonshor, Sergeant Cowan and Corporal McLean, of the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, and Privates Lambert and de Blois, of the 22nd Battalion, of Montreal, under the command of Col. Gaudet.

Corporal Frank Abelson, of the 13th Battalion, Machine Gun Section, A Company, was formerly with the Scottish Rifles. He enlisted at Valenciennes on September 24th, 1914. He was born in Scotland, and his next of kin, Mary Abelson, lives at Stockton-on-Tees, England.

Sergeant William A. Bonshor, 14th Battalion, A Company, was formerly with the 1st Regiment. He enlisted at Valenciennes September 31st, 1914. He was born in England, and his next of kin, Mrs. Florence Bonshor, according to the official list, lives at

## NEED 10,000 MEN FOR WAR SERVICE

Steady Increase in Number of Units from Montreal District

NEARLY 5,000 READY NOW

Recruiting for 148th—Two Instances Where Every Brother in the Family Has Enlisted for War

There is a steady increase in the number of men being raised in this Military Division for service Overseas. A couple of weeks ago the number was 9,000. Today there are over 10,000 officers and men required for the various units authorized and organizing for service overseas, while it is quite likely that this number will be added to within the near future—as soon as troop movements make room for more battalions and units.

That there is plenty of work in hand for recruiting officers is shown by the fact that the units at present authorized call for a total of 9,598 men and 395 officers. Of these 4,143 men and 275 officers are now in uniform, probably a few more. Thus to complete the quota for the present requirements calls for 5,455 men and 120 officers. The greater proportion of these are for the three or four French-Canadian battalions recently authorized, and which are recruiting both in Montreal and throughout the counties of the Division.

The main forces either organized or organizing are the 73rd Highlanders, 1,085 strong total required, 1,123; the 37th Grenadier Guards of Canada, at St. John's, with 1,099 men out of a total of 1,117; both practically up to strength; the 117th Eastern Townships Overseas Battalion, Lt.-Col. Gilbert, at Sherbrooke, with 30 officers and 464 men out of 1,117 required. The officers are at present at Halifax qualifying for rank.

Then come the newer battalions: the 148th, Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, with 200, and 1,117 required, starting recruiting on the 26th; the 150th, Lt. Col. Barre, 200 men out of 1,117; the 163rd, Major DesRosières, with 140 of 1,117; and the 178th, under Lt. Col. Girouard. This battalion is not yet authorized, and Lt.-Col. Girouard is the only officer reported, while its headquarters will be at Victoriaville with a total strength of 1,117.

Other units being organized are the Howitzer Brigade, at Sherbrooke; 1 Battery, Siege Artillery, No. 5 Units Overseas Co., now 230 strong out of 250; No. 2 Field Ambulance, the Laval General Hospital, Imperial Army Transport Drivers, No. 3 Co., 2nd Divisional Train, and No. 3 Co. Mobile Veterinary Section, with various other smaller units of signallers and engineers.

## CANNOT HAVE PEACE UNLESS WITH VICTORY

Emperor of Russia Sends Imperial Order to His Troops

By Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 14.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that Emperor Nicholas, in an Imperial order to the Russian army and navy on the occasion of the Russian New Year's Day, proclaimed that there can be no peace without victory. The order follows:

"The year 1915 has passed, and it was filled with memorable instances of sacrifice by my glorious forces. In a hard struggle with an enemy, strong in numbers and rich in all resources, they have harassed that enemy and checked his invasion, their breasts forming an invincible shield of protection for the Fatherland."

"On the threshold of the year 1916 I send to you my greetings, my brave warriors. In heart and thought I am with you while you battle in the trenches, imploring the aid of the Most High on your work, your valor and your courage. Remember this: Our beloved Russia cannot be assured of her independence and her rights, cannot enjoy the fruits of her labors or develop her resources, unless a decisive victory is gained over the enemy."

"Let it therefore be impressed on your minds and consciences that there can be no peace without victory. However great the suffering and however numerous the victims the struggle may cost us, we must bring victory to our mother country."

"Lately I had occasion to greet certain regiments on the fields of Molo-dechno and Vileika (south of Vilna) which had become famous for the battles fought there in September last, and I realized how warm was the heart, how high was the spirit and how firm was the determination of all to do their sacred duty in defence of the country. I enter on the new year with firm confidence in the grace of God, in the moral power, in the unshakable resolution and in the fidelity of the whole Russian nation and in the martial valor of my army and navy."



## RUSSIAN GUESTS SEE DEFEAT FOR GERMANY SOON

No Fears For Future And  
Proud of Victories of  
The Army

Travelling over the Trans-Siberian railway from Petrograd to Vladivostok, thence to Japan and Vancouver and across the Dominion by the C.P.R., Messrs. Victor Pehmoller, of the Russian finance department; Nicolas Roydestvensky and Deneltry Ter Assatowmoff, comprising a Russian delegation, are in the city. Mr. Pehmoller explained that there were 170,000 Russians in Canada, and the transfer of their money between the respective countries was an important matter which had engaged the attention of the two governments for a considerable time, and which would now be solved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The Russians in Canada were doing well, and had not been called home to join the army, but it had given the visitors great satisfaction to see the Russians in the Canadian regiments now preparing for the front, and it would be welcomed as good news by the people in Russia.

The prevailing opinion in Russia concerning the war was that the Germans were on the stretch that leads to absolute defeat. At the present time Russia has 8,000,000 men under arms and preparing to advance. The idea that the Grand Duke was disgraced, prevailed in countries that were not acquainted with the situation. The accepted idea was that the Grand Duke's transfer was a great military coup decided upon by the Allies acting in concert, and while the Germans thought he had been superseded he went on to prepare one of the greatest triumphs of the war. The capture of Erzerum and the subsequent evacuation of Trebizond by the Turks have paralyzed the enemy, and it looks as though the Russian and British forces would soon get together and bring about the total discomfiture of the Turkish army.

Yesterday at the luncheon hour the Russian delegation was entertained at the Mount Royal Club by Lord Shaughnessy, several other prominent Montreal gentlemen meeting the Russian officials. Those composing the delegation were accompanied from Vancouver eastward by Mr. V. G. R. Vickers, manager of the Foreign Department of the Dominion Express Company.

## WHEN BEAR TOOK ERZERUM TURKS FELL IN MASSES

Petrograd Admits Foe Withstood  
Five-Day Assault With Characteristic Stubbornness

BOOTY SEIZED ENORMOUS

All That Was Left of Some  
of Sultan's Army Corps of  
Three Divisions Numbered  
from Three to Five  
Thousand Men

Petrograd, February 29, via London, March 1.—Details of the appalling slaughter of Turks and the enormous amount of booty captured at the fall of Erzerum were made public today by the Russian Headquarters Staff in reply to Constantinople's claim that the fortress was evacuated without loss of men and with the sacrifice of but fifty old guns, which could not be removed. The statement follows:

"The Turkish communication of the 21st states that the retreat of Turkish Army from Erzerum towards positions west of the fortress was effected without loss and that the Turks abandoned in the fortress only fifty old guns they could not remove. At the same time Turkish Headquarters denies statements alleged to have been disseminated by the Russians of the capture in Erzerum of 1,000 guns and 80,000 prisoners. The same Turkish communication declares that Erzerum was really not a fortress, but merely an open town with fortifications, devoid of any military value.

"In view of these assertions, the Russian General Staff announces that the fortress of Erzerum was the only fortified point in the interior of Asia Minor protecting western Armenia and Anatolia and commanding all the best roads of trans-Caucasus and the interior of Asia Minor. For many years past great improvements have been carried out in the works by the Turks with the assistance of the Germans. The terrain in front rendered it naturally strong, while it was covered on the flanks by mountain masses, most difficult of approach and with their passes protected by powerful forts.

such was the formidable barrier on the path of our offensive, with enormous defensive advantages on the northeast and east.

TURKS FOUGHT GALLANTLY.

"During the five days' assault the fortress was defended by the Turks with stubbornness to which the enormous number of dead and frozen bodies gives testimony. The Caucasian army succeeded in surmounting a steep mountain, protected, not only by frost, but by wire entanglements and other defenses, and assaulted the fortress after an artillery preparation. The assault on the forts and principal position lasted from February 11 to February 15, inclusive.

"After we had taken the forts on the left flank of the principal Turkish line of defense, extending forty versts (27 miles), the fate of the forts in the centre and on the right flank, and, after them, of the second line forts and the principal defensive position was decided February 16, after short attacks. These fortifications, which were full of Turkish dead, remained in our possession.

"During the assault on the fortress several Turkish regiments were annihilated or taken prisoners with all their officers. On the line forts alone we took 197 artillery pieces of various calibre in good condition. In the defense works of the central fortress we took another 126 pieces. In the fortified region of Erzerum we took a large number of storehouses of various kinds, which have already been mentioned by the Headquarters Staff.

"The exact number of Turkish prisoners is 235 officers and 12,753 men.

"It is possible to estimate the force of the blow which we dealt the Turkish army by the fact that some of their army corps of three divisions now number only from three to five thousand men, with a few guns. All of the remainder have either fallen into our hands or perished in the fighting or from cold.

"The Turkish prisoners captured in Erzerum, or in the pursuit, complain bitterly that their Headquarters Staff was concentrated in the hands of the Germans, who during the assault on the fortress were the first to abandon the fortified positions, causing panic and disorder among the already-shaken Turkish troops."

## THREE ZEPPELINS DESTROYED IN LONDON RAIDS

Twelve Air Raids on London  
Were Repulsed During  
December

DEFENCE IS NOW  
MOST ELABORATE

On No Occasion Were the Enemy Permitted to Reach the Outskirts of London



New York, January 12.—Twelve attempted raids on London by Zeppelins during December were repulsed by the British, chiefly through large fleets of aeroplanes, and three of the German aircraft were destroyed or captured, according to Dr. W. H. Vincent, of the Colonial Medical Corps who arrived today on the American liner Philadelphia.

"The real reason why Zeppelins have not been able to bombard London or its suburbs since October 14 last," said Dr. Vincent, "is because the British have established an elaborate and efficient defense against the German air raiders. During the month of December there were twelve separate attempts by Zeppelins to reach London. From two to four Zeppelins participated in each attempt. During November there were several other attempts. But in no case were the German dirigibles able to even reach the outskirts of London.

"Three Zeppelins to my knowledge, were destroyed during December by the British defenders. One of the big dirigibles was brought down by shots from a warship anchored in an English harbor. The other two were destroyed by British aeroplanes. The general opinion among military men in England is that London is now virtually safe from further Zeppelin raids.

"Nevertheless the British have taken elaborate precautions to guard against the consequences of a possible raid. The actual damage which might be caused by bombs from Zeppelins is not feared nearly as much as the possibility of a general conflagration. To prevent this the London fire department has been brought to a high state of efficiency and in addition volunteer fire companies have been organized in all of the suburbs.

"In the same manner medical divisions have been organized in and about London. All of this territory has been divided into small districts with a medical staff, in charge of a chief, in each one. Should a fleet of Zeppelins approach dangerously near London all of the fire departments and medical staffs would receive an alarm within a few moments.

"While the aeroplane patrols were attacking the Zeppelins, and the fire departments were on the look-out for incendiary bombs, the medical divisions would be on the move. Each chief has a list of automobiles which he can commandeer at an instant's notice. Many of these are so equipped

that they can be quickly transformed into ambulances.

"As a result of this organization, no matter where a bomb struck in London or its suburbs, a fire company and a medical staff would be on the spot within five minutes after the bomb hit the earth."

Dr. Vincent declined to give details of the aeroplane defence of London, saying that this was an important military phase and his connection with the British medical corps forbade him disclosing such matters. He declared, however, that it was most complete and efficient.

## TURKS LAUNCHED VIOLENT ATTACKS AT DARDANELLES

Lt.-Col. Monro Tells of Heavy  
Fighting on Eve of  
Evacuation

### LARGE PROPORTION OF ENEMY KILLED

Turkish Officers Had Difficulty  
in Getting Men to Attack  
Allied Forces

By Canadian Press

London, Jan. 12.—An additional report from Lieutenant-General Sir Charles C. Monro, concerning the fighting preceding and the evacuation of the southern tip of the Gallipoli peninsula was made public last night. He says: "The Turks attempted a heavy attack on our lines January 7 between 1.20 and 3 p.m. Our trenches were continuously shelled, and from 3 to 4 p.m. the bombardment became intense. The Turks also opened a heavy musketry fire.

"At 4 o'clock they sprang two mines near the western bird cage and fusilier bluff. A quarter of an hour later they fixed bayonets all along our front. Their officers were seen apparently endeavoring to make their men assault. They were only successful in doing so opposite the fifth avenue and fusilier bluff.

#### Completely Repulsed.

"The Staffordshires completely repulsed an attack, and a large proportion of the Turks who attacked were killed or wounded. Our casualties were five officers and 130 men killed or wounded.

"Aeroplane reports show that the naval fire on the left bank was most accurate, and it is probable that the enemy suffered considerably.

"The night of the 7th was fine. The evacuation and operations were quietly and successfully continued. The 8th was fine, with the sea calm until four p.m., when the weather suddenly grew worse. At 11 p.m. the wind had increased to 35 miles an hour. From midnight onward it was only just possible to use the piers and lighters and impossible to carry out the programme of embarking the troops in destroyers alongside the sunken ships at West Beach, owing to the connecting piers being washed away. The embarkation

at Guney Beach became impossible. One lighter went ashore there, and the remaining troops had to march to West Beach for embarkation.

"In spite of these difficulties the programme at West Beach was completely by 2.30 a.m. and the troops from Gully Beach and all the beach party had embarked by four o'clock.

#### Submarine Was Reported.

"A hostile submarine was reported off Cape Helles about nine p.m. Turkish artillery was practically silent the whole night until the stores were fired simultaneously by a time fuse after the evacuation was completed. The Turks then fired red lights all along the line and opened a heavy shelling on our beaches and second trenches. The red lights continued one and a half hours and the shelling until after daybreak.

"The French embarkations were carried out by their own navy, which also greatly assisted us by embarking some of our animals."

#### Allowed to Leave.

London, Jan. 12.—The Daily Express says to-day that Andrew J. Bethea, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, and a companion from the Ford peace party who are detained at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, having satisfied the British authorities that they have no intention to prosecute a peace campaign in England, have been given permission to proceed to America and will take the first boat available.

#### Alliance Francaise Met

Mons. Joachim Merlant, professor of literature in the University of Montpellier, France, delivered an interesting lecture before the Alliance Francaise in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last evening. Prof. Merlant was wounded in the trenches and his left arm is still in a sling. He was given a great reception.

#### EVERY BROTHER JOINED.

An instance of all the brothers of a family going to the front occurred yesterday when James Smith joined the 148th Battalion. Smith, who is a Scotchman, was a member of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion last summer, and is following in the footsteps of his three other brothers who are already on the firing line in France.

Another instance of all the brothers of one family joining the colors is that of George M. Whitehouse, who has just joined the N.C.O. class. Two of Whitehouse's other brothers are already at the front one with the Coldstream Guards, and one with the South Staffordshires, while the third is under training in England.

A recent addition is George Anderson, who has been a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and for nine months has been with the Composite Regiment. His brother is a member of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The class was put through their final drill yesterday to be in readiness for the inspection to be held by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught to day.

MEN GOING



## LAY STILL WHILE RAT GNAWED LEG

Canadian Bank of Commerce  
Man Feared to Betray His  
Position

GERMANS SMELT RAT, TOO

But Daring Patrol Escaped—  
Third Book of Letters From  
the Front Issued by  
C. B. of C.

Among the interesting human documents making up the collection in Book No. 3 of the "Letters from the Front," issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in pamphlet form, so that friends of the 740 bank officials on the firing line can see how they are playing their part in duties far removed from the peaceful ledgers, rolls of green-backs and drawers of silver and gold, usually associated in men's minds with officials of banks, there are naturally some more interesting than others. There is so much in common, however, to be found in them all that it is easy to discover that all of the men are at the same time "fed up with war," would not have missed it for anything, and will not give up until they finally show the Germans who's who and what's what. Words like mud, rats, mice, shells, Jack Johnsons, coal-boxes, Black Marias occur so frequently that it needs little imagination to understand that life is one long discomfort at certain times in the trenches. Interlarded with these words are casual descriptions of air-fights (which seem to be always happening), as exciting, amusing accounts of things which made the soldiers laugh, of singing under the hardest conditions and other stray words which show that the spirit has risen above the discomforts of the body. Sniping, exploring between the lines, sleeping midst swarms of rats and mice, and conversations between the trenches, also figure frequently in the letters.

### COVERED A GERMAN.

Probably the most interesting individual letter in Book No. 3 was from Sergeant T. L. Golden, Lord Strathcona Horse, formerly of the Wetaskiwin branch, dated Belgium, October 8, 1915, and who was promoted from private to corporal, and then to sergeant.

"Four nights ago I was in the front line, about seven miles south of here. About 7 p.m. volunteers for patrol to reconnoitre a position between the lines were called for. Nick Carter and I were the chosen ones, and along with a lieutenant we set out at dusk in front of our wire and through the long grass. The expedition had somewhat of a savor to it, as the last

patrol who tried to reconnoitre the place a couple of nights before got all shot up. After taking an hour to crawl a few hundred yards, and for five minutes to negotiate the twenty feet of the journey, we found ourselves about fifteen yards away from a small pent-up shack, with door and windows facing us. The shack had its back to a hedge, behind which was a trench, we believed. We distinguished the voices of about three men here, and heard every word they said, even though they spoke in whispers. Then Nick, without any instructions from the officer, went on his belly right up to the door, peered in and crawled back. Meanwhile I had gone about ten or fifteen yards further in, to look after a spot in the hedge which we suspected as being their listening-post. I was just in time to hear the patrol being relieved. They spoke in whispers first, then one fellow seemed to tread on another's toe, for there was a volley of (what I thought was) swearing for a second. Then I heard one of them stumble into the hedge from the cracking of sticks. I may tell you here that it was a cold frosty night and the grass was covered with half frozen dew. I had left off my serge in order to be able to move more freely. I was wet through and nearly frozen—lying absolutely motionless for a couple of hours in this condition was not the most comfortable thing in the world you can well imagine. Then to crown matters, a great rat came along and started in to gnaw at my right leg, evidently thinking that I was a dead one; quite a compliment to the immobility which I was practising. It got on my nerves and not being able to resist the temptation I gave the rat a swat and sent him scurrying through the grass. The Germans also smelt a rat at this time, for they opened up with their rifles. It grew rather exciting when the bullets tore the earth all around us, and splashed clay in our faces. Luckily no one was hit. I figured there were at least ten of them. When they quit, one of them started crawling out in the grass, right straight for me. I covered him and let him come. Just at this point I thought I'd sure give the show away. I was leaning partly on my left side, and my old heart started thumping like the engine in that old Overland of yours. Then the humor of the thing struck me. In my own mind I said to that German 'By Jove, old son, you've a damn poor chance of living if you come any further.' Then I figured out that the danger was not too great, the odds being in my favor, and found myself smiling through the peepsight of my rifle. By now my heart had gone back to normal behavior. I was just going to indulge in that squeezing motion that Sergeant Major Collins used to teach us in Wetaskiwin, when the thought struck me that if I fired, it would give the show away, and nine men entrenched in a hedge were too long odds on three of us lying in the open, and forebore for the moment. Brother Fritz remained about ten feet away from the muzzle of my rifle, when he either got cold feet or decided that everything was O.K., for he turned around and went back to his kennel. I wasn't the least bit sorry. Meanwhile I'd made my own reconnaissance and had a good plan of the place in my head. In about ten minutes the officer gave us the signal to get back to our trenches, which we did in safety. We compared notes, drew plans and sketches and went to bed. The C. O. pronounced the work as very successful. We had every scrap of information that was wanted

## ENGLAND MUST BE PUNISHED IS CRY IN GERMANY

Rumor Persists in London That  
British Officer Prisoners Will  
Be Put to Death

STORM OVER "BARALONG"

Voice of Government as Heard  
in Reichstag in Complete  
Accord With Public  
Clamor for "Fearful  
Punishment"

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)  
London, January 21.—While the Baralong case continues to furnish the German papers with a subject for vitriolic attacks on England coupled with a unanimous demand for an immediate retaliation, no hint is given regarding the nature of the reprisals to be taken. Fear is expressed in some circles here that Germany will proceed to execute thirty British officers now prisoners of the Germans. This rumor is often repeated and is believed by many. It is impossible to trace its source to any official information, but it is certain that energetic action is forthcoming to satisfy the public clamor, induced by the German press which demands "fearful punishment of England's degradation."

The complete text of the statement made in the Reichstag by Dr. Zimmermann, under-secretary of the Foreign Office on behalf of the Government, follows:

"With the most sincere satisfaction I am able, in the name of the Government, to note the unanimity with which you, in common with the German people and the German Government, denounce this disgraceful Baralong case. You have approximately branded it as a horrible incident and the impertinence of the English answer. It needs no further words from me to lay additional stress upon this horrible deed of the English. We have also been able to share with unanimity the fact that sharp punishment is necessary. On this point also the Government entirely agrees with you. I thank you in the name of the Government for the editorial line which you have once



more given expression to your horror. I can assure you, and beg you to take this assurance home with you, that the Government will find right ways and means of punishing sharply and emphatically this horrible deed."

**SOCIALIST IS FOR JUSTICE.**  
The plan for drastic reprisals is not supported by the Socialist deputy, Herr Ledebour, who makes the following statement:

"If reprisals are demanded they must, in my opinion, not be allowed under any circumstances to lead to the death of persons not concerned in such deeds as the Baralong affair. In my opinion, the submarine war must not go beyond the limits fixed after the Lusitania case. The Government itself then declared that ships would not be torpedoed without warning. If warning should be no longer given, that would be warfare which conflicts with the principles previously recognized by the Government itself, but as our Government has not made any such statement I hope that there will be no change."

"In view of various phrases uttered by several speakers, and in view of the utterances of a part of the press, the impression might arise that it is permissible to torpedo ships without warning. Therefore, it is imperative to declare to the wide circle of people not in agreement with such views that measures of reprisal are always a double-edged weapon. If excesses of any kind are committed which are incompatible with the laws of humanity we must decidedly protest against them. Even in war we must strive to make the laws of humanity respected as far as possible. That also is a dictate of patriotism. We can render our country no greater service than by seeing that in regard for humane behaviour, as we do in everything else, she shall march at the head of civilized nations."

Count von Westarp is strongly opposed to any suggested leniency.

"A cowardly murder has been committed," he said. "The British proposal to submit the case to a tribunal amounts to a refusal to give atonement for the crime. The British note is permeated by a tone of self-sufficing arrogance, for which only foreign words can be found. Worst of all, England actually dares to reproach German troops on land and sea with crimes of a similar nature. Such an insulting calumny recoils upon its inventor; just as the Baralong case remains an eternal stain upon the name of the captain of the ship, so the British note is a monument of shame to England."

Dr. Oertel, a newspaper owner, says: "We expect the German Government to take action with all the severity and all the means in its hand to punish the British Government as it most thoroughly deserves."

The Frankfurter-Zeitung says: "The indignation of Germany is enormous. The nation's demand for reprisals is enormous. The German Reichstag has experienced an hour of greatness which will have an effect far beyond the German frontiers. It will find an enthusiastic echo wherever on land or sea German soldiers face the enemy."

What are differences of opinion between parties about questions of domestic policy, such as the Prussian franchise, compared with the solid unanimity with which the Reichstag supports the Government when it sets out appropriately to rebuke and brand before the world English perfidy and arrogance?

## BRITISH LABOR TO GIVE ALL AID IN WINNING WAR

Resolutions Adopted by Over-  
whelming Votes, 600,000 Min-  
ers Deciding to Support Govt.

**SOCIALISTS HAD NO SHOW**

Eloquent Ranting of Ramsay  
Macdonald and Philip Snowden  
Ignominiously Failed to  
Convince Bristol Confer-  
ence to Reject Motions

Bristol, Jan. 26.—British organized labor, on the first day of a conference which has attracted world-wide attention, outvoted the extreme socialist anti-war section and adopted two resolutions expressing the patriotic resolve to carry the war through.

James Ramsay Macdonald, Socialist and Labor member of Parliament for Leicester, and Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, by the power of their eloquence, tried to persuade the delegates to vote against the motions, but when requested to define their position clearly, made evasions and were unable to convince the conference.

One representative of the Socialist section, when asked to state the terms on which the Socialists would have participated in a voluntary recruiting campaign, declared: "On no terms."

He immediately lost his hold on the delegates, who were overwhelmingly in the opposing camp.

The conference was a most representative one. A large section of labor and commerce attended, while seated on the platform were two French Socialist deputies, and Robert Applegarth, one of the three founders of trade unionism in Great Britain.

Many of the addresses were patriotic in tone, and James Ramsay Macdonald was criticized in unmeasured terms by his fellow-Scotsmen for speaking roundabout the resolutions without making his own party's position clear.

George James Wardle, member of Parliament for Stockport, and editor of the Railway Review, demanded an expression for or against carrying on the war, and it was after that that the convention responded by carrying the vital resolutions, which decided the issue of the conference, by large majorities favoring labor's co-operation with the authorities to bring about a victorious ending to the war.

**600,000 MINERS UNANIMOUS.**

It could be seen immediately the conference began that a large body of opinion favored supporting the Government, and when the 600,000 miners threw a unanimous vote into the balance against the anti-war movement, the success of the patriotic resolution was certain.

Early in the proceedings an attack on the Compulsory Service Bill was made by the president of the conference, William C. Anderson, member of Parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. Mr. Anderson, who has opposed the bill in Parliament, declared that it did not redeem the pledge of Premier Asquith regarding compulsion.

"No form of words can offer immunity from danger," he said. "We cannot have forced military service without the risk of forced industrial service. Any attempt to use this weapon to coerce trades unionists will lead to great bitterness and end in failure."

Mr. Anderson said there was danger in Great Britain's "attempting the impossible" by seeking to be simultaneously a great naval, a great military and a great industrial power. He said the world would be different after the war, adding: "It will be a hard and a bad world for labor unless labor takes a hand in shaping it."

The first resolution was moved by James Sexton, on behalf of the National Union of Dock Workers. The resolution expressed "the horror of the conference at the atrocities committed by Germany and her allies," and pledged the conference to assist the Government as far as possible to prosecute the war successfully.

Mr. Sexton said he was opposed to militarism, but that the war must be won. "If Germany wins," he continued, "nothing else on God's earth matters."

Ramsay Macdonald, labor member of Parliament, appealed for toleration. He deprecated such a controversial resolution, which, he said, was calculated to interfere with labor's previous comradeship and unity in fighting a common enemy.

**WHAT THE VOTING SHOWED.**

Mr. Sexton's motion was adopted by a card vote of 1,502,000 against 602,000.

The other resolution voted upon, and adopted, 1,847,000 against 206,000, entirely approved the action of the Parliamentary Labor Party in co-operating with other political parties in the national recruiting campaign.

W. H. Ayles, a local labor leader, in welcoming the congress, remarked that the members of the party in Bristol neither had the time nor the inclination to engage in recruiting.

Mingled applause and dissent greeted this remark and the situation was further heated by John Hodge, member of Parliament for the Gorton Division of Lancashire, who protested against this introduction of a debatable subject in the official welcome.



# LIEUT. BUCHANAN, 24TH BATTALION; KILLED IN ACTION

"Gallant Lad" Was Only  
Eighteen When Volun-  
teering for Service

FIRST OFFICER  
OF 24TH KILLED

Very Popular With Men —  
Father is Reginald H.  
Buchanan

"Kindly accept my sincere sym-  
pathy and condolence in the loss of  
a gallant lad, Lieut. R. H. B. Bu-  
chanan, who fell in action yesterday,  
gallantly doing his duty for King  
and country.

(Signed), "SAM HUGHES."

This was the telegram received  
last night by Reginald H. Buchanan,  
40 Westmount boulevard, which told  
him that his youngest son had given  
up his life for the cause of Empire,  
while serving with the 24th Battal-  
ion Victoria Rifles, under the com-  
mand of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gunn.

Lieut. R. Heber Bancroft Buchan-  
an was only eighteen years of age  
when the call for volunteers was  
made at the outbreak of war, but  
following in the footsteps of his un-  
cle, Major Victor Buchanan, of the  
5th Royal Highlanders, he volunteered  
for active service, and obtained  
a commission in the 13th Battalion.  
But the night before they left for  
Valcartier, Col. Loomis and Major  
Buchanan decided that he was too  
young for active service, and he was  
ordered to remain with the home  
contingent for a time.

JOINED THE 24TH.

Disappointed at being kept back  
at the last moment, Lieut. Buchanan  
resigned from the Royal Scots, and  
when Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gunn started  
the 24th Battalion, he obtained a  
commission, and went overseas with  
them, as part of the Second Contin-  
gent.

Lieut. Buchanan took a keen in-  
terest in military matters, and in the  
welfare of the men with whom he  
was associated, and was very popu-  
lar. He is the first officer of the  
24th Battalion to be killed in action  
—although several others have been  
wounded.

His father received a few days ago  
a letter from him, dated December  
26, from the trenches in Belgium,  
reporting small engagements with  
the Germans in the trenches and  
some few casualties.

Lieut. Buchanan was attending  
McGill University when war broke  
out, studying engineering in order  
to fit him for his father's busi-

LATE LIEUT. BUCHANAN



First officer of the 24th Battalion to  
be killed in action

## To Form Canadian Munitions Battalion for Work in England

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
from our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 21.

—Arrangements are being made for  
the formation of a munitions batta-  
lion from among Canadian mech-  
anics who are now serving overseas,  
the idea being to do special work in  
British factories, though still under  
military discipline and retaining  
personal rights and other allowances  
ROLAND HILL.

## FRESH PEACE STEP BY THE POPE SEEN IN NEW CONSISTORY

*Visit of Austrian and Bavarian Prelates, Following  
Audience to Those of Cologne and Belgium,  
Significant—New Cardinals Will Give Austro-  
Germans Majority*

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood,  
of the United Press.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The utmost im-  
portance was attached today to the  
Vatican announcement that the Pope  
will hold another consistory early  
in March. It is understood that the  
Cardinals will be summoned into  
conclave as another step in the Pon-  
tiff's program for an early peace.

Ostensibly the Consistory has been  
called in order that Pope Benedict  
may impose the Red Hat upon Mgr.  
Scapanelli, Papal Nuncio at Vienna,  
and Mgr. Fruhwirth, Nuncio at  
Munich, who were created Cardinals  
in December but who did not come  
to Rome.

In reality, diplomats believe, the  
Pope wants to inform himself of the  
precise conditions and possibilities of  
peace in Vienna, and the feeling in  
the Kingdom of Bavaria.

The visits of the Austrian and Ba-  
varian prelates to Rome will follow  
closely the Pontiff's audiences with  
Cardinal Hartmann, of Cologne and

Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, who  
are reported to have delivered un-  
official peace messages to His Hol-  
iness.

The coming of Mgr. Scapanelli and  
Mgr. Fruhwirth is believed to be a  
continuation of the Pope's plan of  
conferring constantly with Cardinals  
from the belligerent countries in the  
hope that from these conversations  
may develop a tentative program for  
peace.

At the March Consistory, Pope  
Benedict will name successors to the  
two Prelates elevated to the Sacred  
College. Mgr. Aversa, former Nun-  
cio to Chili, is likely to succeed Mgr.  
Scapanelli at Vienna.

Diplomats of the Allies here view  
with open concern the arrival of the  
two new Cardinals, who will relin-  
quish their posts and take up perma-  
nent residence in Rome as Curia  
Cardinals. They will become the  
Pontiff's closest advisers and furth-  
ermore will give the Austro-German  
Cardinals numerical superiority at  
the Vatican.



# MONTENEGRIN ARMY IS FALLING BACK NOW ON SCUTARI FULL OF FIGHT

**Essad Pasha's Albanian Army Waiting There to  
Join King Nicholas' Forces—Latter's Urgent  
Appeal to Powers—Britain Needs More  
Munitions at Once**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—King Nicholas has sent an appeal to the Allies to rush aid to the Montenegrin forces if the latter are to escape annihilation.

The appeal, transmitted to the Italian Foreign Office, asks for immediate supplies of food, several batteries of artillery and ammunition.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Montenegrin army is falling back on Scutari, Albania, closely followed by the Austrians and engaged in constant clashes, according to despatches received here today.

The army of Essad Pasha, former ruler of Albania, who declared war on Austria, has arrived at Scutari and will join the retreating Montenegrins.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A most imperative need for more ammunition has forced the Government to propose a drastic amendment to the Munitions Act, Premier Asquith informed the House of Commons this afternoon.

To increase the number of persons engaged in making shells, the Government proposes to replace skilled union workers, engaged on minor tasks, by men and women classed as "semi-unskilled," transferring the skilled union men to more important work.

This measure, the Prime Minister announced, will be introduced following an agreement with the Labor party members.

What reception the Government's proposal will receive from the Radical Laborites is not known. A few months ago, the Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George, made unsuccessful attempts to obtain the sanction of the unions to such a scheme. The Radical leaders declared they suspected a scheme to undermine unionism, but said they might agree to such a program if convinced that it was absolutely necessary.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Jan. 21.—After a two-days' bombardment, an Anglo-French squadron silenced the forts at the Bulgarian town of Porto Lagos and landed troops on Bulgarian soil. The Allied land forces destroyed Bulgarian gun emplacements and after a brief reconnaissance withdrew.

The landing was made on Wednesday, with only slight casualties. Anglo-French troops moved northward toward the Bulgarian railway a few miles north of the Bay of Porto Lagos, but encountering a superior Bulgarian force, withdrew to their ships.

An official statement from the Bulgarian War Office, telegraphed here today, reported the bombardment of Porto Lagos and Dedaghat by an Anglo-French squadron of twenty-four warships on Tuesday, but made no mention of the landing of troops the following day.

On the same day the Turkish War Office reported, another Anglo-French squadron shelled Turkish positions on the Gulf of Saros.

The warships taking part in the raids on the Bulgarian and Turkish coasts presumably were from the Anglo-French Dardanelles squadron of Admiral de Robeck. It is thought possible the reconnaissance at Porto Lagos was preliminary to a troop landing in force.

## Austrians on Move Against Forces of Montenegro Again

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Geneva correspondent of the Temps says that, according to despatches from Vienna, an active renewal of military operations has been undertaken by the Austrians in Montenegro.

Gen. Koevess' army is in movement, according to these advices, and one Austro-Hungarian division is advancing in the general Cetinje-Podgoritz direction, while another is moving south along the Adriatic coast toward Antivari.

Other detachments of less strength are reported to be in Albania, within fifteen kilometres of Scutari.

The Montenegrin Consul in Paris makes the official announcement that all negotiations between Montenegro and Austria have been broken off and that Montenegro has decided to fight to the bitter end.

## CONSTANTINE CONDEMNED.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—King Constantine's appeal for the sympathy of the United States, made through the medium of newspaper interviews, finds no response in the American press. On the contrary, the New York Press emphatically condemns the course of the Greek monarchy.

"Nowhere on earth," it says, "is Constantine's policy of default and betrayal more bitterly condemned and more strongly despised than here in the United States. The King of Greece is as wide of the mark as he possibly could shoot when he thinks there is, or can be, American sympathy for his betrayal of Serbia and for his default upon his country's bond to the Allies when Greece begged them to come into her territory and do for her what she could not do for herself."



## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FIGHTING MONTENEGRO



King Nicholas is in the foreground with his daughter. Queen Helena of Italy. Immediately behind is the Queen of Montenegro.

FEB 1916

### MONTENEGRINS WILL DIE, BUT NOT SURRENDER

New York, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1916.

Editor Star, Montreal.

Contrary to news given by some papers under occult bad influence to harm Montenegro, King Nicholas and his people will remain faithful to the holy cause and the freedom of our oppressed brethren under the enemies' yoke. We will die gallantly, but not surrender. Thank you for your help to our cause.

SEFEROVITCH,  
Consul-General.

Captain Acv. Seferovitch, Montenegrin Consul-General in New York, was in Montreal last week and gave an interesting and moving address before the Canadian Club.

### SWEDISH EMBARGO MAY BOOM PULP TRADE IN CANADA

Agitation Afoot for British  
Tariff to Encourage it

MARKET IS ALL  
THAT IS NEEDED

Plenty of Raw Material —  
Development Would Make  
Empire Independent

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
from Our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)



# THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE.

17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 21.

The Canadian-American paper pulp trade is much interested in the Stockholm announcement that the Swedish Government has prohibited the export of paper pulp, wet and dry, produced from wood.

Last year Sweden sent Britain three millions sterling worth of wood pulp, chemical and mechanical, wet and dry.

Wood-pulp is not specifically included in the sub-committee's recommendations for duties in the forthcoming British Budget, although paper is, but the action of Sweden in prohibiting exports for wood-pulp has given rise to a strong demand for an immediate tariff, and an administrative action will be taken to encourage the Empire's independence of foreign countries for this essential article of commerce.

## DUTY WILL BE URGED.

The Government will be pressed to impose a substantial duty on wood-pulp, giving preference to Canadian and other Dominion supplies.

The Times says:

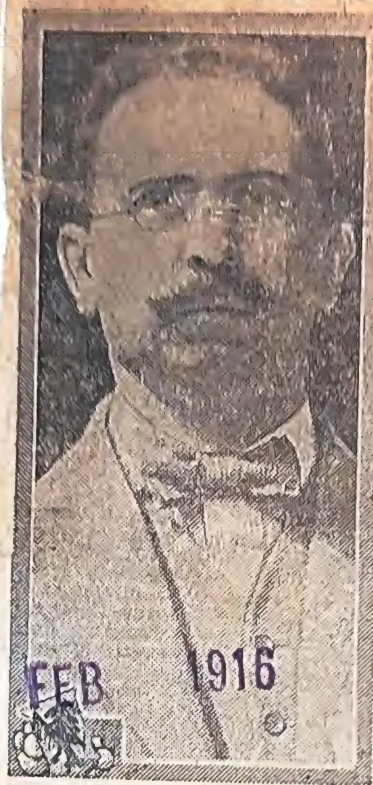
"In this, as in many other things, the Empire is quite able to sustain itself, and raw material is available if a market is assured. All that is required is such a change in the national outlook as would encourage the production of the native article."

"It is not too much to say that to guarantee such encouragement would open immediately resources of vast untapped areas in Canada and Newfoundland. They are ready for development, but development needs capital, and capital is shy of entering industries which mean competition right from the outset with established sources of the supply."

"The whole position would be changed by a grant of even a small guarantee of existence to the native product. The public might suffer some temporary inconvenience, but the result would be the great advantage."

WINNER

# GERMAN SPY AT LARGE IN NEW YORK



Recent photo of Ignatius T. Lincoln, who has escaped from the U. S. authorities' grip.

# GREAT BRITAIN DIRECTS STATES, WRITES LINCOLN

In New Letter to Newspaper, Threatens Exposures if Pursued

## HUNT DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY ACT

Mysterious Hint of Dire Results if Appeal is Ignored.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. — The following letter was received last night by the American, through a messenger. There was nothing in the letter or on the envelope to indicate from where it was sent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1916 —

"Joke aside, my escape is a serious matter, and there is more to be imagined than anybody can imagine."

"I have tonight addressed a note to Capt. Offley's office making a final appeal to him, not to act as a subversive to officials, of the British Government against me. I will see what they will do."

"If reason, fair play and justice prevail at Washington, I will surrender of my own free will, Washington knows what I mean. But if not, then I will disclose the full story of my case and flight to the American people through your columns."

"The crux of the whole thing is that Great Britain is directing the Secret Service of this country, as it apparently is directing other Departments as well. But whatever happens I will certainly not tolerate that either United States Marshal Power or United States Deputy Marshal Johnson or anybody else be made a scapegoat for the inexcusable blunder of people higher up in Washington."

## WARNING TO JOHNSON.

"Many people will consider it presumptuous for an individual thus to speak. Why? Meanwhile I request Deputy Marshal Johnson not to participate in the hunt. He can see from my stand in your columns this morning that I want to save him. I am not afraid of him; nevertheless, if he will not immediately drop out of this childish hunt of a so-called Secret Service, I will consider it as a deliberately unfriendly act and — speak out."

"I refuse to be hunted, bullied and calumniated by an asinine British Government. It is my innate right to fight against it with every means available, — just as one Government fights another."

"The next step rests with the United States Government."

"Yours very truly,"

J. T. T. Lincoln.

# World Offers \$250 Reward for Lincoln

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. — Is it possible for any man, and particularly one of whom the authorities possess a good description and a good photograph recently taken, to disappear in New York City? Is it possible for him to pursue an avocation here, mingling daily with crowds and, challenging recognition, escape it?

The World thinks not, and today offers a reward of \$250. for the arrest of, or information leading to the arrest of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, whose real name is Ignatius Treblich, self-confessed German spy, who escaped from the custody of the Federal authorities in Brooklyn last Saturday afternoon.

The Sunday World published recently in a series of articles, Lincoln on account of his services as a spy for the German Government. The publication directed the attention of the British Government to this man, once a member of Parliament, and ultimately resulted in his arrest here on a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in London.

## WAS IN BROOKLYN JAIL.

After his arrest Lincoln had been held a prisoner in the Raymond St., Brooklyn jail, until his escape, pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question of his extradition.

The World furnished to the Department of Justice an excellent photograph of Lincoln and a copy of his signature. This photograph is reproduced in the World today and an accurate description of the fugitive also is printed.

To quicken interest in this matter and to lead to Lincoln's early capture the World offers this reward. The World will give the reward to Lincoln himself, should he come to

# BERLIN TAGEBLATT'S DENIAL.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21. — Contradictory advices from German sources on the situation at Athens reached here today. One report from Berlin said that King Constantine has rejected the demands of the Allies that Teutonic diplomats be expelled from Greece. The Berlin Tageblatt denies that such an ultimatum was delivered.

The British Foreign Office has added nothing to its former statement that it believes the German reports to be untrue.



# DOMINIONS NOW BEING CONSULTED ON UNITED ACTION

No Formal Imperial Conference Contemplated  
But Views Sought

## DETERMINATION TO COMBINE INTERESTS

Australian Premier Sums  
Up Spirit of Empire in  
Stirring Speech

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
From Our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 21.  
—Premier Hughes left Australia on  
Wednesday for England. Mr. Bonar  
Law says he will enter into personal  
consultation with Mr. Hughes on the  
subject of the House of Commons  
resolution last week, instructing the  
British Government, with the aid of  
the Dominion Governments, to bring  
the whole economic strength of the  
Empire into co-operation with the  
Allies in a policy directed against  
the enemy.

No formal Imperial conference is  
contemplated, seeing the difficulties  
created by war conditions, but the  
expectation of far-reaching tariff  
proposals in the forthcoming British  
Budget, and such foreign incidents  
as Sweden's new prohibition of the  
export of wood pulp, make it ex-  
tremely desirable, in the opinion of  
the leading people here, that the  
Canadian Premier should take the  
earliest possible opportunity to visit  
London in order to review Canada's  
interest in the Empire's new econ-  
omic position.

### CONSULTING WITH DOMINIONS.

Mr. Runciman, President of the  
Board of Trade, states that Mr. Bonar  
Law has sent to Premier Borden  
and other Dominion Premiers, for  
their consideration and comment, a  
verbatim report of the House of  
Commons debate of Jan. 10, which  
ended in the unanimous resolution  
that the House of Commons to favor  
immediate consultation between the  
British and Dominion Governments  
with a view to united action upon the  
proposed economic union with Rus-  
sia, France and Italy against Ger-  
many and Austria.

Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth  
Premier, speaking in Sydney on  
Wednesday, said:

"We must cut out every fibre of  
Germany; we must cut out all Ger-  
man goods; we must cut out every-  
thing and every power which Ger-  
many exercised before the war, so as  
to prevent her troubling us again."

Australian party differences seem  
silenced in the presence of war.  
Journals that opposed Mr. Hughes  
deplore his absence from the Com-  
monwealth at the present juncture,  
but recognize that it is necessary.  
All parties are united on this point.  
WINDERMERE.

# TARIFF SHADOW OF NEXT BRITISH BUDGET INDICATED

Official Committee Urges  
General Tariff on Speci-  
fied Imports

## WOULD CONSULT THE DOMINIONS

Want Imported Articles  
Marked — Public Funds  
for British Goods

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
from Our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 20.  
—The shadow appears today of the  
next British Budget, in which Can-  
ada will be vitally concerned. A re-  
port of the representative sub-com-  
mittee, appointed by the British Gov-  
ernment to advise, recommends an  
immediate general tariff for revenue  
purposes on all imports into the  
United Kingdom off the following  
twelve selected industries for which,  
before the war, Britain was largely  
dependent upon Germany, viz:—the  
manufacture of electrical apparatus,  
optical glass, table glass bottles, cer-  
tain kinds of china-ware, earthen-  
ware, and porcelain, cutlery, toys,  
rushes, paper, printing stationery,  
jewellery and fancy leather.

### TO CONSULT DOMINIONS.

The committee recommend that all  
such imported articles should also  
be marked; further that all articles  
should be marked to agree on  
Dominions in order to agree on  
common policy throughout the Empire.  
WINDERMERE.

# FIRST OF DERBY RECRUITS CALLED TO COLORS TODAY

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Groups two,  
three, four and five of recruits who  
enlisted under the Earl of Derby's  
plan were formally called to the col-  
ors today, in accordance with the  
proclamation of Dec. 12. These  
groups, the first Derby recruits to  
be called out, are composed of un-  
married men from nineteen to twen-  
ty-two years of age.

In order to prevent congestion at  
the recruiting offices and to cause  
the smallest inconvenience to the  
men, only the first drafts will actu-  
ally begin training at once. The  
other drafts will be summoned on  
succeeding days.

The men have been warned of the  
necessity of reporting for duty imme-  
diately, the recruiting committee  
having stated that anyone who is  
summoned and does not appear will  
be treated as a deserter.

The number of men in the first  
four groups after subtracting ex-  
emptions and postponements of ser-  
vice, is estimated roughly at 100,000.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 20.—An  
attack by the British with the use of  
smoke bombs on the German position  
north of Frelinghien in north-  
ern France, is announced in today's  
official statement by the German  
army headquarters. It is declared  
that the attack along a front of sev-  
eral hundred yards was beaten off  
with heavy loss to the British. The  
statement says:

"Western theatre of war:

"Our positions north of Frelinghien  
were attacked yesterday evening by  
the English, who used smoke bombs.  
The attack extended over a width of  
some hundred metres. The enemy  
was repulsed with severe loss.

"Enemy artillery, according to the  
usual plan, shelled the church at  
Lens.

"An English biplane, carrying two  
machine guns, the machine being a  
unit of an enemy squadron, was shot  
down near Touffcoing by a German  
airman.

"On the Yser, fire from our anti-  
aircraft guns forced an enemy ma-  
chine to land in the enemy lines. The  
aeroplane was immediately destroyed  
by our artillery.

"During last night we dropped  
bombs on military establishments in  
Nancy.



By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, Jan. 18, via Paris, Jan. 18. —(Delayed)—King Constantine this morning sent for the Associated Press correspondent in order to express through the newspapers of the United States, as he said, his profound indignation at what he termed "the unheard of high handedness of the recent action of the Allies toward Greece."

King Constantine was greatly moved as he recited one after another the long list of what he called "the Allies' encroachments on the sovereignty of Greece, culminating in the occupation of Corfu, and the blowing up of the bridge at Demir Hissar."

"It is the merest cant," said the King, "for Great Britain and France to talk about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg after what they themselves have done and are doing here. I have tried in every way I know how to get fair play in the British and French press and to obtain a fair hearing from the British and French public."

#### STATED POSITION TO BRITISH.

"No sooner had the British newspapers attacked Greece with the most amazing perversion of fact and misrepresentation of motives, than I called one of their correspondents and gave him, face to face, a full statement of Greece's position."

"I have given a most frank statement to the French press through one of the French newspapers which had been most bitterly attacking Greece. The only forum of public opinion open to me is that of the United States."

"The situation is far too vital for me to care a snap about royal dignity in the matter of interviews, when the very life of Greece as an independent country is at stake. I shall appeal to America again and again, if necessary, for that fair hearing which is denied to me by the countries of the Allies."

"Just look at the list of Greek territory already occupied by the Allied troops—Lemnos, Imbros, Mytilene, Castelloriza, Corfu, Salonika, including the Chalcidice peninsula, and a large part of Macedonia. In proportion to all Greece it is as if that part of the United States which was won from Mexico after the Mexican war were occupied by troops, and not so much as 'by your leave.'"

#### CANNOT PAY FOR SUFFERING.

"What matters that they promise to pay for the damage done when the war is over? They cannot pay for the sufferings of my people driven out of their homes. They plead military necessity. It was under the constraint of military necessity that Germany invaded Belgium and occupied Luxembourg."

"It is no good claiming that the neutrality of Greece was not guaranteed by the Powers now violating it, as was the case in Belgium, for the neutrality of Corfu is guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, and yet that has not made any difference in their action."

"And what about that plea of military necessity? Where is the military necessity of destroying the Demir Hissar bridge, which cost a million and a half drachme, and which was

the only practicable route by which we can revictual my troops in eastern Macedonia?"

"The bridge was mined, it could have been blown up on a moment's notice at the enemy's approach. It is admitted that there was no enemy anywhere near the bridge and no indication that any was coming."

#### "WHERE IS THE NECESSITY?"

"What military reason was there therefore to blow up the bridge now, except to starve out the Greek troops around Serres. Drama? Where is the necessity for the occupation of Corfu? If Greece is the ally of Serbia, so also is Italy, and transportation of Serbs to Albania and Italy would be simpler than to Corfu."

"Is it because Italians are refusing to accept Serbs, fearing a spread of cholera, that the Allies think that the Greeks want to be endangered by cholera any more than the Italians?"

"They say that they are occupying Castelloriza, Corfu and other points in search for submarine bases. The British Legation at Athens has a standing offer of £2,000—a great fortune to any Greek fisherman—for information leading to the detection of a submarine base, but never yet received any news about a submarine base in Greece and never yet have any submarines been seen supplied from Greece."

#### "TAKING IT OUT ON GREECE."

"The history of the Balkan politics of the Allies is a record of one crass mistake after another, and now, through pique over the failure of their every Balkan calculation, they try to unload on Greece the result of their own stupidity."

"We warned them that the Gallipoli enterprise was bound to fail, that negotiations with Bulgaria would be fruitless, and that the Austro-Germans would certainly crush Serbia. They would not believe, and now, like angry unreasonable children, the Entente Powers turn upon Greece. They have deliberately thrown away every advantage they ever had of Greek sympathy."

"At the beginning of the war eighty per cent of the Greeks were favorable to the Entente. Today not forty—no, not twenty per cent would turn their hand to aid the Allies."

"Why does your Majesty not demobilize?" said the correspondent.

"Perhaps I shall, but I do not feel I can afford to disarm before the fate of Salonika is decided. The Allies evacuated Gallipoli after a year. One day they may change their mind about Salonika, leaving the place at the mercy of the first comer. Salonika is Greek; I propose that it shall remain Greek."

#### THINKS WAR WILL BE A DRAW.

"Does your Majesty believe that Germany can be victorious?" asked the correspondent.

"That depends," replied the King, "on what is meant by victorious. If you mean take London, Paris and Petrograd, probably not. But I believe that the Teutons can defend themselves where they are for a very long time. If economic exhaustion does not force Germany to sue for peace, I believe it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to conquer her in a military way."

"Then what does your Majesty think about the outcome of the war?"

The King replied: "A draw—don't you?"

By Royal order the above interview was countersigned by Court Marshal Mercati.

#### CONFLICTING GREEK RUMORS.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A special cable to the New York Times from Berlin says:

"Reports have reached Berlin that the demands made by the Allies in their ultimatum to the King of Greece that passports be handed to the representatives of the Central Powers, have been refused. Further information is lacking."

"The last remaining bridges about Salonika have been destroyed."

#### FRENCH ARTILLERY BUSY.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 20, via London, 3:35 p.m.—The following report was made public by the War Office this afternoon:

"Between the Oise and the Aisne there were clashes between patrols last night, in the region of Puisaleine."

"In the Champagne our artillery dispersed a supply train on the road between Ville-sur-Tourbe and Vouziers."

"A hostile aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of Luneville. None of them caused any damage. Another aeroplane of the enemy was brought to the ground near Flin. The two officers on board the aeroplane were captured near Ogevilleur, southeast of Luneville."

#### ADEQUATE BANKING FACILITIES.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—H. W. Thornton, general manager of the Great Eastern railway, at a meeting here last night of the Electrical Manufacturers' Association, urged the organization of the resources of the whole country in order to insure Britain's retaining a commanding position in world commerce after the war.

"The first thing required," he said, "is adequate banking facilities, and I suggest that a committee of live British business men be appointed to do for the manufacturers what Lord Derby has done for recruiting. I have great faith and confidence in the recuperative power of the British Empire."

#### Arrangements for 184th Complete

OTTAWA, Jan. 20. — Lieut.-Col. William H. Sharpe, former M. P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, who has undertaken to raise the 184th Manitoba Battalion, is in Ottawa.

He has completed arrangements with the Militia Department for the organization of the corps, and intends to go overseas with it.

An Athens despatch to the Havas Agency, of yesterday's date, says that the Serbian Premier, accompanied by several Ministers, has arrived at Corfu, as well as 200 Serbian officers and soldiers.

The local authorities, acting in conjunction with the forces of occupation, had made preparations for their accommodation.



## POSSIBLE RIVALS FOR RULERSHIP OF GREECE



King Constantine and M. Venezelos, from a photo taken when the latter was Premier and the two were friendly. Now rumor, whispers of a possible revolution in Greece with Venezelos a candidate for the first presidency of the Hellenic Republic.

## No Neutral Land Where Germans Hape Sub Bases

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 18, (Delayed).—The highest French authority takes the occasion of the interview with King Constantine to define the principles according to which France has acted towards Greece and to give to the Associated Press certain facts concerning Greece's course toward the Allies.

"The interview given by King Constantine to the Associated Press," said this personage, "prompts observations which in both matter and manner show the groundlessness of his accusation against the Allies. He reproaches the Allies with hypocrisy in talking of Germany's violation of Belgium and Luxemburg after what they have done in Greece.

"But the Allies talked of the violation before their own action, and for the excellent reason that Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg without excuse or provocation and in the midst of peace, whereas what passed in Greece, independently of other considerations mentioned further on, is the consequence of a long war characterized by the ruin of small peoples by Germany.

"The King declared that the Allies have occupied Greek territories without his permission. There is no question of an occupation, properly speaking, but of a temporary use of certain portions.

## Serbian Boy Wears Hun Soldier's Shoes

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Little Serbian Constantine Protich is walking around New York today in a dead man's shoes. He arrived on the French liner Espagne.

Constantine killed the German soldier whose boots he wears. He is sixteen and an enlisted soldier. The Austrians captured him several times but let him go because he is so young. A Canadian physician, Harriett Cockburn liked the boy and brought him over.

## Italians Will Fight Till Victory is Won

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 21.—In an address delivered here Antonio Salandra, the Italian Premier, said:

"We thought this would be a short and easy war, but it has become a long and hard one. We had thought that all the hardships would be of a military character, but we find it difficult even behind the front to keep on fighting. However, we are going to do it and we shall persevere until victory is won."



# BRITISH RELIEF FORCE NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA WITHOUT MEETING TURK

## Teutons Falling Back From Greek Frontier in Anticipation of Allied Attack—Montenegro Repudiates Austrian Peace Terms and Renews Battle Along Entire Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Teutonic forces gathered along the Greek frontier are falling back and making preparations to defend themselves against attack by the Allies, the Salonika correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphed today.

The Bulgarians are destroying bridges and the Germans and Austrians withdrawing infantry and cavalry units from Monastir, the correspondent reported.

## DRAWING NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA

General Aylmer's forces, marching to the relief of the British surrounded at Kut-el-Amara, advanced to within seven miles of Kut-el-Amara last night without coming in contact with the enemy, it was officially announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The announcement was made by the Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, and was greeted with cheers.

General Sir John Nixon, who retired from command of the British Mesopotamian forces because of ill health, is on his way home, Mr. Chamberlain announced.

## MONTENEGRO RESUMES FIGHTING

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Jan. 20, via London, 1:34 p.m.—Fighting between Austria and Montenegro has been resumed. Montenegro notified Italy officially of this fact today.

Montenegro's decision was communicated to the Italian Foreign Office from the Montenegrin Premier.

The note is to the effect that King Nicholas and the Montenegrin Government have rejected all terms offered by Austria, and that fighting already has been resumed along the whole front.

King Nicholas remains with his army to organize the defences of the country.

The message sent here by the Montenegrin Prime Minister, said that fighting had been resumed on all fronts. King Nicholas and the Montenegrin Princes are with the troops.

## PROTESTS HARSH CRITICISM

In transmitting the report from the Montenegrin Premier, the Montenegrin Minister expressed regret at the harsh criticism of King Nicholas appearing in the Italian press. He denounced as utterly untrue the charge that the King had entered in-

to a secret agreement with Austria two months ago.

The main Montenegrin army is believed to be concentrated in the south, near the Albanian border, toward which other detachments were retiring when the armistice caused cessation of hostilities.

Star Cable by United Press.  
PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—With Erzerum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia, as his objective, the Grand Duke Nicholas is pressing his Caucasian offensive energetically. Advances received here today said that the Slavs have penetrated to within two days' march of Erzerum and expect to open a bombardment within another week.

Earlier in the war, the Russian

Caucasus armies moved against Erzerum, but were driven back by vastly superior forces without arriving within striking distance. Heavy artillery is accompanying the present advance, the city being well fortified. Erzerum has always figured as the bulwark of Armenia in previous Russian wars and is the Turkish base for the Caucasian operations. It is a city of about 45,000, partly enclosed by a wall.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Allies have reached a definite agreement as to their future military and diplomatic policies in the Balkans, it was stated today, following the departure of the French Premier and military officials who attended the Allied War Council here yesterday.

"Any situation that may arise within the near future will be dealt with firmly, the world may be assured of that," was a statement emanating from a well informed source.

Exactly what phases of the international situation were considered at the brief session of the War Council could not be learned officially today. It was understood, however, that developments in Greece formed a principal topic of discussion.

Before Premier Briand left for Paris today it was hinted that both the British and French Governments may authorize the issuance of statements dealing with yesterday's conference tonight or tomorrow.

The arrival of the German Kaiser in the Balkans, presumably on his way to the Serbo-Greek frontier, near-

sistent reports from Berlin that King Constantine is growing restless under the economic pressure exerted by the Allies, and information that Roumania is watching matters at Athens very closely, made the Greek capital the centre of world interest today.

Berlin reported today that the German people are now convinced that the Allies plan either to unseat King Constantine and place Venizelos at the head of the Greek republic, or to force Greece into the way by cutting off all shipments and threatening her with starvation.

Sofia correspondents warn the Berlin newspapers that the situation is most critical. The Tageblatt correspondent in the Bulgarian capital hints at Roumania's possible entrance into the war on the side of the Allies if they execute a successful coup in Greece.

THE MONTREAL STAR  
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street,  
London, Jan. 19.—Lieut. Kenneth McCuaig, of the Royal  
Montreals, is now in London  
on a month's leave from the  
front.



# MESOPOTAMIAN ADVANCE ARRESTED BY WEATHER REPORT TO COMMONS

Paris Official Statement Declares Announcement of Montenegro's Surrender Somewhat Premature, Reporting Peace Negotiations Broken Off—South African Troops for Egypt

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PRETORIA, S.A., Jan. 19.—The first of the South African brigades to be sent to Egypt has arrived at its destination, it was officially announced today.

The Pretoria dispatch is the first intimation that South African troops were being dispatched to Egypt, presumably to meet the reported Turco-German invasion.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—British forces advancing to the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut-el-Amara have been unable to make further progress because of the "atrocious" weather, the Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Chamberlain, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

When last despatches were received here, the Turks had been driven back to within six miles of Kut-el-Amara's outer forts.

## REPORT SOMEWHAT PREMATURE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 19, via London, 2:15 p.m.—The following official statement was issued today:

"The wireless news of the surrender of the Montenegrin army appears somewhat premature. It is now announced from another source that negotiations between Austria and Montenegro have been broken, the conditions of surrender imposed by Austria having been found quite unacceptable by Montenegro.

"The King, the Royal Family and the diplomatic corps are about to proceed to Italy."

# ALLIED PRISONERS AT INGOLDSTADT HAVING FINE TIME

Special Star Wireless by Carl W. Ackerman of the United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless, Jan. 19.—Conditions in the Bavarian prison camp at Ingoldstadt, near Munich, where English, French and Russian officers are interned, are "excellent," according to the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, who has just returned from an inspection trip.

Mr. Gerard met more than 200 imprisoned officers of the Allies. Their spirits were splendid, he said. During the three days he spent at the camp many of the younger officers were enjoying winter sports and coasting down the ramparts of one wing of the fortress.

"There are over 4,000 officers in the camp," said the American Ambassador. "They are so well satisfied that they do not want to be transferred.

"The French officers have built a theatre and while I was there they staged the first act of 'Faust.' The Bavarians permit them to have knives and forks, while only spoons are allowed in the other prison camps. A member of the American Episcopal church in Europe is conducting services in the camp."

Mr. Gerard reported that the American Red Cross hospital at Munich, directed by Dr. and Mrs. Jung, of Washington, is doing excellent work attending to the Germans.

"They are helping to do away with the bad feeling between citizens of the two countries," he said. "The Americans have a very good little hospital. Most of the nurses are American girls. Between the hospital and the prison camp the Americans are observing the strictest neutrality and caring for the physical and spiritual needs of Germans, French, English and Russians."

# CANADIANS ARE GIVING THE HUN TEN TO ONE NOW

Artillery Never Lets German Lines Have a Moment's Peace

STORY OF MIERED GUN ON PARAPET

Enemy Trying to Mislead Allies But Without Any Success

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 18. "We have had some most strenuous work since the battle of Langemarck, and have been working night and day, and we have been giving the Huns ten to one." This is what a Canadian artillery officer, just back from Flanders, tells me.

The weather on the western front is still wet and cold, but during two fine days last week our guns made a splendid practice. One German trench, which has caused us considerable trouble, was wiped off the



## DEFENCES OF EGYPT



MAP OF THE SUEZ CANAL WITH INDICATIONS OF THE DEFENSIVE WORKS ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL SIR JOHN MAXWELL IN VIEW OF THE TURCO-GERMAN ATTACK WHICH IT APPEARS HAS BEEN POSTPONED.

Eight field guns were brought in to the trenches one night, and they pounded it to pieces before the German artillery could get the range. Just before dawn seven of the guns were taken safely back to their original positions behind our lines, but one remained, apparently mired on the parapet.

### AN AMUSING EXCHANGE.

Our trench artillerymen temporarily abandoned it, but a Western infantry colonel, going the rounds, spotted it, and had the whole battalion digging a road on which to run it back to a place in conspicuous safety.

The operation was a success, and an artillery Staff officer telephoned down his compliments to the infantry colonel for his patriotic saving of the gun.

"Not a d—d bit," was the answer, "we weren't going to have a day of Hun shelling just because you left an eighteen-pounder scarecrow in full view on our parapet. Take it away tonight." And they did.

### CANADIAN ARTILLERY BUSY.

Some infantry officers who have returned from the front give their full share of praise for the work that our artillery has been doing during the last few weeks. They have never given the Huns a moment's rest. The heavies, too, have been making life miserable for the new regiments we know the Huns are bringing up to reserve points.

There is hardly a man who has been in the Canadian trenches that does not believe that when the dry weather comes the Huns are going to attempt some kind of a diversion.

One strange thing noticed during the last few weeks is that the Germans seem to have removed their heaviest guns from the western front. The artillerymen who have that department to look after tell me that they have not seen a shell larger than a nine-inch one for several weeks.

### CAN'T FQOL THE ALLIES.

In spite of all the Huns' movements with the object of mystification, the officers on the Allies' side know perfectly well what is happening, and were never more confident that we shall be able to withstand whatever frightfulness the Germans may use in their next attempt to win their way through.

An instance of good intelligence work was related to me by a colonel who was informed that a certain regiment was going to relieve the enemy opposite to him on a certain night. Just to confirm the report, he grabbed two of the first enemy listening patrols who ventured out, as they were, of that particular regiment.

Last week we had more than the usual number of deserters coming in, and all profess to be out of sympathy with, and tired of, the war.

ROLAND HILL.



# ALLIES LANDING LARGE FORCES ON THE GRECIAN COAST FOR GEN. SARRAIL

**Berlin Believes This Means Determination to Force Greece From Her Present Attitude of Benevolent Neutrality — Rumored Bulgars Withdrawn From Albania to Avoid Friction**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Large bodies of Anglo-French troops are being landed on the Greek coast to reinforce General Sarrail and meet the Austro-German-Bulgarian drive, which it is believed will not be long delayed. The reinforcing troops presumably are veterans of Gallipoli.

Salonica despatches reported the largest forces being landed on the shores of the Gulf of Orfani, fifty miles northeast of Salonika, to protect the Allies' right wing.

That General Sarrail expects a hard smash by the Bulgars in this region is indicated by the fact that he caused the railway bridge at Dehli Hissar, twenty miles north of Orfani, to be blown up several days ago.

Amsterdam correspondents telegraphed today reports of the landing of a British force at Piraeus, five miles from Athens, and also at Phaleron.

The news was received from Berlin and has not been confirmed by Athens correspondents of news agencies or English newspapers.

The War Office would not comment on the Berlin report. Officials generally ridiculed a Berlin statement that the Greek Government was about to move to Larissa, eighty miles southwest of Salonika, through fear that the Allies were threatening Greek neutrality. They pointed out that if this were the case, Larissa would be no more impregnable to Anglo-French attack than Athens.

In diplomatic circles it was persistently rumored today that important developments are imminent in the situation in Greece. The meeting of the Greek Parliament next Monday, it was reported, may bring a re-opening of discussion of some of the matters in dispute between Greece and the Allies.

## BERLIN HEARS OF ULTIMATUM

Special Star Wireless by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Jan. 18.—England and France have presented a virtual ultimatum to Greece, according to Sofia despatches today, demanding that Greece hand the diplomats of the Central Empires their passports within forty-eight hours.

If the Greek Government does not accept, the Allies will take "necessary measures," the Sofia despatch asserted.

The Sofia despatch, coming on the heels of Athens' reports that Brit-

ish troops have been landed five miles from the Greek capital, left little doubt in Berlin that the Allies have decided to exert pressure of armed forces to compel Greece to abandon her neutral position.

In this connection Overseas News Agency officials said:

"The fact that the British are blockading the Greek coast most tightly and are subjecting Greece to other inconveniences is interpreted by Berlin newspapers as meaning that the Entente is preparing the overthrow of the Greek Government, to substitute a republic with M. Venizelos at the head."



# OLD HIGH SCHOOL AS BARRACKS FOR 148TH BATTALION

Authorization has been granted Brig-Gen. E. W. Willson, G.O.C. 4th Division, to convert again the old High School on Peel street into a military barracks. The building is now used by the 148th Battalion under Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee as an organization centre only. Fitting the building up will take several weeks.

The unused flats of the Guy street barracks are to be used as quarters for men of the 150th and 163rd Battalions. The Highlanders will remain in their present quarters until ordered forward.

Authorization for the formation of another French-Canadian Battalion for the Quebec Division is announced from Ottawa. This is the second new battalion that has been authorized within the past week and makes in all seven French-Canadian battalions that are being raised or will be raised in this province. The new battalion is the 189th and will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. F. A. Puize of Riviere du Loup and will be recruited in the Levis and Richmond district. Authorization for the 178th Battalion was granted only on Saturday.

W. W. Craig, of 268 Bishop street, received a cable from his son, David N. Craig from London yesterday, stating that he had been promoted to a lieutenancy in the Royal Field Artillery. Lieut. Craig is twenty-three years of age and enlisted last November with the Reserve Battery, C.F.A.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Lieut. D. C. Alexander, son of James Alexander, of Montreal, has been appointed to No. 4 Company, C.A.S.C., 2nd Divisional Train, C.E.F., now being recruited in the 6th Division with headquarters at Halifax. He will go overseas shortly.

Lieut. Hugh Farthing, son of Bishop Farthing, has gone to Halifax to join the same company.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, commanding the 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., has returned to France to report for duty on the 25th inst.

Lieut. Louis Keene has been transferred from the Motor Machine Gun Service of the Imperial Army to the 150th Battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hercule Barre. It is understood that Lieut. Keene will be promoted to a captaincy.

## SPECIAL BANQUET.

A special banquet is to be given by Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee and officers of the 148th Battalion on Friday night next to the N.C.O. class, in honor of its completion. It is also anticipated that the class will be in-

LT.-COL. DR. H. B. YATES



Well known Montreal medical man reported seriously ill in England. He was in charge of No. 3 General Hospital in France before his illness.

spected by H. R. H. the Governor General. The dinner, which is to take place at the Edinburgh Cafe, is also to take the form of a Christmas celebration as there were no festivities at that time for the 148th.

Gunner Arthur L. Patterson, 422 Dorchester street west, of the Westmount Field Battery, has been gazetted second lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery, at Shorncliffe, and has again led for the front.

## SERB GOVERNMENT AT SCUTARI.

By Canadian Press.

BRINDISI, Italy, Jan. 17.—Forty members of the Serbian Government have arrived here from Scutari, accompanied by diplomats of the Allied Powers accredited to King Peter.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Jan. 16, via Paris, Jan. 17.—The Idea Nazionale says the Serbian Government will have headquarters at Brindisi for some time. Premier Pachitch, Ljoubja Jovanovitch, Minister of the Interior, M. Drachkovitch, Minister of Public Works, and a number of other Government officials, are at Brindisi.

## BLAME IS COLLECTIVE.

By Canadian Press.

PADUA, Italy, Jan. 16, via Rome, 11 p.m.—Signor Darzilat, Cabinet Minister without portfolio, in an address here today, speaking apparently for the Government, declared that it was useless to attribute to Italy responsibility for the taking of Mt. Lovchen and the Montenegrino disaster.

As in the case of the loss of Serbia, he said, the blame was collective and the result of the Allies' ineffective program.

"Our enemies," said the Minister, "find salvation in silent servile obedience imposed by one man. We should have foreseen this work because of the uncertainties inherent in a league of free peoples."

"There is no ground for the charge that Italy is responsible for the errors of last June. Preparation of the protection of a country without frontiers before hostilities were pressing was the common task."

"In the future this order of argument will not be profitable, and the Governments making use of it to excuse failures will not merit nor receive pardon from their peoples."

# QUIET THOUGHTS AND PRAYER SAYS KAISER WILHELM

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, by wireless to Sayville.—Emperor William has issued a public pronouncement requesting the German nation to celebrate his coming birthday, January 27, on which date he enters the fifty-eighth year of his age, with only quiet thoughts and prayer.

Whoever wishes to give special expression to his feelings is urged by the Emperor to do so in the form of gifts, in order that the wounds inflicted by the war may be healed and in order that soldiers' families may be better cared for. The Emperor further says:

"It is still necessary that the heart-thoughts and strength of the German nation, both in the field and at home, be directed to the one great aim of gaining a decisive victory and winning a peace which, as far as the human mind can conjecture, shall permanently safeguard the country against a repetition of hostile attacks."



# RUSSIANS RESUME THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST A LENGTHY BATTLE-LINE

**Vienna Reports Renewal of Onslaught by Czar's Men on Bessarabian Front, Mentioning "Five Great Attacks"—Montenegrins are Apparently Surrounded by Overwhelming Numbers**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

**PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Jan. 15.**—Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux was today elected to succeed Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons, Lord Beresford having been elevated recently to the House of Lords.

Special Star Wireless by United Press.

**VIENNA, via Berlin wireless, Jan. 15.**—Montenegrin troops, after abandoning Cetinje, retreated on the whole south and west front toward the Albanian border, it was officially announced today. The War Office also reported the renewal of the Russian offensive around Czernowitz.

The Austrian official statement follows:

"On the Bessarabian front the Russians have again attempted to break through near Toperoutz and east of Rarinczle. Five great attacks failed. The well-directed Austro-Hungarian artillery fire contributed eminently to the repulse of the Russians.

"Since the beginning of the battle in East Galicia and Bessarabia the Austro-Hungarian forces of Generals Pflanzer, Baltin and Bothmer have taken 5,100 Russians, including thirty officers. Austro-Hungarian patrols have routed Russian field guards near Karpilovka."

"On the Italian front several places near Malborgeth and Reibl were shelled by Italian artillery. Italian airmen have been active in the Trieste district. One bomb dropped in Spirano, but caused no damage.

"In Montenegro, the troops of that country, having abandoned their capital, are in retreat on the whole south and west front.

"The Austro-Hungarian troops, who are following up the enemy, have passed the line of Budua-Cetinje-Grab-Grahovo and have entered Montenegrin territory east of Bileoa and near Aytovac.

"Near Ghahova the Austro-Hungarians captured three cannon with their gunners, as well as 500 rifles, one machine-gun and a quantity of ammunition."

## MONTENEGRINS SURROUNDED

## AFRICA STRIKING ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAND AND SEA POWER

**Dr. Livingstone's Daughter  
Follows in His Steps**

**THE MAN WHO OPENED UP THE  
DARK CONTINENT TO EUROPE**

A quiet lady from Scotland has been visiting her father's grave in Africa. Perhaps it may seem a small thing to note in times of great events, but it is a story abundantly worth the telling. For the quiet lady is the daughter of Dr. Livingstone, and without Dr. Livingstone we may well ask what Africa would have been like today.

"Germany wants no colonies; I will see that she has none," Bismarck, the great German Chancellor, used to say. But he learned of the wonders that Livingstone revealed; he saw the British flag carried into more and more of the dark continent of Africa; he saw how Stanley had been able to set up a colony—the Congo Free State. And then he desired that Germany should have African colonies, too, and soon he was boasting that here and there in Africa Germany was undermining British influence.

Germany began her career of colonising in various parts. She claimed, on the western coast, the Cameroons and German South-West Africa, and, on the east coast, German East Africa up to the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika.

We have been fighting her in Africa since the outbreak of the war. We have captured her south-western colony. With Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, the hero of Mons, at the head of our men, we are attacking her in East Africa, and we have beaten her forces to the ground in the Cameroons. We have been fighting there for long. Buca, the real capital, fell to us three months after the outbreak of the war, but the retreating Germans established a new capital at Yaunde, and the fighting grew in intensity and area. We suffered a trying reverse before the forts of Garua, but we sent two war vessels up the River Cameroon; and a French cruiser, backed by a tiny armed British yacht, captured the chief seaport of the colony. Many places had to be taken successively before the capture of Yaunde, the second capital. Now the Cameroons, with a territory of 190,000 square miles and with a population of about 3,500,000, are doomed to fall to Britain and France, France having taken a gallant share in the fighting.

The battle on Lake Tanganyika was our own concern. Ujiji, Livingstone's old centre, passed, with German East Africa, into possession of the enemy. They have done much to develop the commercial possibilities of the place, for Ujiji is the head of the great



# BRITISH PUBLIC SOLID FOR COMPULSION: PEACE ADVOCATES ARE SHUT UP

**Meetings Are Closed by Demonstrations Against  
Slackers and Men Without Armlets—Patriotic  
Enthusiasm Swamps Whiners—Agitation for  
Airtight Blockade Widespread**

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 17.  
—The English Pacifists, who, though a small, are a somewhat noisy body, are having an extremely uncomfortable time. The Unionist and Radical Vigilance Committees formed in the House of Commons are starting a campaign in the constituencies of thirty Radicals who are opposing the Military Service Bill in the House of Commons, with a view to their dismissal from Parliament.

Mr. Anderson, a Labor M. P., who is foremost among the anti-compulsionists, met with great hostility when addressing his constituents at Sheffield last night. After nearly an hour and a half of futile efforts to speak, he sat down amid cries of "You are a traitor!" though at a late hour the anti-compulsion resolution was declared carried.

A somewhat obscure anti-conscriptionist meeting at Hagsland, a suburb of London, was last night broken up by men in khaki. The speakers, who vainly urged the police to intervene, were silenced by cries of "Where are your armlets?"

The hostile element closed the meeting by the vigorous singing of "God Save the King!" and by the giving of cheers for the Army and Navy, followed by short speeches against a peace which would benefit Germany.

Public opinion is so obviously behind the Compulsion Bill that its passage in the House of Commons is an undoubted fact.

## DEMAND TIGHTER BLOCKADE NOW

Similarly there is a strong feeling now behind the movement for tightening the blockade of Germany, especially to prevent the imports of any foodstuffs like cocoa.

A vigorous demand is also arising that the Government frankly disclose the measures for the air defence of London, in view of an expected renewal of German Zeppelin aeroplane attacks next month.

This has practically become an issue in the election now pending in Mile End, where a retired flight officer named Billing is fighting the officially nominated candidate for Warwick.

WINDERMERE.

**Manitoba and the Enemy**  
Manitoba is fighting two enemies of the British Empire. She is sending her men against the Germans and she is passing a law to abolish the retail trade in alcohol.

caravan route from Zanzibar. On this great lake, discovered and explored by British enterprise and daring, the Germans had established a sort of little navy, hostile to us and our Belgian allies—whose possessions also touch the lake. There was an armed steamer, the Kingani, as the head of the German fleet; the other vessels were armed dhows, one-masted sailing vessels up to 250 tons, whose very name makes us shudder with recollections of the slaves they formerly carried. The Kingani and the dhows had been used by the Germans in conveying troops and stores from Livingstone's old town, Ujiji, to the southern end of the lake, and so rendering still more difficult the task of our troops engaged in East Africa. But today the Kingani is under the British flag, and there will be no more transport by the lake of enemy material from Ujiji, we may imagine.

## Kitchener Is Now Guarding Aerial London

**War Office Takes Over System of Defence Against Zeppelins.**

London, Feb. 5. — The Government has decided that henceforth the British War Office shall be solely responsible for the defence of London from air attacks.

A Parliamentary deputation was received by Lord Kitchener and Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the War Office today, seeking information on the protection of London from air raids. The Ministers explained to the deputation that the difficulties in assuring adequate defence in the past were due to a deficiency in anti-aircraft machines—a deficiency also felt by the army and navy—but that efforts to remedy the shortage were meeting with good results.

A great development in the defence of London, they said had been effected since the last air raid, and the progress was not confined to the increase and organization of anti-aircraft artillery under the able superintendence of Sir Percy Scott, but extended also to improved arrangements for defence by aeroplanes.

Heretofore the War Office and Admiralty had co-operated harmoniously in this matter, but it was felt that unity of control was desirable, and that this was only possible if the whole work of defence were undertaken by the army. At the Admiralty responsibilities were in the course of being transferred to the War Office, and they hoped the transference would be completed within the next few weeks.



# CLEVER RUSE SAVED CANADIAN BATTALIONS FROM GERMAN SHELLS

**Brigadier, Seeing That Teutons Had the Relief  
Timed, Halted His Men, and Let Enemy  
Shell Roads—How Private Charged Enemy  
Trench All by Himself**

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent. (Copy-right.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 22.—These things happen often and it must be remembered we do twice as much such straining as the Huns, now that we have artillery in quantity and quality.

Two battalions coming into the trenches to relieve the division troops suddenly got caught in a terrific shell fire from the German batteries, which had the roads well marked—too well marked, in fact, for we got out of it in fine style with only thirty casualties.

The Brigadier saved the battalions by ordering them to remain just where they were, and the German shells beautifully slaughtered the empty macadamized roads at the points where the battalions would have been had not the wise Brigadier tumbled to the enemy's game. How the Germans knew at what time the battalions would be relieving is another story.

## LISTENING POST "CABBAGED"

Another incident, which rarely happens to Dominion troops, was the "cabbaging," which in English means capturing of one of our listening posts the day previous to this.

One of our privates, who seemingly went stark, staring mad, made a sudden dash out into the open and with bayonet at charge scrambled through the enemy's barbed wire, and through shot at many times entered an enemy trench. One of his particular chums was among those captured in the listening patrol. We took full toll next evening and grabbed eight Germans.

Lieut. Nell MacDonald, "Foghorn," has returned to London in what seems a cross between a private's and officer's uniform from France on leave. "Been too busy to get an officer's uniform," he told the Provost-Marshal who questioned him. "Been blowing up Huns instead of tailors."

## HAS BECOME A FATALIST

The veteran of Cobalt has been doing really splendid work in the last month and several glorious snapping exploits are to his credit. He has become a fatalist and tells his friends: "This is my last leave, guys. I'm going to get blown up myself when I get back." He has a great grievance against military authorities because as a private he had to bring back his rifle and full equipment.

Lieutenants McCoy and McLellan, who were posted as wounded in yesterday's list, were caught by shrapnel when taking in reliefs. Neither will be in hospital long.

The German front line trenches are thinly held just now and frequently our listening patrols enter the enemy works without encountering a single Hun. There are plenty of barbed wire and steel entrenchments behind these lines, though our artillery is gradually crumbling it.

ROLAND HILL.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT. Special Star Wireless by United Press.

BERLIN, via Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Jan. 24.—Bombs thrown by French aviators in their raid on Metz, capital of Lorraine, fell on the Bishop's residence, it was officially announced this afternoon. Two civilians were killed and eight wounded. One of the enemy aeroplanes was shot down and its occupants captured.

Bombs also fell in the hospital court at Metz, the War Office announced. It was also stated that several inhabitants of Monastir, Serbia, were killed and wounded by bombs thrown by aviators from the Allies' Camp in Greece.

"German aviators bombarded the railroad stations and military establishments behind the enemy's lines on the west front," continued the official report. "In several air engagements the Germans had the upper hand. Lively artillery and aeroplane actions occurred along the entire west front."

"On the eastern front, German artillery north of Dvinsk set afire a Russian railroad train."

## MAJOR TAYLOR IN FUND TALK TELLS OF TRENCH SPIRIT

OTTAWA, Jan. 24—Preliminary to a Patriotic Fund campaign for \$400,000 in the capital an enthusiastic patriotic rally was held on Saturday night. His Royal Highness the Governor-General making an appeal on behalf of the dependents of soldiers who are at the front or in training in Canada.

Major The Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, who has been to the front as a Chaplain, made an interesting address. In graphic style and with delightful humor he told of trench life as he saw it. The picture was far from sombre. He spoke of the buoyant optimism of the Canadians, their pluck and resourcefulness. The temper of the boys was such now that there would be no fraternizing or no truce till the victorious end.

The duty of those at home, the Rev. Mr. Taylor pointed out was to care for the families left behind.

Other speakers were: Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., of Red Deer Alta.; Dr. Mary Crawford, of New York (recently in charge of the American hospital at Neuilly, France), and Hon. Senator Belcourt.

The campaign has been given a good start by a \$60,000 grant from the city and a pledge of \$100,000 from the Civil Service.



# DEATH OF DR. YATES IN LONDON TODAY

**Popular and Well-Known Montreal Physician Died on Active Service as Medical Officer, After Brief Illness**

Lieut.-Col. H. S. Birkett, home from the front on military duty, received a cable this morning from Canadian headquarters in London announcing the death of Lieut.-Colonel Harry B. Yates, today, after a brief illness.

Bronchitis was the cause of death. Dr. Yates contracted it in France, and after undergoing treatment in the McGill Hospital, was sent to England, settling at Ramsgate, where Mrs. Yates joined him.

Dr. Yates went to the front with the McGill Hospital. He was reported in a casualty list issued on Jan. 16 as lying seriously ill.

## SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Brydges Yates, M.D., was born in Montreal on May 16, 1865, the son of the late Henry Yates, C.E., of Brantford, Ont., a native of Lancashire, England, and Emily Sapey Yates, a native of Norwich, England. He was sent to England at an early age for his education, and passed through Charterhouse and Jesus College, Cambridge, taking his degree as Bachelor of Arts in 1888. Returning to Canada, he studied medicine at McGill University, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1893.

Dr. Yates successfully practised his profession in Montreal, and was appointed Lecturer in Bacteriology in McGill University and Assistant in Bacteriology in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

## SERVED AS ALDERMAN.

In 1906, Dr. Yates was elected a member of the Montreal City Council, as alderman for St. George's Ward, and received reelection by acclamation two years later. He rendered splendid service at the City Hall, and took a prominent part in the effort to provide the city of Montreal with clean government. He served as Chairman of the Fire Committee and was instrumental in effecting improvements to the Fire Department.

From 1906 to 1908, Doctor Yates served as Norwegian Consul-General for Canada, and in 1908 he received from the King of Norway the Knighthood of St. Olaf, first class.

He took a great interest in the St. John Ambulance First Aid Work, and served as president of the Montreal Centre. In 1910 he became an Esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

## RED CROSS WORK

On November 12, 1914, Dr. Yates, was elected President of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. On November 11, 1915, he was elected the Honorary President of the Branch.

On the outbreak of the war in 1914, Dr. Yates at once volunteered his services, and was appointed assistant director of medical services at the Military Headquarters in

LT.-COL. DR. H. B. YATES



Well known Montreal medical man who has died on active service. He was in charge of No. 3 General Hospital in France before his illness.

Montreal. On February 1, 1915, he was gazetted a Lieutenant-colonel.

## HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

In January, 1896, Dr. Yates married Miss Alice Mary Bunting, daughter of the late C. W. Bunting, M.P., of Toronto.

In politics Dr. Yates was a member of the Conservative party, while in religion he was a member of the Church of England. He was a member of the Masonic Order.

Dr. Yates was a member of the St. James' Club, the Mount Royal Club, the Montreal Hunt Club, the University Club, the Club Lafontaine, the Canadian Club, the Montreal Jockey Club, the Forest and Stream Club and various athletic and golf clubs in Montreal.

## HIS MILITARY RECORD.

Always actively interested in military affairs, he became connected with the Third Victoria Rifles, nineteen years ago, when he entered the regiment as surgeon-lieutenant. In 1901 he was appointed captain and medical officer. In 1905 he was promoted to be major. He always took an active part in all work connected with the medical side of military work.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The war news today indicates that the Russians are maintaining their offensives in every direction now. A highly successful naval raid on the Anatolian coast had on the Asia Minor coast of the Black Sea had had disastrous results for the Turks, who have lost forty vessels and various wharves, barracks, and stores destroyed by bombardment.

Along the Bessarabian frontier and on the Stripa river the Austrians are being forced back, and the Russian onslaught is so great that they have been unable to shift troops anywhere along the entire line to reinforce any other part.

In Albania a new German-Austria-Bulgar offensive is aimed at the Italian expeditionary force, which is well equipped and competent to give the invaders a much stiffer fight than the Montenegrins, half-starved and practically without guns or ammunition, could do.

The Bulgarians and the Austrians are said to have occupied Berat, an important town in the interior, northeast of Avlona, and their advance on Avlona, which is held by the Italians, is indicated as imminent.

Other Austrian forces are reported moving toward Durazzo, where Albanian troops under Essad Pasha, are reported to oppose them.

On the Greek border, an important offensive operation reported is a raid by a squadron of forty-five French aeroplanes on Monastir, southwestern Serbia, where notable military damage has been inflicted on the quarters of the Teutonic Allies.

Such difference of a serious nature as may have arisen between Greece and the Entente Powers would seem to have been smoothed over, assuming the correctness of a news agency dispatch from Athens, which states that negotiations for a loan by the Entente Powers to Greece are nearing a favorable conclusion.

## HUN AIRMAN BOMBS DOVER.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, via Sayville. — The German Admiralty issued the following today:

"A German naval aeroplane during the night of January 22-23 dropped bombs on the station, barracks and docks of Dover."

The official British account of the German aeroplane attack, as given out yesterday, said that the east coast of Kent was visited early Sunday morning by a hostile aeroplane which dropped nine bombs, killing one person and injuring six.

## READY TO ATTACK SALONIKA.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily News correspondent at Athens says it is rumored that the Kaiser, accompanied by von Mackensen, has arrived at Chevgeli, on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier.

The Austro-Germans, it is said, have now nearly completed the necessary arrangement for an attack on Salonika. An army of 320,000 men is reported to be ready, supported by heavy artillery, including three 16-inch guns.

Bulgarians who, in co-operation with Austrians, captured the Albanian town of Berat, are reported to be advancing toward Avlona, which is held by the Italians.

Austrian troops are said to be moving in the direction of Durazzo, where Essad Pasha, at the head of his Albanian troops, is preparing resistance.



FEB 1916

## THE GRAND DUKE GETS REVENGE



The leader of the long Russian retreat, Grand Duke Nicholas, is now the leader of the strong Russian advance which is smashing the Turks in the Caucasus.

### CANADIAN PROMOTIONS

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 24.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hill, of the Canadian Local Forces, has today been gazetted Brigade Commander and temporary Brigadier-General.

Gunner A. Irving Cunningham, of the Westmount, formerly Cape's Battery, has been appointed to Lieut.-Col. Minden Cole's 97th Battery.

The marriage has taken place in London of Edwin, son of E. Leather, of Hamilton, Ont., to Peggy, only child of the late Charles Fitzgerald, of Kenmare, Ireland.

## PRESSING ON TOWARDS ISPAHAN

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Russian columns operating in Persia have won another victory there, according to a despatch from Teheran. They have occupied Sultanabad, which is 150 miles southwest of Teheran and sixty miles southeast of Hamadan—the old Biblical city of Shushan, where Esther won a throne. The Turkish garrison of Sultanabad has fled to Burudjird, and the German Consul fled with them.

The Russians are reported as pressing on toward Ispahan, about 100 miles further south, and when that is taken the Russian occupation of Persia will be in a fair way of completion.

According to a despatch to the Times from Petrograd, military observers there designate the latest Russian successes in the Caucasian theatre as a notable victory.

By the capture of Kopriken the Russians have wrested from the Turks the strongest natural defensive position on the way to Erzerum. This success makes a break in the Turkish centre and relieves a grave menace to Russian territory.

Russian advanced columns are now less than thirty-five miles from the Turk's most important stronghold.

## SWEEPING VICTORY OVER TURKS

By Canadian Press.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Russians have won another sweeping victory over the Turks in the Caucasus, repulsing an attempt of the Ottoman troops to break through the Russian lines.

The Turks were overwhelmed, driven back as far as the forts of Erzerum and sabred by the hundreds. Fifteen hundred Turks were slain or taken prisoners and large quantities of ammunition were taken.

The defeat of the Turks was an utter rout and in their precipitate flight they left their arms, ammunition and a vast quantity of war materials. Stragglers crowded the roads and were gathered in by the hundreds.



# RUSSIANS BESIEGING ERZERUM: TURK SWEEP BACK FROM CAUCASUS

Grand Duke Nicholas Presses Great Campaign  
—Victory in Persia Also — Germans Hinting  
at Separate Peace for Belgium—Another Bait  
Offered Serbia.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Austria has made a fresh offer of peace to Serbia, following the failure of the negotiations with Montenegro, according to an Athens despatch to the Giornale d'Italia.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, January 22.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that the Frankfurter Zeitung, discussing the possibility of a separate peace between Germany and Belgium, says that as long as Belgium has not signed the London agreement regarding the making of a separate peace she is not to do as her interests command. The newspaper is quoted as adding:

"At present, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg considers Bel-  
Sensible Belgians ought to be warned not to wait too long or Bel-  
gium only as an article of exchange for territory seized by the Allies.  
gian will be regarded by Germany as too good a prize to be relin-  
quished."

The Amsterdam despatch says that this article has caused a sen-  
sation in Germany, and that it is believed to have been inspired  
from official sources.

## MONTENEGRINS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Montenegrins, under General Martinovitch, have repulsed the Austrians in severe fighting at Berani, on the Lim river, according to advices from San Giovanni di Medua today.

General Martinovitch defeated an attempt to encircle his right wing cutting off his retreat upon Scutari, and annihilated an Austrian detachment.

It is reported here that General Martinovitch, with the consent of King Nicholas, has ordered the complete evacuation of Montenegro territory, and will gather his troops, with the Albanians under Essar Pasha, for a stand against the Austrians at Scutari.

## RUSSIANS BESIEGE ERZERUM

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 22.—The Grand Duke's Caucasus army has begun the assault on the outer defences of Erzerum, principal city of Turkish Armenia, according to despatches received here today. Blizzards and bitterly cold weather are hindering the operations.

The city is surrounded by modern fortifications, and no easy victory is expected by the military authorities.

The lull on the Czernowitz front continues. General Ivonoff is strengthening his positions around Rumanaze, where Austrian counter-attacks are expected.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE'S FEAT

baix we successfully bombarded the enemy gun positions and trenches."

A British official statement issued last night on the operations in the Kameruns on the west coast of Africa, follows:

"After the occupation of Yaunde, on January 1, the Entente Allied columns, which were despatched in an endeavor of cut off the enemy's retreat, reached Kolmaka, on the Nyong River. On January 8, they released a number of allied prisoners, both military and civilians.

"By the eighteenth, reports received from Colonels Mayor and Hayward state that the Germans evacuated Ebolowa and Akono-Linga, and that the German governor, Ebermaier, and the German commandant Zimmerman, escaped into Spanish Muni.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says a British submarine has sunk in the Upper Adriatic an Austrian hydro-aeroplane and also an Austrian torpedo-boat which went to the rescue, taking the crews of both crafts prisoners.

The following British official statement issued tonight says:

"The enemy this morning exploded three mines west of Fricourt, but no damage was done. We exploded a mine east of Festubert. During the day our artillery disposed of four hostile working parties.

"There has been reciprocal shelling north of Albert, north of Loos and near Givenchy. Southeast of Fleur-



# FRENCH AERIAL FLEET BOMBARDING MONASTIR; RUSSIANS PRESSING ON

**Czar's Troops Hurling Fierce Attack Against Entire Austrian Line on Stripa and Bessarabian Frontier—Turks Lose Many Ships—Teutons Prepare to Attack Italians**

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Bombardment of Monastir, in southwestern Serbia, by a squadron of forty-five French aeroplanes yesterday is reported by the Havas correspondent at Salonika.

Considerable damage is said to have been done to ammunition depots, the quarters of the General Staff and the railway station.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.—Russian torpedo boats have sunk thirty-three Turkish sailing ships and destroyed seven at their dock in a raid along the Anatolian coast, the Ministry of Marine announced today.

The torpedo boat flotilla also bombarded three wharves and destroyed the stores, barracks and custom houses at the Turkish villages of Samson and Onnepatz, on the Asia Minor coast of the Black Sea.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.—Heavy fighting has been resumed along the Stripa river in Galicia, and along the Bessarabian border according to advices received here today.

By simultaneous assaults the Slavs are pressing the enemy back from the Stripa and attempting to bend the Austrian right flank near Czernowitz.

The assault is being directed so fiercely on every front that the enemy has been unable to shift reserves to meet the heavy Russian attack.

## MONTENEGRIN ARMY IN DANGER

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The remnants of the Montenegrin Army are reported today to be in grave danger of capture. Austrian troops, having occupied the Montenegrin seaport of Dulcigno, are said to be moving eastward to cut off the Montenegrins' retreat to the Adriatic from Scutari. The situation of General Martinovitch's forces is most critical.

If the Montenegrins escape the Austrian net and reach the Adriatic, they will be transported to the Island of Corfu. As rapidly as possible the

Serbs in Albania are being landed upon troop ships for Corfu.

Within another fortnight Italian expeditionary force in Albania will dispute possession of the Eastern Adriatic coast with the Austrians.

Montenegrin government officials who arrived here today from Brindisi said the complete evacuation of the little country by Montenegrin troops had been planned before they sailed. The Montenegrins were to fall back across the Albanian border up Scutari, being joined there by a few thousand Serbs and Albanian irregulars under Essad Pasha. They planned

# ENGLAND PUTTING HER WHOLE WEIGHT INTO FIGHT TODAY

Truly Prodigious Effort  
Which Germany Will  
Feel Very Shortly

LLOYD GEORGE IS  
CONFIDENT AS EVER

Draws Grim Picture of Result Should Germany  
Win War

By Ivor Nicholson, International News Service Special Correspondent. (Copyright, 1916, by the International News Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Few people will quarrel with the statement that the outstanding figure of the war in Great Britain is David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions. For a month past it has been the aim and ambition of every newspaper man on this side, either permanent or visiting, to get Lloyd-George to talk for publication. Up till today he had steadfastly refused, but, at my earnest solicitation and mainly, of course, because he wanted to, Mr. Lloyd-George consented to answer some questions dealing with the situation after eighteen months of war.

In choosing the International News Service as the medium for making his views known throughout Canada and the United States, the Minister of Munitions appreciated the fact that he will be speaking to millions of people all more or less interested in the world war.

The first question was whether England is really putting its whole weight into the war. Mr. Lloyd-George replied:

"England is preparing to put its whole weight into the war and Germany will feel it in a very short time. It is an effort such as England has never made before, a truly prodigious effort. In the days before the war she had the greatest fleet in the world, but now she has one of the greatest armies; and in a very short time it will be about the best equipped army in the world.

NEW BRITAIN DEVELOPED.

"But that is not all—a new Britain is now being developed, a new industrial Britain. Under the pressure of war we are improving and quickening our industrial resources to an extent which would have been impossible but for the demands of this conflict.

"Let me give you an example," continued the Munitions Minister.

"In the first place, we have introduced scores of millions of pounds worth of automatic machinery, which will have an enormous effect upon our industries when the war is over. In addition to that, we are adding to our already great industrial army of skilled workers, and shall need them in the future to replace the ravages of war in this country.



exhausted Britishers, in everything that constitutes real and true wealth, we shall be better equipped, better trained, and, what is more important perhaps, a better disciplined nation. In fact, we shall indeed be a nation, and not with a congeries of conflicting interests.

### LIBERTY THE ONE GREAT GOAL

"There is not a more essentially pacific man in the world than Lloyd George, but he loves liberty more than life.

"As you know," he said, "when I mentioned this point, I have always opposed settlement of international disputes by organized force. I fought this doctrine for three years, when I thought my country applied it in soul, and I was in favor of Britain entering this war because I saw in it the only means of destroying this hideous German menace to peace and civilization.

"Everything that has happened in eighteen months of the war tends to confirm me in what Premier Asquith called 'the great decision.' You will remember that Mazzini said, 'war the greatest of crimes now waged for the sake of a great truth to enthrone or a great lie to entomb.'

"Yes, the Allies are engaged in a mighty effort to dig the grave of that micked lie that 'might is right,' and, mrrk you, we shall not cease to strive to our uttermost until we have dug the grave deep and wide and can bury that lie in it in the firm confidence that we are insured beyond all possible doubt against its resurrection."

### THE TWO GERMANYS DESCRIBED.

Lloyd George is not one of those perfervid, perspiring patriots who imagine they are doing their country a service by decrying everything German. Talking on this phase, he said:

"I think America and all of us should realize there were two Germanys before the war. On the one hand there was the industrial, commercial and intellectual Germany and in a most remarkable way she had blended the three elements.

"Now, that Germany," said Mr. Lloyd George with emphasis, "was rendering a great service to civilization. It was conquering the world by the success of its methods and example. That conquest would have proved a very genuine blessing. It would have been the means of saving some of the terrible waste from which most of the serious evils of humanity are spreading. As an ardent Social reformer I freely confess I was learning a good deal from that side of Germany, particularly in the direction of munition and national organization.

"But," continued the Minister in changed tones, "this is my other point:—Side by side with this Germany, which we admired, was the military Germany! These two Germans could not live together in rapid and beneficent development. This first Germany meant the permanent overthrow of old barbarous Germany for, in spite of the fact that it employed weapons of science and culture, it was not the less barbarous."

### Former Plea Made for Sanity in Armaments

"I recalled the interview given by Mr. Lloyd George on New Year's Day, 1914, in which he made a plea for sanity in armaments, believing the common sense of the industrial classes—capitalists or labor had risen

against the organized insanity of swollen armaments, or the race for supremacy. Mr. Lloyd George then said:—

"Germany's military classes say this fact just as clearly as I do. They made a most desperate effort for that very reason to re-establish their proper predominance. Germany started spending money on its arm, as well as its navy.

"I saw this could only mean that the military class was determined to strike at the earliest possible moment. Germany was once more to be found in a war."

Lloyd George just a year ago at the Treasury, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, told me:

"We are going to win the war." I reminded him of this today. He replied vigorously:

"And I am still of that opinion." To a question about the strength and solidarity of the Alliance, he answered:

"The Allies are as firmly united now as at the beginning of the war."

### NO INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE.

When I hinted at the possibility of industrial trouble at home, Mr. Lloyd George retorted:

"I refuse to believe that such a thing will occur. I am convinced that those who would entertain for a moment the idea of thus hampering our gallant troops at the front are but a very small fraction of workers. As for industrial compulsion, it is merely a bogey employed by those who would create trouble in order to further their objects."

### IF ALLIES WERE DEFEATED.

In spite of Mr. Lloyd George's firm confidence in victory for the Allies I asked him what he prognosticated if they were defeated.

"If the military class in Germany should win," he said with vehemence, "their triumph will be permanent. Make no mistake. We should witness the triumph of an idea, a pernicious idea, of course, but a potent one. It is just the old idea of organized force which has been the basis of all military empires.

"The Germany of quiet, pacific development, the Germany that was concerning herself with improvements in the condition of her people, the Germany that was increasing her democratic vote by millions at each successive election, would vanish from the sight of this generation, and in its place what should we see?

"We should see a Germany of triumphant warriors seeking whom it could deprive, looking for fresh spheres or shall I say fresh hemispheres, to conquer."

### BRITAIN'S DEBT TO THE FLEET.

No one could admit a greater obligation to the fleet than does Lloyd George.

"If we overthrow German militarism now," he said, "it will be because our command of the sea has given us time to organize and so make good our unpreparedness. You have only to imagine what would have happened if command of the sea hadn't been ours, or if it had been wrested from us."

"We would have been overrun as easily as the Balkan Peninsula within three months, mind, after the declaration of war. London would have fallen as quickly as Belgrade. France would have made a gallant resistance, so would Russia, but the armies on the North and Eastern frontiers of France could have been turned by descents on her south and west coasts."

Europe would be helpless. Let us never forget that indisputable fact. Russia and France would not be permitted to build up great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the sea would be taken from Great Britain."

"What of the Monroe Doctrine?" I inquired.

"I cannot help wondering," replied Mr. Lloyd George, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "if in that event it would fare better than the British fleet."

## 163RD BATTALION NOW QUARTERED IN GUY ST. BARRACKS

Over 200 officers and men of the 163rd Battalion, French-Canadians, commanded by Lieut.-Col. DesRossier, and being raised by Major Olivier Asselin, marched to the Guy street barracks this morning. They will be quartered there for the present.

Authorisation has been received from Ottawa for the appointment of Major DesRossier as junior major of the 163rd, and Capt. Robert Roy, as adjutant of the same unit. These two officers returned with Col. DesRossier from active service a few weeks ago, and the securing of all three men for the 163rd Battalion will ensure that the men will receive a thorough training in modern methods of warfare.

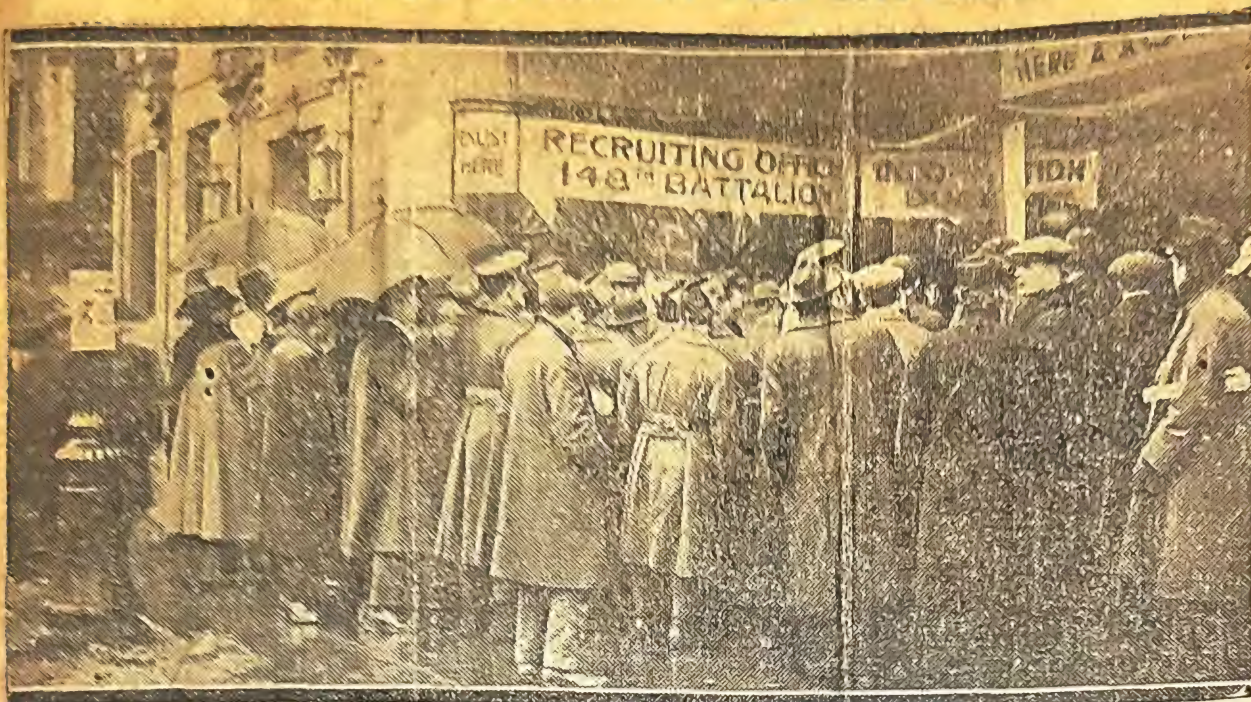
The Rev. Father Riou, who has been with the Oblate Fathers Mission for twenty years, has been officially appointed as chaplain to the 163rd Battalion. He formerly served with the French army, so is well acquainted with military life. This is the first Roman Catholic priest appointed at the commencement of the raising of a battalion—in pursuance of a recent decision which allowed chaplains to be so appointed, instead of waiting until the battalion was nearly complete.

Major Asselin is keeping a sharp look-out for men who have enlisted in other battalions and then deserted. Yesterday he caught two men, one of whom had been in the 69th, and the other in the 57th Battalion. Both of them apparently would have made good recruits, but Major Asselin would have none of them, but instead handed them over to the officers of their respective battalions to be dealt with under the recent Order-in-Council which imposes a heavy penalty for absentees and deserters.

Recruiting offices are being opened for the 163rd, at Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. Henri, Verdun, Maisonneuve, and in the north end this week, and the districts will be thoroughly worked for recruits commencing with next week.



## EAGER TO ENLIST IN 148th BATTALION



Enthusiastic crowd at the downtown recruiting office at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. Seventy-five men offered themselves yesterday at the different recruiting stations.

### SEVENTY-FIVE MEN OFFERED ON FIRST DAY'S RECRUITING

Men Previously at the Front  
Return With 148th  
Battalion

Recruiting for the 148th Battalion, which began yesterday, continues to make splendid progress. Up to last night about seventy-five men had offered themselves—fifteen through the downtown recruiting office, twenty from the St. Catherine street office, and the balance at headquarters. The total results of the day was that about thirty new men were sworn in, and several more medically examined, who will be sworn in at a later date.

Amongst those taken on yesterday with previous military experience are the following:

Robert Brodie, who was thirteen years in the Royal Navy. At the outbreak of the war he joined the 23rd Battalion, which reinforced the "Princess Patricia's." He was wounded at Festubert, and returned to Montreal. When allowed to do light duty, last summer, he joined the Auxillary Battalion. He is now a member of the 148th. Brodie's brother is a member of the 83rd, and he has three other brothers, two in the Royal Horse Artillery and one in the Middlesex Regiment. His sister's husband is with the Middlesex Regiment, and their three sons are also under arms, one being in the Royal Navy, one in the Army Medical Corps, and one in Kitchener's Army. Brodie's wife has three brothers at the front. In addition to this wonderful record, Brodie has nine cousins who are all fighting in one portion or other of the war zone.

RETURNING

### OFFICIAL STORY OF CANADIANS IN FLANDERS ISSUED

Sir Max Aitken, Author—  
Introduction by Sir  
Robert Borden

HIGH PRAISE BY  
LONDON PRESS

Lauded as Doing Justice to  
Canadian Loyalty and  
Heroism

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
From Our London Correspondent.  
(Copyrighted.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 27.—  
The first volume of the official story of the Canadian forces in Flanders as told by Sir Max Aitken, appears today in a shilling volume, with a preface by Mr. Bonar Law and an introduction by Sir Robert Borden.

Sir Robert Nicol, one of England's best-known popular critics, says in a three-column review in the British Weekly:

"I question whether anything to equal it has been written since the war began. Max Aitken is to be ranked in power in describing the battle with William Napier. We really hear the rattle of musketry and the thunder of the artillery, till we are actually sharers in the excitement of the strife.

"The book, with its story of the splendid patriotism of Canada, and the magnificent achievement of the Canadians, is a singular commentary on the contemptuous predictions of Goldwin Smith and Sir Richard Cobden, that Canada would never pour out her blood for her British connection."

WON YPRES BY GRACE OF GOD.

Regarding the second battle of Ypres, Sir Robert says: "We surely won that battle by the direct grace of God."

The Daily Express, in a two-column review, says:

"We in England sadly need a Max Aitken to describe our own eighteen-year-old heroes and adventurers, and our own soldiers who were livery stable-keepers in the days before the war.

"Canada is the child of France and England, and somehow one feels that if Wolfe and Montcalm could look down from the great silence and watch the doings of men, they would find it a splendid sight that France and England should be fighting together for the cause that belongs to them both, and that Marchand should be Earl Kitchener's brother-in-arms."

WINDERMERE.



# ALLIED POWERS WILL ACT TOGETHER ABOUT BLOCKADE IN FUTURE

**Washington Does Not Expect Concessions  
From Great Britain in Reply to its Note Pro-  
testing Against Orders-in-Council—Arbitra-  
tion Thought Likely Solution of Difficulty**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A joint Note, signed by all the Allies, answering the latest protests from the United States and Sweden and setting forth the Allies' position towards neutral trade for the period of the war, is in contemplation, it was learned today.

By uniting all the Entente Powers in a single declaration of policy, the Allied diplomats plan to make an impressive showing of unified purpose that will influence all action by neutrals.

The first official hint of such a program was dropped by Sir Edward Grey in his speech on the proposed blockade yesterday.

## WASHINGTON IS PESSIMISTIC

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Diplomatic problems continue multiplying today. France and Italy are new countries involved in new disputes over the blockade of Germany and the mounting of guns on Italian liners.

With England lines are drawn for a renewal of negotiations over the Orders-in-Council; with Germany, negotiations for final settlement of the Lusitania case are suffering a brief respite while this Government's demands are being considered in Berlin.

The State Department is today considering a new and separate protest to France over French co-operation with England in enforcing the British Orders-in-Council blockading Germany.

The debate in Parliament over the blockade is being closely studied. The Administration, as a result, has little hope of concessions from the Allies in reply to its Note, notifying England that it would not recognize the "paper" blockade.

Announcement that France will aid England and is joining in the forthcoming Note to this country is regarded by officials as foreshadowing the inclusion of France in future protests.

### EXPECT ARBITRATION SOLUTION.

All developments in the blockade situation, according to belief here in official circles, tend toward an eventual offer of arbitration of the blockade issues. Officials are convinced that England, with France's

support, intends to continue the neutral-commerce interference, with slight concessions, wherever possible, to appease neutrals.

The arming of Italian merchant ships is becoming a prominent issue. Arrival of another armed Italian vessel at New York—the America—has presented a problem for quick solution. The Verona, armed, is also there.

It is indicated in official circles that the Verona and America, like the Verd, probably will be allowed to sail with their guns still mounted, under a pledge to use their guns for defensive purposes only, and that the protests of Austria against the armament will be taken up later with Italy.

The question promises to become important and result in a definition of the American attitude regarding arming of merchantmen in connection with recognition of submarines as "cruisers."

Negotiation with England, and probably France, over the seizure of American mail to and from Germany, promise to continue. The American protest and the British reply on this question will be published tomorrow.

### GERMAN EXPERT'S VIEW.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, via Sayville wireless.—Capt. I. Perlus, naval expert of the Tageblatt, in discussing the proposal for a blockade of Germany, says that public opinion in England is not unanimous in regard to the advisability and probable efficiency of such measures. He points out also that the cost of a strict blockade would be enormous.

## AUSTRIAN ATTACK WAS ANTICIPATED BY THE ITALIANS

**San Giovanni di Medua  
Evacuated and Guns  
Removed**

**DURAZZO FULL OF  
STARVING PEOPLE**

**Germans Report Great Ac-  
tivity by the British  
Artillery**

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Matin's Rome correspondent says that the town of San Giovanni di Medua was evacuated ten days ago in anticipation of attack by the Austrians, and that all the guns were sent to Brindisi.

The Serbian soldiers have gone to Durazzo, according to the correspondent, and it will be difficult for the Austrians to advance from Medua to Durazzo, as the journey involves seven hours march over roads which are now knee deep in mud.

### GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, via London.—Reports from France and Flanders say that a favorable turn in the weather has been followed by active fighting on the entire western front. Along nearly the whole line the roar of artillery is heard, but the heaviest fighting has been in the vicinity of Nieuport, to the north of Ypres and in the Argonne.

German patrolling parties brought back word that German artillery had done effective work against trenches of the Allies near Nieuport.

The British artillery, it is said, was hardly less active than that of the Germans. On one section of the front the British fired 1,700 shrapnel shells 700 high explosive shells and about the same number of bombs within a period of twenty-four hours.

The mine explosions mentioned in today's official bulletin of the German headquarters staff were four in number. The Germans immediately occupied the craters caused by the explosions.

In another section near Nieuville the Germans announced that they captured three successive lines of French trenches and held them successfully against eight counter-attacks, and it is affirmed that these trenches are still in German hands, although the fighting for possession of them has assumed the character of hand-to-hand encounters.

The Germans also claim good progress to the south of Arras through the work of the sappers and miners.



## SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27. — The great Trade Union Congress at Bristol, England, today passed by an overwhelming vote a resolution declaring against the adoption of conscription in any form, as "against the spirit of British democracy," and as endangering the people's liberties. Specific opposition to the Military Service bill was registered by the Congress.

The Austrians are pushing southward in Albania, but apparently are moving deliberately, although without encountering much resistance.

Their road down the Adriatic seacoast leads them to Durazzo, following their occupation of San Giovanni di Medua, but advices from Albania indicate that their progress is likely to be slow, owing to the condition of the roads.

At last accounts the Bulgarian forces co-operating with the Austrians had encountered the Albanian troops under Essad Pasha and had met with a defeat at the latter's hands.

## CONDITIONS AT DURAZZO.

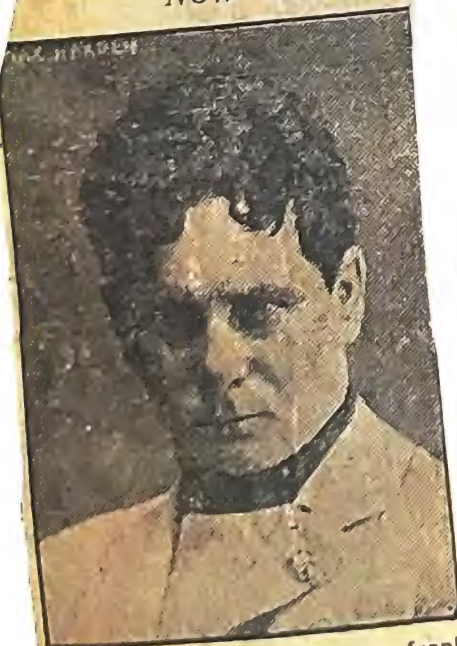
By Canadian Press.

ROME, Jan. 27.—Robert Maverick, one of the Americans who had been sent at the request of the Austrian government, to protect the interests of Austrian prisoners of war held by the Serbians, has returned to Rome after a brief visit to Durazzo.

He says there has been little fighting in Albania and that the Austrians are not making any useless efforts.

He adds that the conditions resulting from a shortage of food are indescribable, that Durazzo is now full of starving people and that he saw a Serbian fall dead in front of his hotel from starvation as it later appeared.

## GERMAN JOURNALIST NOW IN EXILE



Maximilian Harden, whose frank statements caused the suppression of his paper in Germany. He has hurried to Switzerland to resume publication there.

# GREAT BRITAIN TO CONTROL ALL MERCHANT SHIPS

## Partial Prohibition of Imports Has Been Decided Upon

## SAME SYSTEM AS RAILWAY CONTROL

## Plan Urged by Times on Attention of the Administration

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27. — The British Government has decided upon a partial prohibition of the importation of many articles not absolutely necessary in order to relieve the shipping situation, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon. The whole British Mercantile marine, he stated, will be placed under Government control at the same time.

Neutral countries, principally the United States, from which most of the articles on the prohibited list were imported, are the hardest hit by the action of the Government. Imports of wood pulp, glass, and tobacco will be permitted only in limited amounts. It is possible that the Government will later prohibit the importation of furniture, wood and other raw material, and the export of rags and waste from which paper and other products may be manufactured.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 27.—The war continues to have a marked effect upon British internal conditions. From Monday a 4-lb loaf will cost ninepence halfpenny, as compared with fivepence halfpenny in August, 1914.

Vigorous pressure, led by the Times, continues to be brought on the Government to lower freight rates by assuming control of all British shipping in a manner similar to the present control of all British railways.

The suggestion is that the Government pay the owner for the use of the ship 2 per cent per annum on the present value, which may be estimated at 5 per cent above the pre-war value.

WOULD ENSURE BIG DIVIDEND.  
The shipowner will then be able to allow for depreciation at 5 per cent and also earn 5 per cent on the original capital, and still have a surplus of 20 per cent, enabling him to pay a dividend of 25 per cent per annum. The Government, acting through the Shipping Control Board, would then have full power to direct the movements of ships in the best interests of the nation. It is represented that one immediate effect would be to bring wheat from North America to Britain for five shillings per quarter, as against the present rate of sixteen shillings and threepence.

# CANADIANS HAVE BEEN DOING GOOD WORK AGAINST HUN

## Germans Got Into Trench But Were Quickly Hustled Out Again

## BRITISH GUNS ARE DAMAGING HUN FORTS

## Second Division Has Had Lively Time—Canadian Guns Supreme

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 27.—Though there has not been very severe fighting these last few days, the Canadian brigades have found quite enough employment to keep them busy, and they have been in the lime-light on several occasions, one of which had to do with the losing of a portion of a trench which one night changed hands four times—note the even number.

Whether the Germans surprised a certain brigade which had already distinguished itself, by allowing a barricade to be constructed in front of them or not is a question, as the Germans paid a toll of five to one in the final settlement, but while the work which was going on in front of our regular trenches was changing hands, there was considerable artillery activity and an attack further north which resulted in the complete capture of the Huns.

Officers and men of the Second Division, which is now on leave, have long tales to tell of the last few days' fighting.



## GERMANS SHOW DESPERATION.

Our artillery has always been supreme and, despite croakers in England, our airmen, too, have been having quite the best of it, but the Germans have shown a daring and foolish desperate attempt to penetrate our main trenches.

It has generally been a question of the artillery each night decimating them along certain fixed principles of algebra, but occasionally isolated parties have reached our trenches, when their arms have been thrown down and a general surrender has been the rule, with the exception quoted above.

Of that action I have been unable to gather details, but no harm was done. All that happened was the unusual sight of the Germans in the Canadian trenches, and that didn't last long.

## BITTER FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

It is not far from Ypres where the bitterest fighting has occurred during the last few days, and the heaviest bombardment since last October, but it did not daunt the Canadians.

Everyone thought that the attack which meant another thrust at Calais, would surely come through our lines, but nothing of the sort happened.

We took advantage of the sudden lack of enemy artillery, which the enemy had removed to the west of Ypres, to make one or two very valuable reconnaissances.

Meanwhile the Allies to the north were decimating the fresh troops which the Germans had brought up to enable the Germans to give the Kaiser, as a birthday gift, a free road to Calais.

Altogether it was a dismal failure and the effect on the Huns has been worse than mere defeat.

## BRITISH ARTILLERY DO GREAT WORK.

The men who have come back on leave speak of the much augmented volume of British artillery working night and day, never giving the enemy a chance to repair their parapets, which they seem quite ready to abandon for their small forts of cement and steel situated behind their lines.

Even these little land monitors are not immune, for during the last few days heavy British howitzer batteries have been playing havoc with them.

There is finer weather now on the Flanders front, and it has resulted in renewed activity, but in every move made on the front from the coast to where the British line ends we have had the best of it.

It is a pity that Canadian correspondents could not have been out with our division these days, but an official trip has been postponed until early in February.

ROLAND HILL.

# DETERMINED PLEDGE OF PREMIER ASQUITH SHALL BE ENFORCED

**British Government Has Proof Conclusive Imports Into Germany Have Been Slowly Strangled Into Negligible Quantities by Fleet — Today's Debate Absorbing Topic in Britain**

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent, (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 26. — Tonight's debate in the House of Commons on the blockade of Germany excites the deepest interest among the public. All shades of political opinion have determined that Premier Asquith's declaration of eleven months ago will be fulfilled, viz., commodities of every kind will be prevented from reaching or leaving the German Empire.

Radical and Unionist M. P.'s unite in demanding why, on the only information so far available, which is of newspaper origin, the British Navy's mallet fist seems so often released from the German throat.

The general feeling is so inflamed by any suspicion that the Fleet is hampered in placing the enemy within an impenetrable, seagirt steel ring, that Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith will both speak tonight.

Those who should know tell me that they will make an unanswerable case for the Government, and will show how surely the Navy is starving Germany of all essential supplies while safeguarding the legitimate interests of the United States and other neutrals.

Their case is that importations into Germany have dwindled away in recent months to a negligible quantity by the operation of the Orders-in-Council and rationing agreements which allow European neutrals only what they can prove to be their normal requirements for internal consumption.

What has particularly misled Government critics is the fact that Sweden is the main channel for the entry of goods into Russia. It is our Ally, not Germany, who has been receiving the large bulk of suspected trans-shipments.

WINDERMERE.

## DENMARK NOT WANTED IN WAR

Special Star Cable, by Charles P. Stewart of The United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 26. — War rumblings may disturb Sweden at present, but Denmark pretty certainly is going to keep out of this war. She wants to keep out, and both Germany and England want the same thing. This much is gleaned from conversations with officials in Copenhagen, and well informed persons here to-day.

If Denmark fights at all, it must be with the Allies. She lost Schleswig-Holstein to Germany fifty-two years ago and has hated the Germans ever since. But Germany could cross the imaginary line separating the two countries and overrun Denmark within a short time. Hence Denmark cannot afford to fight.

On the other hand, Germany is not anxious to invade Denmark. The Germans receive considerable quantities of supplies through Denmark's

neutral ports, despite the British blockade. They realize that England would blockade these ports if Denmark were occupied by Germans.

Furthermore, Germany does not want to increase her troubles by conquering Denmark and making it necessary to defend Denmark's long shore line against possible landings by the Allies.

England gets large stores of food-stuff from the Danes. If Denmark entered the war and was occupied by German troops, this source of supply for the British Isles would be cut off.

It is rumored that an agreement exists by which Denmark divides her foodstuffs between the Germans and the English.

In evidence of this fact it is cited here that no Danish ship carrying food supplies to England has ever been torpedoed. Swedish and Norwegian ships have been blown up, so have Danish ships with cargoes other than food.



## NEW ARMOR FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS



Unusual methods of warfare between the Austrians and the Italians in the Alps has brought about unusual means of fighting, and this medieval armor is one of them. It is a return to the armor of the Middle Ages. Even the neck of this warrior is protected with a steel net work. The vitals, except the brain, are completely shielded from rifle fire. The armor is largely used by snipers.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
From Our London Correspondent  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE  
17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 2.—  
Germany's extraordinary ideas of  
present Canadian conditions is shown  
by reports published in the semi-  
official Cologne Gazette on Jan. 29.

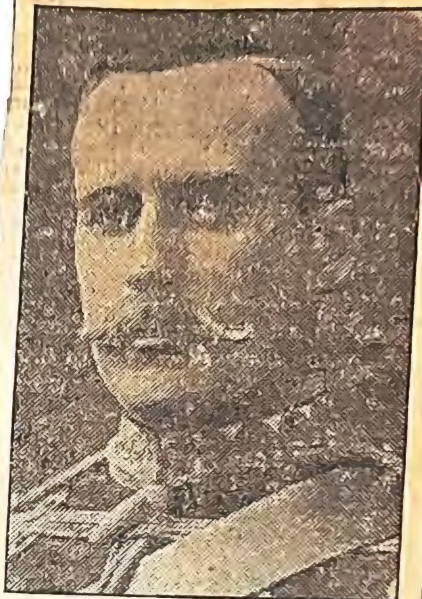
The following is an exact translation  
made from a copy of the journal  
now before me:—

"Most Government offices in Canada  
have closed so far as is dispensable.  
All scientific institutes, particularly  
the Natural History Survey, are  
practically at a standstill because  
no money is available, all the re-  
venues being used for the support  
of the English war.

"It is well-known in Germany that  
the Canadian Government are about  
to take the entire supplies of Cana-  
dian wheat under their control.

"English colonies must pay dearly  
for their Motherland's ambition."

COL. C. A. SMART



Montreal Officer, now Brigadier of  
the 15th Brigade, Bramshott Camp,  
England.

## COL. C. A. SMART IN COMMAND OF 15TH BRIGADE

Colonel Charles A. Smart, of Westmount, who left Montreal in command of the 2nd. Brigade Canadian Mounted Rifles has been appointed Brigadier of the 15th Infantry Brigade, at Bramshott Camp, England. The Brigade consists of 4,400 men, composed of the 34th Battalion from London, the 35th Battalion from Toronto, the 40th Battalion from Halifax, and the 55th Battalion from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The news is contained in a letter sent from Bramshott Camp to a friend in Montreal, and is confirmed in letters received by Mrs. Smart, who says that her husband is in excellent health, and very proud of the honor conferred on him. The Mounted Brigade has been reorganized, the different regiments being dismounted at present.

Weather



# ZEPPLINS WANDERED BEFOGGED ABOUT SKY IN RAID ON BRITAIN

**Berlin Papers Make Comments Based Upon  
False Statement by German Admiralty—  
British Resolution Strengthened by Twenty  
Aerial Attacks—Another Hun Lie Exposed**

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent. (Copy-  
right.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 2.  
—The marvel is that seven Zeppelins, covering six large English counties  
and dropping 220 bombs, have done so little damage.

The War Office statement shows how completely the German alrmen  
were befogged, for a Berlin official telegram claims to have done damage  
to the Liverpool and Birkenhead docks, Manchester factories, and Notting-  
ham and Sheffield smelting furnaces, whereas, the British official state-  
ment proves that no bombs have been dropped on the counties in which  
these places are.

## MALICIOUS LIE CONTRADICTED.

The general impression is that the raids are Germany's reprisal for  
England's supposed action in preventing Russia, Belgium and Serbia from  
entering upon separate peace negotiations.

The Foreign Office contradicts this latter malicious falsehood, which is  
a pure invention of the German Chancellor. No Ally has shown any desire  
to discuss peace until their objects are fully attained.

Twenty raids on England have caused 681 casualties, of whom 230 have  
been killed and 451 injured—mostly women and children—without inflicting  
any military damage of consequence.

Instead of weakening England's resolve, they have strengthened it, and  
have as their only achievement the momentary raising of the spirits of  
the German masses.

WINDERMERE.

## TO GUARD AGAINST DISASTER

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2. — The Times,  
commenting in a guarded way on  
the Zeppelin raid, says:

"Each new raid discloses some  
weakness in our preparations. We  
suggest, in the light of Monday  
night's experiences, that the Gov-  
ernment might well revise methods  
of dealing with railway traffic in  
case of a Zeppelin alarm.

"Some dislocation of traffic is in-  
evitable, but necessary steps ought  
to be taken with the least possible  
inconvenience to the public, which  
was not the case on Monday.

"A number of trains, heavily laden  
with passengers, were suddenly held  
up wherever they happened to be,  
and kept standing for hours without  
explanation. At some stations crowds  
were allowed to gather, waiting for  
trains.

"A single bomb dropped in one of  
these buildings would have caused  
a shocking massacre. When it is  
known that train service will be sus-  
pended, the travelling public ought  
to be warned not to congregate in  
stations. The studied air of mystery  
thrown over the interruption of traf-  
fic on Monday was calculated to  
make the timid uneasy."

## GOOD RECORDS BY CANADIANS IN RIFLE TEST

All Firers Instructors in  
Canadian School of  
Musketry

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Ross rifle  
test at the Hythe ranges at a distance  
of 200 feet, second class figure target  
one minute time allowance, produc-  
ed the following results:

Sergt.-Major O'Brien, of the 11th  
Reserve, in twenty-seven rounds won  
eight bulls, twelve inners and seven  
magpies, the score being 82; Sergt.  
Chatterton, of the 9th Reserve, in  
twenty-six rounds, six bulls, nine  
inners, six magpies and five outers  
the score being 68; Sergt.-Major  
Bruce, of the 12th Reserve, in  
twenty-five rounds, seven bulls,  
fourteen inners, and four outers, the  
score being 74; Sergt.-Major Hunt, in  
twenty-five rounds, five bulls, eleven  
inners, six magpies, and two outers,  
the score being 67.

The rifles were borrowed from the  
30th Reserve indiscriminately, and  
were, therefore, not specially pre-  
pared for the test.

## FROM CANADIAN SCHOOL.

The firers were all instructors from  
the Canadian School of Musketry at  
Shorncliffe, which has done such ex-  
cellent work in training the 2nd  
Division under Lieut.-Col. Prismall,  
assisted by Sergt.-Major Raker.

The following have been officially

gazetted: Lieut. F. E. Brown of the  
8th Canadians, to be Lieutenant in  
the Dublin Fusiliers; Pte. R. K.  
Robertson, of the Mounted Rifles, to  
be Lieutenant in Lovat's Scouts; R.  
Page, of the Canadian Infantry, to be  
Lieutenant in the South Stafford-  
shires; Pte. D. E. Lothian, of the  
Infantry, to be Lieutenant in the  
Seaforth's.

The Canadian Army Service Corps  
appointments are as follows: Capt.  
C. S. Stafford, J. V. Spencer, R. G.  
McGillivray and C. M. Rutten, ap-  
pointed temporary majors; Lieuts.  
E. R. Birchard, W. N. Nicholls and  
T. G. Hodge, temporary Captains.



# MAN FIGHTING TO KEEP APPAM, AND HIS ALLY



Baron Zweidinek (left), Charge d'Affaires of Austrian Embassy, and  
Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador.

## BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Mont-  
real Star from our London  
Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR  
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street,  
London, Jan. 28. — Today's  
casualties include thirty-seven  
officers, of whom sixteen are  
dead, and 384 men, of whom  
ninety-seven are dead.

The regiments suffering  
most are the 6th Buffs, 9th  
Rifle Brigade, 5th Connaught  
Rangers, 7th Munster Fusi-  
liers, 5th Dublin Rifles, 16th  
King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Ar-  
gyll and the Sutherland High-  
landers.

It is unofficially reported  
that Lieut.-Cols. Bowker, of  
the 4th Hampshires, and Grim-  
shaw, of the 62nd Punjabs,  
have been killed in action,  
WINDERMERE.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IS GROWING WEAKER.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Emper-  
or Franz Josef of Austria has  
suffered a severe chill and is  
growing weaker and more de-  
pressed, according to a Cop-  
enhagen despatch this after-  
noon.

Copenhagen reported re-  
ceipt of Vienna despatches de-  
claring that the Archduke  
Karl was in constant attend-  
ance at the Emperor's bed-  
side.

## TO MEN:-

Sign and mail this if you cannot  
call at Headquarters, 148th Bat-  
talion.

I offer myself for Enlistment in  
the 148th Overseas Battalion. Ad-  
vise me when and where to report  
for medical examination.

Name.....

Address.....

FEB 1916



Affiliated with McGill University Con-  
tingent Canadian Officers' Training  
Corps.



## TO COMMAND 13th BATTALION



Major Victor Buchanan, who has been appointed to the command of the 13th Battalion (Fifth Royal Highlanders).

## MAJOR BUCHANAN TO COMMAND THE 13TH BATTALION

Special to The Montreal Star.

LONDON, Feb. 8. — Major Victor Buchanan, of Montreal, has been appointed to the command of the 13th Battalion (Fifth Royal Highlanders, Montreal), in succession to Lt.-Col. F. W. Loomis, who has been nominated to command the 16th Brigade with full present rank of Colonel.

Like Col. Loomis, Major Buchanan is himself an old officer of the Highlanders, and has served with the 13th Battalion since it went to the front.

## LINER APPAM HAS GONE DOWN OFF MOROCCAN COAST

Special Star Cable by United Press.

HULL, Eng., Jan. 28.—The African liner Appam is believed to have sunk off the Moroccan coast.

There have been no reports of submarines operating off the west coast of Morocco. It is possible the liner foundered in one of the severe storms reported in all regions of the Atlantic recently.

The Appam left the West African port of Dakar, in French Senegal, for Liverpool on Jan. 11. The British steamer Tregantle, from Puerto Obligato, reported today that on Jan. 16 she picked up one of the Appam's damaged lifeboats off the Moroccan coast in latitude 33.24 N., longitude 14.32 W.

The lifeboat's bow had been smashed off. It contained three water casks and one lifebelt.

The Elder-Dempster Company have received no word from the Appam. When she was about four days out radio communication with the vessel suddenly ceased.

### TOOK PASSENGERS AT DAKAR.

On previous trips northward along the African coast the Appam made several stops, picking up passengers at some ports and discharging them at others. For this reason, it was stated, the exact number of her passengers is not definitely known. She usually carried a crew of more than 34. She took on 166 passengers at Dakar.

The Appam should have reached port one week ago today. For several days' past concern has been manifested in shipping circles regarding

## MAJ. ASHTON, NOT LIEUT. ASHTON, IS AWARDED D. S. O.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The following correction is made in the list of distinguished service order awards issued on Jan. 14:—For Lieut. Edward John Ashton, read Maj. Edward James Ashton, of the 19th Canadian Battalion, now attached to the 9th Reserves.

Promotions in overseas contingents include the following Canadians:

G. F. Bertram and G. L. Bull, of the 3rd Mounted Rifles, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. Balfour to be Captain in the Artillery; to be Lieutenants, W. S. Tuck and A. M. Turston, of the Engineers; G. B. Field, H. E. Urle, C. F. D. Ross, G. E. T. Sissons, A. C. Young, M. White, P. P. of the Canadian Light Infantry section; Lieut. J. S. Allen, to be Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion; Lieut. W. O. White, to be Paymaster of the 7th; Capt. Humble, to be temporary Major of the 8th; Lieutenants to Captains, I. S. Gysin and R. J. Paget, of the 19th; Lieut. Kilmer to be Captain; E. M. Amphlett, to be Lieutenant in the 26th; A. G. S. Fleming, to be Lieutenant in the A.S.C.; Capt. E. Goldie, to be Major in the A.M.C.; Maj. McCrae, to be temporary Lieutenant, Colonel; Capt. Wainwright, of the Canadian Artillery, to be Paymaster.

### COAL LACK CLOSES MILL.

REGINA, Sask., Jan. 31.—A local mill has been forced to cease operations, and local dairies are burning wood, owing to the lack of coal. While twelve cars of coal arrived here Saturday over the C.P.R., and more came in today, the shortage is very acute in the city.

### LATEST AUSTRIAN SCHEME.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Austria hopes to induce Prince Mirko, second son of King Nicholas of Montenegro, to accept the throne of a reconstructed Montenegro and to place William of Wied on the throne of Albania, according to reports received here today.

Prince Mirko, who is thirty-five years of age, has always been suspected of pro-Austrian leanings.

The Montenegrins Consul-General today issued another denial of the Austrian statement that the Montenegrins have laid down their arms.

### ARABS OFFERED HOURIS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Voluptuous beauties from Turkish harems are being offered Arab chiefs to induce them to join in the campaign against the British, according to a correspondent of the Daily Mail, who recently visited Constantinople.

### LULL ON ITALIAN FRONT.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Jan. 28.—The majority of the Montenegrin troops have been disarmed and the country is now quiet, according to an Austrian official statement issued on Wednesday, but only received here today.

The Austrian War Office reported a lull on the Italian front. Fifty Italians deserted to the Austrians, near Osavla, it was stated.

her fate. In the insurance market hope was nearly abandoned, and it was difficult to effect reinsurances, even at the high rate of 75 guineas per cent.

Two or three other steamships coming in the same direction as the Appam are also overdue.

Among the passengers on board the Appam were colonial officials.

A report from Lisbon recently announced that mines had been discovered in the Bay of Biscay.

The Appam was one of the newest of the liners owned by the British and African Steamship Company and operated under the direction of Elder-Dempster and Company, of Liverpool. She was built in 1913, displaced 7,781 tons and was 425 feet in length, with a sixty-five foot beam. Her course from Dakar to England carried her past the Canary Islands



# AVLONA THE ALLIES' ONLY STRONGHOLD IN ALBANIA AT PRESENT

**Enemy Will Now Occupy the Entire Balkan Peninsula to Greek Frontier in Ten Days, Says Correspondent—Allies Will Hold Avlona and Salonika at All Costs**

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the *Matin* says that French bluejackets have occupied the small town of Antiphilo, on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Castelorizo.

A Havas despatch from Salonika says the French marines were landed from a warship, which was supported by two armed trawlers, and took prisoner the local garrison, consisting of a captain and 25 men. They destroyed the telegraph wires, seized a number of documents, and permitted Greek families which had been driven away to return to their dwellings.

## TEUTONS CLOSING ON AVLONA

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood of the United Press.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Albania, with the exception of the port of Avlona, and the immediate hinterland, is being evacuated by the Allies.

Italian forces hold strongly fortified positions at Avlona. Heavy Austrian and Bulgarian detachments are closing in upon the seaport from the north and the east. They are meeting with little resistance.

Official despatches received here today indicated that the attack on Avlona and one of the most important battles of the Balkan struggle may begin within a fortnight.

The Austrian fleet in all probability will attempt to participate in the engagement by shelling Avlona from the Adriatic. In this event an encounter with the Allies' squadrons is certain to bring perhaps the greatest naval fight of the war.

### SCATTERED RESISTANCE USELESS.

Conquest of Montenegro and the capture of the Albanian towns of Scutari and San Giovanni di Medua by the Austrians made further resistance by scattered Serbian forces in Northern Albania useless.

All Serbian troops and all Montenegrins and Albanians who would not surrender to the Austrian invaders, are being transported to the Greek island of Corfu as rapidly as Allied transports can reach them, or being moved southward to join the Italians at Avlona.

Within ten days, the Austro-German-Bulgarian occupation of the entire Balkan Peninsula to the Greek frontier will, it is believed, be complete. The Allies, however, are determined to hold Avlona, as they now hold Salonika on the eastern side of the peninsula.

Both are strategic positions of the greatest value. They will be retained at all cost as military and naval bases, from which future campaigns for the conquest of the lost countries will be directed.

### DURAZZO'S CAPTURE NEAR.

The Italians already have evacuated Durazzo, or are about to do so. Announcement of Durazzo's occupation by Austrians who occupied San Giovanni di Medua may be made at any hour. The Austrians are now pressing steadily down the Adriatic, planning to unite with the Bulgarians, moving westward through the Elbasan district, for a joint drive southward upon Avlona.

No fear is felt here for the safety of the Italian expeditionary force at Avlona. The Italians hold a more favorable position at Avlona than do the Anglo-French at Salonika, and it is strongly fortified. If the Austrian navy sorties out of Cattaro harbor, it will encounter immensely superior Allied squadrons in the Adriatic.

### TO ATTACK AVLONA FIRST.

Official circles here have been informed that the Teutonic attack on Salonika will be postponed until the Austro-Bulgars drive at Avlona in an attempt to complete the conquest of Albania.

The Austrians hope to drive the Italians into the sea and remove the menace of a hostile force on their right flank when they begin the march toward Salonika.

Greece has long had territorial ambitions toward Southern Albania. Whether an invasion of this region by Austrian troops will throw King Constantine to the side of the Allies or will turn him toward the Central Powers out of fear of an Austrian invasion is a matter of conjecture here.

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Special to The Montreal Star.  
OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Fifteen million dollars are in sight for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. About \$7,200,000 has been paid in, so far, while subscriptions, mainly secured in campaigns last week, total about \$8,000,000. In addition to the \$5,000,000 contributed by Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, Quelf gave \$90,000, Hull \$30,000, Barrie \$27,000, and Hespler \$20,000. There were also systematic appeals to various county councils, and from these sources about \$800,000 was pledged.

Another \$25,000 was added to the Patriotic Fund Campaign total this morning by donations received since Saturday by J. W. McConnell, the chairman of the One Day's Pay Committee, and this total is likely to be increased every day this week, as there are still many firms that have not sent in their lists.

This total does not include \$32,000 which was announced on Friday from the Dominion Bridge and Montreal Ammunition employees, and which is a separate gift of almost a similar amount announced from the companies by the Munitions Committee. This sum, however, is included in the total of \$510,049 announced by Mr. McConnell on Friday night, and in the total of \$2,379,854 then announced.

The chairman and treasurer of the Fund, Messrs. Birks and Ross, received a number of small subscriptions during the week-end, but none exceeded a hundred dollars, and after corrections have been made it is not anticipated that the grand total will be much altered, except by the one Day's Pay Committee results.

## LATEST GERMAN LUSITANIA NOTE UNSATISFACTORY

Special to The Montreal Star by the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—That an unsatisfactory, rather than satisfactory, turn has been given the Lusitania negotiations by Germany's latest note, was indicated at the White House today, where it was officially stated that "the announcement that the German note meets all of the United States demands is unjustified by the facts."

It was revealed that the note was delivered to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, by Ambassador Bernstorff on Saturday, and by Mr. Lansing to President Wilson yesterday. The latter today placed it before his Cabinet.

To the end that he may clear up the situation as far as possible before he leaves on his western trip, the President will confer at length with Mr. Lansing tomorrow afternoon. He has changed his time of leaving for New York from tomorrow at noon to tomorrow at midnight, in order to have this conference.

In the meantime it is possible the Secretary may go over the matter again with Ambassador Bernstorff, though announcement has not been made of arrangements for such a meeting.



## BRITISH M.P. WELL KNOWN IN CANADA HONORED BY KING



Major Norton Griffiths, M.P., D.S.O., leaving Buckingham Palace after his recent investiture.

## MONTREALER WHO DESERTED FACTORY FOR FRONT, FREED

By Canadian Press.

QUEBEC, Jan. 25. — How Fernand Sagon, who claims to be a Montrealer as his home, left Canada to enlist in the French army, when war broke out, how he was sent to a munitions factory near Paris and deserted in the hope of being sent to the front, where he had two brothers, is told in a letter received here today.

Sagon, after deserting his post at the Gregoire munitions plant at Poissy, was passed before a court-martial where he told his story: "I am not French," he said, "but was born in Paris of a French-Swiss father. With my father and two brothers I lived in Montreal, Canada. When war broke out we all left for France. One of my brothers was killed at the front in Champagne, and the other is now at Salonika."

### WANTED TO BE AT FRONT.

"You know, when I left Montreal, it was to serve at the fighting line, not in a munitions factory. Of course, the authorities felt I would be useful in the factory, being a mechanic, but the battle fever was in my veins and I had to go to the firing line, and I saw no other way out but deserting, trusting I would be sent over to the trenches."

The letter says Sagon was acquitted by a vote of four to three.

## MUST HAVE PEACE THIS YEAR, AVER HUN FINANCIERS

Declare Nation Cannot  
Fight After August With-  
out Ruin

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Leonard Spray, its correspondent at Rotterdam:

"Important news reaches me from a reliable source. Recently a meeting of the directors of the Deutsche Reichsbank, the Schaffhausen Bankverein and other great banking institutions in Germany discussed the financial situation and came to the impossible for Germany to remain at war after the end of next August without being faced by economic ruin."

"This does not mean that by that time the Germans will be at the end of their resources for continuing the war. But the bankers made it clear to the government that if hostilities keep up after that date, there will not be left a sufficient margin of money for the Empire to be able to resume its economic life after peace is declared."

"The great representatives of German finance are bringing tremendous pressure to bear upon the Government to conclude peace before becomes necessary to entrench upon this monetary margin, which must be kept intact if Germany is to resume its commercial and industrial existence after the war."

### MUST HAVE PEACE THIS YEAR

"In the view of these authorities not even victory could ensure her being able to keep her commercial head above water after the war."

"Therefore," they say, "we must have peace this year."

"One who has been in close touch with the ruling circles of Berlin says:

"I believe that whatever may be its military position, firm peace overtures will be made by Germany next autumn or before. She will seek, if still in a position to do so, what Britain may regard as terms of premature peace."

"And if such terms are refused, then, all financial considerations will be disregarded, the militarists will have their way, the war will be continued on a paper basis and Germany will continue to fight, heedless of everything."



# CANADIAN GUNS DO TERRIFIC DAMAGE TO HUNS' TRENCHES

*Desperate Attack by Germans is Completely Foiled by Deadly Accuracy of Dominion Gunners at Short Range — Enemy's Guns Blown to Smithereens*

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 31.—"I have been at the front almost a year, but with the possible exception of the bombardment before Loos, I never witnessed such a terrific artillery duel as that of last Wednesday and Thursday.

"It is the opinion in the Canadian lines that we busted up what was meant to develop into a really serious attack, and it wasn't by luck either that our guns made a perfect ranging."

An artillery observation officer who arrived in London last night uses the above words as a prelude to a graphic description of the fighting between Ypres and Wytschaete.

Today the Haigh report mentions the incident as part of a general German attack on the Loos salient.

"The enemy fired more shells in a few hours than they have done in weeks, and they did considerable damage to the Canadian wire and parapets, but the latter were quickly rebuilt," the officer declared.

"Our field guns started a reply by searching for lighter enemy batteries, with considerable success. South of what is left of Hill Sixty, I saw four guns absolutely blown to smithereens, and very few men managed to dash to the shelter of their dugouts.

"Heavy British batteries behind us pounded away all Wednesday night and Thursday at places where they knew there were enemy reinforcements.

## PREPARED FOR GREAT ATTACK.

"At noon on Thursday there was a terrific explosion at Gheluvelt, which I believe must have been one of the enemy's main magazines.

"The news reached us that much more important engagements were taking place further southward, and we were to be prepared against an attack on a large scale.

"Our Canadian artillery brigades had then taken up their positions, and they jumped into action like veterans. No wonder! for they have many of our old officers—some of the best that ever came from Canada.

"Late on Thursday we had the trenches fully manned, and at one place, where the Hinterland was only fifty yards away, we could see the Huns preparing to use gas. The wind, however, was favorable on neither side, and the attempt was abandoned.

"After exceptionally heavy firing, always on our trenches, the Germans suddenly leaped over their parapets.

## CANADIAN GUNS WRECK LINES.

Then something tremendous happened. All our Field Artillery suddenly made a range of about five yards from the front of the Hun trenches, though the distance between the trenches varied from forty to a hundred yards. Each battery made practically a perfect practice, and we must have killed hundreds of them with shrapnel before they scrambled back. In addition, we caught their reinforcements coming through their communication trenches. The Infantry hardly had to use machine guns at all.

"The Huns' front line for about half a mile looks as if an earthquake had struck it, and I don't think they will ever get a chance to repair it.

"If the Germans intended a mere demonstration, it was most successful from our point of view, but if really an attack, it was a dismal failure."

Several journalists from the Allied countries have visited the Canadian lines recently, and if they write half as enthusiastically as they spoke, the Dominion fighters will get their full share of praise.

ROLAND HILL.

## U-BOAT SANK COMMODORE.

By Canadian Press.  
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The following British official statement was issued today:

"The master of the Harrison Line steamship *Commodore*, sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on December 2, interviewed by the naval authorities, states:

"The ship was fired on without any colors being shown by the submarine and after the ship was abandoned the submarine approached the boats with two flags hoisted up at the flagstaff, and inquired if the ship was British. Being answered in the affirmative, they unrolled one of the flags, which was the German ensign."

## Russian and Austrian Aeroplanes Active

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VIENNA, via Berlin wireless, Feb. 4.—Austrian aeroplane raids on the Albanian ports of Durazzo and Avlona were reported in an official statement today, announcing the greatest aerial activity of Austrian air squadrons since the beginning of the war.

Not only in Albania but on the Galician front, where both Austrian and Russian air squadrons have engaged in raids, have important sky battles been fought.

"Five Austrian aeroplanes on January 25 attacked the port of Durazzo; two attacked on February 1 and three on February 3," the War Office stated, "shelling enemy camps near the city with great success. All returned safely.

## ONE PLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

"On February 2 Italian encampments at Avlona were shelled by three aeroplanes. One of the aeroplanes was struck in the motor and forced to descend to the sea. The commander of the group of aviators, the naval Lieut. Knoyovic, dropped into the ocean and rescued both officers from the crippled machine.

"On the Galician and Bukovina fronts, lively activity by Russian and Austrian aeroplanes is reported. A Russian squadron threw six bombs on the city of Buczacz, killing two inhabitants and wounding several others.

"Another Russian aeroplane was disabled by a bomb northeast of Luck and three Russians captured.

"An Austrian air squadron bombarded successfully the districts west of Courthov and north of Zharaz. Russian infantry raids against our advanced positions northeast of Bonyon failed.

"On the Italian front lively artillery duels are proceeding at several places.

"In land fighting in Albania, Austrian vanguards have reached the districts west of Kruvo, twenty miles from Durazzo."

## GERMAN SPY IS JAILED BY SWISS

PARIS, Jan. 25. — A Havas despatch from Berne says that the court has sentenced the Berlin lawyer Salomon to forty-five days' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs.

It is further ordered that he be expelled from Switzerland for a period of five years and that he pay the cost of his trial.

The charge again Salomon was that he practiced espionage in Switzerland and that he had a forged passport describing him as an American citizen.



## MAY CARRY HEAVY CARGOES

The type of machine used by the Germans in these latest attacks from the sky has not been reported in official statements issued either in London or Berlin. London writers on aeronautics believe the Germans have equipped their new Fokkers to carry heavy cargoes of bombs, and plan systematic raids by the giant air Uhlans.

Dunkirk until recently was the headquarters for the staff of one of the British armies in Northern France. Since the removal of these headquarters it has been practically immune from air attacks. The first great air battle of the war was fought along the sand dunes between Dunkirk and Newport, when a British air squadron engaged and defeated a German fleet returning from a raid on Dunkirk.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—German troops penetrated advanced French trenches in their new offensive movement near the mouth of the Yser, the French War Office stated this afternoon. It was declared that the enemy was later driven out.

The renewal of the German attacks followed a few hours after the bombardment, in which more than 20,000 shells were hurled against the French positions.

The Germans were first held to their trenches by a screen of fire from French field pieces and machine guns, but later emerged, and by a desperate charge gained a foothold in the advanced French positions.

French troops drove them out almost immediately with a shower of hand grenades that inflicted severe losses on the enemy, the War Office stated.

The German offensive carried enemy troops into two shell craters in the angle of the Arras-Lens road, and in the angle of the Neuville St. Vaast-Thelus road, it was also reported.

These places were subsequently recaptured by the French. The fighting all along this front continues.

## RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON PINSK.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—Russian troops, pressing down from the north-east have approached to within three miles of the city of Pinsk, according to despatches received here today.

The Germans are strengthening their positions along the Oginski Canal, north of Pinsk, to meet the expected Slav attack. The movement against Pinsk is an extension of the offensive launched against the Austro-Germans in the Kovel-Sarny railroad region a few weeks ago.

Pinsk was occupied by German troops under Field-Marshal von Mackensen in the Teuton drive following the capture of Warsaw. The Germans halted their eastward drive at Pinsk and Mackensen then moved up on the Balkans. There have been no previous reports of a Russian advance on Pinsk.

## GERMANS ON GREEK BORDER.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Two German regiments, the first to appear on the Greek border, have arrived north of Lake Dolran, in the region formerly occupied by the British, according to Salonika despatches today. They replace two Bulgarian regiments, it was stated.

The Daily Mail's Salonika correspondent reported that three Turkish infantry regiments and four squadrons of cavalry have arrived at Gumuldjina.

## SAY TURKS QUIT ERZERUM.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4, via London.—The Novoe Vremya asserts it has received from a trustworthy source information to the effect that the Turks have evacuated Erzerum, one of their principal strongholds on the Caucasian front.

## ENNUI IN STAMBOUL.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 4, via London.—The following statement was issued today by the War Office:

"There have been no events of importance in any of the war theatres."

## ARTILLERY WORRIES HUNS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 4.—Continued and increasing activity by the Allies' artillery along the Franco-Belgian front is reported in today's statement by German Army Headquarters.

Explosion of a British mine, which destroyed one of the mine craters near Hulluch, which the Germans were occupying, is announced, as well as apparently inclusive hand-grenade operations along the front nearby. The text of the statement is as follows:

"Western theatre of war: North of Hulluch, one of the mine craters which was occupied by us has been destroyed by another mine, exploded by the English.

"Near Loos and Neuville there has been lively hand grenade fighting.

"The enemy artillery has been increasingly active at various places along the front, especially in the Argonne.

"West of Marle, a French fighting biplane, the pilot of which had lost his way, fell, undamaged into our hands.

"Eastern theatre of war: There is nothing to report.

Balkan theatre of war: Our airmen noticed extensive fires in the Vardar valley south of the Greek frontier and also at depots in the port of Salonika."

## Nicholas Welcomed Officially to France

LYONS, Jan. 25.—M. Denys Cochin called at the hotel at which King Nicholas is staying, shortly after the latter's arrival, to welcome him in the name of the French Government, of which M. Cochin is a member without portfolio.

A crowd gathered after the interview which lasted for twenty minutes.

The King of Montenegro later appeared twice on the balcony of the hotel to bow his thanks to the cheering throng. He was dressed in the picturesque native costume.

## One of Six Men in Two Provinces to Be in Khaki

WINNIPEG, Jan. 25.—By February 1, assuming that the present rate of recruiting is maintained, one man out of every six between the ages of 18 and 45 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be in khaki.

Figures of eligible men are, of course, not available, but the 1911 census gives the number of men between the ages of 18 and 45 in No. 3 military district as 275,577.

By February 1 the military authorities estimate the number of men recruited in the two provinces as 45,000. This means that approximately one man out of every six will have joined the army.

## NEW ZEALAND UP TO DATE WITH MEN REQUIRED.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent. (Copyright) THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 25.—Col. Allen, Defence, summing up the recruiting position in that Dominion, says:

"We are right up to date with the men we require, and we shall hand them over to the new Recruiting Board with every obligation fulfilled."

WINDERMERE.

## HAMILTON GETS BIG SHELL ORDER

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 25.—The Bowes Jamieson Foundry Company has received a large shell order that will keep the plant busy for a whole year. The order was given by the British War Office through the Canadian Shell Commission.

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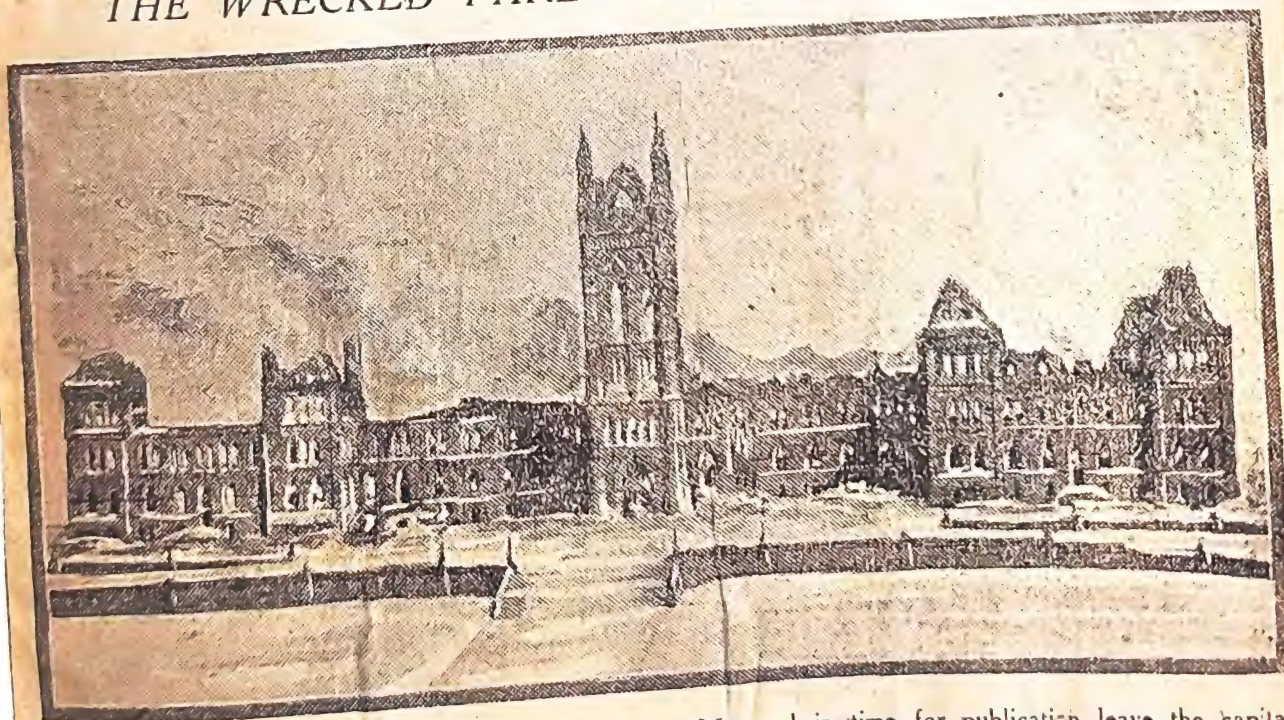


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**THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN FLAMES**



View of the fire as it appeared at midnight before the falling of the tower, when huge columns of flame were spurting from its top and windows.

**THE WRECKED PARLIAMENT BUILDING TODAY**



The trains which bring matter from Ottawa to Montreal in time for publication leave the capital before daylight, so it was impossible to get a photograph through today. This picture was drawn from telegraphic description of the main building as it appeared today, showing the broken tower and the shattered windows and roof.



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## B. B. Law, M.P., Reported Missing this Morning--Rumors that Conflagration was Work of Hun Incendiaries Persist at Capital, Despite Dominion Police Assurance that they have no such Suspicions--Numbers Suffered Minor Injuries--Library is Saved but Buildings Otherwise Badly Guttled--Tower Broken in Half--Main and Side Walls Still Standing--Fire Protection was Wholly Inadequate.

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The latest casualty list from the Parliament Buildings fire follows:—

**DEAD**—Madame Morin, Beauce, and Madame Bray, Quebec

**MISSING**—Alphonse Desjardins, Dominion policeman; Alphonse Desjardins, uncle of the latter, a plumber; Robert Fanning, waiter; Bowman B. Law, M.P., and J. B. R. Laplante, assistant clerk of the House.

The House of Commons meets at three o'clock this afternoon in the Victoria Museum. So far as is possible, the business of the country will proceed as usual.

The Cabinet Council is in almost constant session, devising ways and means, for it is fully realized that despite the loss of the Parliament Buildings, despite the great difficulties which stand in the way, there must be no delay in meeting the demands of the war and the general administration of public affairs.

The spacious ground floor of the Museum will be utilized, and the House will meet there until other arrangements are made. The Senate will reassemble at the Museum on Tuesday next.

The loss is roughly estimated around eight million dollars. It is a total loss because the Dominion Government has never carried insurance on its buildings.

It is expected that arrangements will be made at once for the reconstruction of the building, utilizing parts of the walls and employing the same kind of material—Nepean sandstone from quarries within five miles of Ottawa.

This afternoon's sitting of the House will be confined to references to the calamity of Parliament. There will be no business completed.

It is suggested that the new Customs building, nearly completed, may be transformed into a temporary chamber, after necessary alterations.

The Bishop of Toronto today wired the Premier:

"Sincerely sorry for the loss of your noble buildings. God guide you in this fresh difficulty."

Bowman B. Law, Liberal member of Parliament, for Yarmouth, N. S., is missing this morning, and there are grave fears that the worst has happened. Mr. Law was in the Chamber for a while after the House assembled last night. He expressed regret to W. S. Loggie that he could not remain to hear his speech, and intimated his intention of going home.

Mr. Law's room was on the top floor, where practically the only access, save by a very circuitous route, is by the elevators. He did not report at his hotel last night and is not in any of the hospitals.

The assumption is that he had gone to his room and that when the fire broke out he was unable to escape in that part of the building. There was no windows but only skylights.

The Alexandra Hotel, at which Mr. Law stays during the session, was trying to locate him this morning. The hotel tried every possible means today to locate the member for Yarmouth. Every place in the city where it was thought he might be was searched, but without avail.

"We are very much afraid that Mr. Law was in the House when the fire broke out and may have perished

in the flames," the hotel management said today.

"He left here last night to go to the House, and we have been informed that he was there. We have tried by every means possible to get some trace of him; we have questioned members from his own province and others with whom he was known to be most friendly, but there is no sign of him."

No one, it is said, saw Mr. Law leave the House of Commons after the fire broke out. He was alone in the city, none of his relatives having accompanied him to Ottawa this year.

J. B. R. Laplante, assistant clerk of the House, also missing, and given up for dead, started to go upstairs with the Hon. Charles Macell.

Mr. Macell gave up the attempt, but Mr. Laplante went to his room on the second floor. He was last seen there in his shirt sleeves. He came from Valleyfield, and was in Ottawa only during session.

The other missing men were last seen in the north side of the building. Shortly afterwards, a buttress and part of the wall fell. It is presumed that the men are buried under twelve feet or so of debris, although no trace of them has yet been found.

The rumors that the fire was of incendiary origin and that some German agent was responsible for it, which began to circulate shortly after the flames broke out last night, persisted this morning, and despite the most positive assurances by the Dominion police to the contrary, these rumors still persist, and nothing can do them.

The scene on Parliament Hill this morning is pitiful. There is perhaps no term describes it so well as that hackneyed word. Where but yesterday there was a splendid Gothic structure, there is now but a skeleton. A keen, cold wind fans the fire, which is still eating its way through the western end.



The water freezes almost as fast as the fire. Firemen, their coats frozen stiff, soldiers, their whaki turned white with frozen spray, are working away all the time.

At the east end of the building, near the ruins of the Speaker's chambers, where two ladies met their death almost in the first blast, there is a little pile of salvage. It consists of a roll top desk, a few chairs, a few books and an eight-day clock which stopped at 11:02. A soldier mounts guard over it.

Again, behind the library, there is more salvage. It consists of a pile of valuable books removed from the library when the first alarm was given. A tarpaulin covers it, and once again there is a soldier mounting guard.

Clouds of smoke are still pouring out of the eastern end. Two steamers deluge the ruins with tons of water. Nearby stands the statue of Sir John A. Macdonald. Spray from the pump has frozen on it, turning it to a ghostly white. Looming through the smoke, it is as though the old Premier were himself attending the obsequies of the building that saw so many of his triumphs.

A Star representative who ventured inside the ruins at the eastern end this morning found a strange scene. The basement were hung with stalactites of ice. Once inside the outer walls, which are still standing all around, there was nothing but fragments of walls. Huge stones and smoldering wood were piled up.

Acrid smoke pours through the remaining corridors and the work of the firemen is made doubly difficult. One of them remarked that it was impossible to attempt to search for missing.

"It is useless to try," he said. "We are afraid of more walls falling."

The central part of the main building, including the Chambers of both the Commons and Senate, is gutted, but the front and end walls are apparently in good shape, though experts will have to determine the structural damage.

Both the east and west ends of the building are but little damaged, with the exception of the roof and top floors.

## RUMORS OF HUNS' TREACHERY TODAY AT THE CAPITAL

**Dominion Police Have No Suspicion But Reports Will Not Down**

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4. — Investigation has been made by the Dominion police into the origin of the fire, and Commissioner Sherwood and his men scout the theory of incendiarism. Sergt. Carroll and Constable Moore were on duty at the door of the reading room for an hour and a half before the fire broke out.

During the session no one is admitted to the reading room except members of Parliament, newspaper men, officials of the House, or wives of members. The police officers assert, in the most positive fashion, that no one but members was in the room during the evening, and very few of them.

Constable Moore says that when he discovered the fire it was on one of the lower shelves underneath the reading tables. His theory is that it started from a cigar spark. He denies that there was an explosion.

There are many who state, however, that the outburst was either preceded or immediately attended by an explosion.

The Dominion police force have a guard of twenty men at the House of Commons during session, in addition to the many plain clothes men. One officer is at the main door. Two policemen and two plain clothes men at the door leading from the lobby to the House, while, at the other end of the corridor are two more men, one of whom is stationed at the reading room. They are scattered throughout the House.

## Germans in Employ of the Government

There are some people of German extraction in the employ of the Government. One of the heads of the Mines Branch is a German who came here from the United States when a young man. One of the private secretaries is of German parentage. The superintendent of dredging is another. There are two others, experts, one in the observatory and one at the experimental farm.

So far as can be learned, these are the only ones, at least in the higher ranks. They are all naturalized Canadians of years' standing, and not subject to the remotest suspicion.

Ever since the war broke out there have been warnings, not from enemies, but from domestic sources, to be on the lookout for Germans. At different times it has been suggested that the buildings would be blown up or burned or that some statesmen would be assassinated.

Last winter there was a scare over an enemy aeroplane attack. Apart from the guard inside the buildings at night, there are fully twenty-five men on patrol duty on the outside of the building. All the doors are locked save at the main entrance. The habits of the House are well known. No one is admitted to the galleries without a card issued at the request of a member, and no stranger gets into the building at all without making known the object of his visit. If, consequently, there is anything in the theory of German viciousness, it is difficult to place any suspicion.

The Dominion police, as stated, have no suspicions, but it is impossible to down the rumor in Ottawa. The hand of Hun treachery is seen in the loss of life and the deadly destruction the fire has entailed.

As to the story of the Providence Journal of warnings having gone to Washington of such a plot, official Ottawa has heard nothing of it.

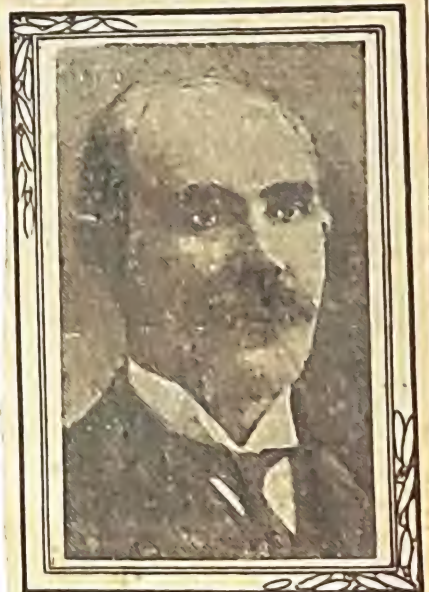
## GUESTS WERE CHOKED



Hon. A. Sevigny, Speaker of the Commons, in whose apartment two ladies, guests of Mme. Sevigny, lost their lives, having taken the wrong turn down a corridor.

FEB 1911

## LEFT HIS OVERCOAT



Hon. R. Rogers, who did not wait for coat or cap, and so saved his life.



OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The Parliament Buildings of Canada are a mass of ruins.

Irregular columns of smouldering debris are all that remain today of that imposing pile which for half a century has been the history home of Senate and Commons. A fire, almost unexampled in its fury, broke out at nine o'clock last night and laid waste the great central structure.

The front and side walls remain, but the roofs are down, while the interior is absolutely gutted. The upper portion of that majestic tower which surmounted the whole has toppled to the ground, a crumpled mass of iron and masonry.

Only one thing was saved, but that a thing of inestimable value. The magnificent library, with its hundreds of thousands of richly-bound volumes and priceless, irreplaceable records, is fortunately intact.

This circumstance is due to a persistent and heroic fight by firemen and more particularly to the fact that the library, though adjoining, was in the rear of the main structure, with a narrow corridor connecting.

Canada's Parliament, in the midst of a session of great importance, is today on the streets, but arrangements are in progress for a meeting place in the Victoria Museum or, if that proves inadequate, in the Russell Theatre.

The Parliament buildings cost four millions. To replace them will take more than double that amount.

## TWO WOMEN LOST THEIR LIVES

Mme. Morin, wife of Louis Morin, Beauce, and Mme. Bray, wife of Dr. Bray, of Quebec, who were guests of Mme. Sevigny, the wife of the Speaker, are dead. It was round the Speaker's apartments in part that the fire in its early stage raged most furiously.

It was 9:15 when the fire broke out. The House had had a quiet day. It was the first Private Members' day of the session, and a discussion was in progress on means for promoting the Canadian fish industry. W. S. Loggie, member for Northumberland, N. B. and himself one of the leading fishermen of the country, had the floor. The attendance of members and in the galleries was slim.

Suddenly, in the midst of the deliberations, the automatic fire alarms throughout the corridors began to ring, and in an instant Mederic Martin, according to his own story, shouted "Fire and a big one!"

Soon the Chamber was a mass of smoke. The fire had started in the reading room of the House of Commons, located midway between the Commons and the Senate.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, who was so severely burned about the head and face that the flesh peeled off, occupied Room 32, directly off the reading room.

"I got my injuries," he told a Star representative later "in trying to get out by the door. Had I escaped by the window, I might not have been injured so severely. How I got out, I can hardly remember."

Mr. Burrell was taken down to the messengers' quarters and attended by Dr. Chisholm, M.P. for Antigonish, and subsequently taken to the hospital, accompanied by Dr. Stewart, M. P. for Lunenburg.

A Star representative had a narrow escape. He had just alighted from the elevator when he was met by a cloud of smoke. It was the elevator's last trip.

## MEMBERS DASHED FOR DOORS

The Star representative barely escaped. Two minutes later access was cut off and lights were cut, while the corridors were filled with suffocating smoke so dense in volume that it was impossible to make headway.

Following the alarm in the House of Commons, there was a scene of excitement. Members dashed for the doors. Sir Robert Borden managed to secure his coat, but left the House hatless. The Hon. J. D. Hazen reached the streets without either hat or coat. Dr. Clark, the member for Red Deer, Alberta, was one of the last to leave the Chamber. He was knocked down by the force of a stream of water, and crawled on his hands and knees to the entrance.

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Mederic Martin, M.P., mayor of Montreal, tells a thrilling story of the last few minutes in the House. "I was going to my room from the Chamber," he told The Star, "and had gone through the door on the east side, when I heard an explosion. I do not know whether the fire was caused by a spontaneous combustion, or what, but in an instant flames were pouring out of the reading room. I ran for a fire extinguisher, but a policeman was already endeavoring to press it into service. "I returned to the House, where the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Rhodes, was in the chair.

"Everything was quiet. I dashed through the door and shouted 'Fire—and a big one.' I turned towards my room again, but by that time the corridor was filled with smoke and flame, shooting down towards the Chamber. I next ran to Room 16, the Conservative headquarters, and gave the alarm there, and escaped to the open air. I suffered no injury, but had to go to my hotel without a coat. As I came out of the building someone put a hat on me.

"Immediately on reaching the Chateau Laurier I telephoned to Chief Tremblay of the Montreal Fire Brigade, to send as many men as possible. I took this step as a matter of prudence. I realized that little of the building could be saved, but it appeared that other fires would break out. These are serious times, and the unexpected has happened so often that I wished to have every protection possible.

## ONLY FIFTY MEMBERS IN HOUSE.

"There were probably not more than fifty members in the House when I shouted the alarm, and it seemed to be only a few seconds before the whole place was black with smoke. While they hurriedly left the place, there was no panic among the members. To this fact, no doubt, many of them owe their lives."

Later in the evening Mayor Martin again rang up the Montreal Fire Department. "This was at 11:45 p.m.," Mayor Martin said. "Chief Tremblay told me that in the interval he had received a message from the Superintendent of the Ottawa Fire Department, telling him that the

fire was under control. It is not true that the fire is under control," Mayor Martin said.

"The fire is getting worse, and I told Chief Tremblay to keep a special train in readiness all night to be ready to leave immediately."

Mayor Martin added a few more reminiscences of the last minutes of the House. "Just before the alarm sounded," he declared, "I remarked that a fire had broken out at this spot two years ago, and I said: 'Mark my words, there is danger here yet.'"

Mayor Martin himself presents a curious spectacle. He is wearing a borrowed hat and a huge white sweater peeps out from under his coat. "This is a fine dress to wear at the Chateau," he laughingly remarked.

## CORRIDORS CREATED GREAT DRAUGHT.

Immediately after the fire was discovered, an alarm was turned into the city fire department, followed quickly by second and third alarms calling out the entire brigade. When the firemen reached the spot, smoke was pouring from almost every window in the building, while the flames were bursting through the roof over the reading-room and the adjoining corridors.



The Commons building is a regular labyrinth of spacious corridors running in every direction. They created a tremendous draft fanning the flames, and in the space of ten minutes the centre part of the House of Commons was a seething furnace.

For some time the fire was confined to the west or Commons wing, and there was some prospect of the Senate escaping. A stiff breeze from the north greatly intensified the difficulties of the firemen. However, and when an hour had passed by, the fire crossed over to the Senate and backed up towards the library. Later on it developed the imposing tower, which surmounts the building.

### WEIRD, SPECTACULAR SCENE.

The scene was spectacular and weird. It was a cold night with a clear sky, and, flaring from the eminence of Parliament Hill, the fire illuminated the whole city. Thousands of people crowded the grounds, but were kept back by squads of Dominion police and detachments from the 77th Battalion, who were called out to render service.

Apart from escapes of members of Parliament, there were many thrilling episodes. The restaurant is situated on the top floor and the kitchen staff in the extreme southeast corner were cut off from escape. Three of the chefs clung to windows at a height of seventy feet from the ground. It was almost an hour before they reached the ground by the firemen's ladders.

## Duke at Theatre When Fire Began

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Lord Shaughnessy, of Montreal, and the Hon. Miss Shaughnessy, were present in the Russell Theatre, at a concert given by Mme. Edvina, when the fire broke out. At first the fire was not thought serious, and no intimation was given to His Royal Highness. However, when the concert was over, accompanied by his guests, he proceeded to the Parliament buildings to watch operations.

Their Royal Highnesses were deeply grieved at the loss of the beautiful structure.

An informal Cabinet Council was held last night at 11 o'clock at the Chateau Laurier, at which Sir Robert Borden presided. It was after-

wards announced that Parliament would resume its sittings this afternoon either in the Victoria museum building on Metcalfe or the board of railroad commission building, but the place of meeting will be definitely announced after a meeting at 1 o'clock.

This Cabinet Council was the most unique in the history of Canada when the circumstances of its calling are considered. It was held in the room of the Minister of Public Works, who lives at the Chateau Laurier. It was decided that the work of the country must go on immediately, especially as the war will not wait. Sir Robert Borden was calm and collected throughout the whole disaster, but felt keenly the loss of the building with its treasured memories.

### PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sir Robert Borden made the following announcement at midnight:

"The House of Commons will meet this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The place will be announced today. Members can obtain information as to the place of meeting at the Privy Council Office at any time after 11 a.m."

The Premier said that he would be either the Russell Theatre or the Government offices of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Asked as to whether the session would be adjourned, the Premier replied that he and his colleagues had not yet considered the question.

### LADIES TOOK WRONG TURN.

The case of Mme. Morin is particularly sad, as she had intended to return to her home two days ago. She had put off from one time to another, however, and finally delayed for another day when her departure had been fixed for this morning.

While a guest of Mme. Sevigny, Mme. Morin had been taken ill and spent some time in the Water street hospital, and consequently was not in the most rugged of health at the time the fire occurred.

Both Mme. Bray and Mme. Morin appeared to have taken the wrong turn down the corridor when they left their rooms, and to have been trapped at one end of the hall. When their bodies were recovered life was found to be extinct as a result of asphyxiation.

### RUSHED OUT HATLESS.

Maj. Gerald White, M.P., confirmed the announcement of Mr. Bradbury with regard to the separate explosions. He was in room 16 when the alarm rang out, and was one of the last to leave, assisting others of the older members out. The majority left coats, hats and everything behind.

Maj. White was in uniform, and after leaving the building he assisted with the work of rescuing several who had been trapped in the upper rooms in the southwest wing.

Some of the most spectacular rescues were made in this portion of the building. There were many employees in the restaurant at the time and the lower corridors filled with smoke so quickly that they were unable to get down the stairs.

They made their way, however, along to the southwest corner and reached the windows looking down on the front. They were soon noticed there, and from hundreds arose the cry, "Don't jump; ladders are coming."

Fire Chief Graham's men, aided by members of the 77th and the city and Dominion policemen, rushed ladders up. For a time it looked as though their efforts would be fruitless as the flames licked up the intervening space in no time and soon threatened the room in which the unfortunate employees had been trapped.

### RESTAURANT MEN COOL.

The latter remained cool, however, and in about fifteen minutes ladders were run up to both sides of the room and they were able to slide down. Some of the firemen remained in the place long after they had saved those inside and they suffered severely from smoke.

One or two crashes shook the place as the sections of the roof collapsed, but the corner remained intact. Graham's men did great work at the particular point, though it was necessary to relieve them from time to time.

Perhaps the greatest handicap the firemen was the lack of fire escapes. The icy walks made them more difficult, and two or three were knocked out in their efforts to husk the hose couplings.

### MANY SLIGHTLY BRUISED.

Hundreds rushed toward the hall when the second alarm went in and those rushing toward the scene can upon many of the members, hurrying down. Some had handkerchiefs tied about their heads and other their coats up to protect their ears.

Many had been slightly bruised and the majority were inquiring after friends, whom they had lost in the scramble for the exits.

Afterwards various hotels were thronged with the members and friends, who anxiously inquired after those who were in the Senate or House of Commons when the fire broke out.

### ESCAPED DOWN TOWEL ROPES.

Thomas McNutt, M.P. for Saltcoats, Sask., and Dr. Cash, M.P. for Yorkton, Sask., had thrilling escapes. Both were in the lavatory when the fire assumed big proportions, but neither member knew that the building was on fire.

"I went in the wash-room," said Mr. McNutt, in telling his story, "and I had not been there three minutes when I opened the door and could see a mass of flames at the other end of the corridor. Dr. Cash came out at the same time. We could not go through that smoke and flame, so we looked around for a means of escape. We went to the nearest window.

"Never considering what was below, we seized the towels and made a rope with them. This rope of towels we tied to a stick which is used to open the windows. Dr. Cash went first through the window and down the rope. He must have fallen twenty feet. By now one of the caretakers, a French-Canadian, joined me. He came running along with a ladder. This we lowered and placed on the floor of the well outside.

"I went first and reached the ladder with my feet. Then after making sure that it was safe, I called for the caretaker. He came through the window, and I placed his feet on the rungs of the ladder. This is how we got out. I never saw anything like it. There were six inches of water in the court yard at that time."

### FOUND ESCAPE DIFFICULT.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, was in the office of the Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, which adjoins the reading room where the fire was supposed to have originated. Sir Thomas, when interviewed, said:

"I heard the cry of fire and went out to obtain access to my office, in which were my hat and coat. As I tried to get out of the door of the reading room leading to the corridor of the House, a large volume of smoke kept me back. There was flames intermingled. The Hon. Martin Burrell tried to escape through the same door and was burned in the process. I escaped by the Senate with Doctor Reid, but lost my hat and coat, and was unable to get to my office at all.

"When I got outside the building numbers of members of Parliament, including Doctor Michael Clark, were there and for a time we feared that many lives were lost."

### CHECKED BY WALL OF SMOKE.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, was in the chamber with the Hon. J. D. Hazen, when the cry of fire rang through the corridors. Mr. Rogers said:

"I had crossed from the chamber into Room 16 when members came rushing in crying 'Fire!' I ran from Room 16 to my locker in which were my hat and coat, towards the Speaker's chamber, but a thick black volume of smoke kept me back. I then tried as best I could to get out of the House, and succeeded in doing so. The smoke was so intense that it was difficult to see one's hand ahead."

E. M. MacDonald, member for Pictou, was in the visitors' gallery talking to friends when the alarm came. He said:



"I was seated in the gallery when Mr. Moderic Martin and Frank Glass, of East Middlesex, came rushing into the chamber shouting, 'Fire!' I got down from the gallery in two minutes, but was unable to get my hat and coat and rushed out to the front of the buildings. The rapidity with which the fire spread was remarkable. I cannot understand how such a thick volume of smoke gathered in such a short time, nor can I understand how the fire made such progress."

#### ESCAPED DOWN LADDER

John Stanfield, chief Conservative whip, was trapped in his room and had to escape down a ladder which was extended to him by some firemen with the assistance of some newspapermen.

W. R. Bradbury, stock broker, of Elgin street, also related some interesting incidents in connection with the big fire. Mr. Bradbury was standing in the main corridor of the House of Commons, near the post-office, when he heard a crash. He rushed along the corridor toward the main entrance to the chamber.

"I started to break out in an instant," said Mr. Bradbury, "was standing near the post-office when I heard the crash. Then I turned and saw several of the policemen and messengers hurrying along towards the Reading Room. I then went into room 16, where many of the Conservative members were, and shouted 'Fire!'"

"Before reaching that room there was another explosion of some kind, which knocked me off my feet. The members soon came running out of room 16, and from the chamber they also poured. I helped to get David Henderson out. He was not injured at all. Within a few minutes that section of the building near the reading room was a mass of seething flame. One of the messengers told me that all the members had escaped from the chamber."

#### Quebec Ladies Who Lost Lives in Fire

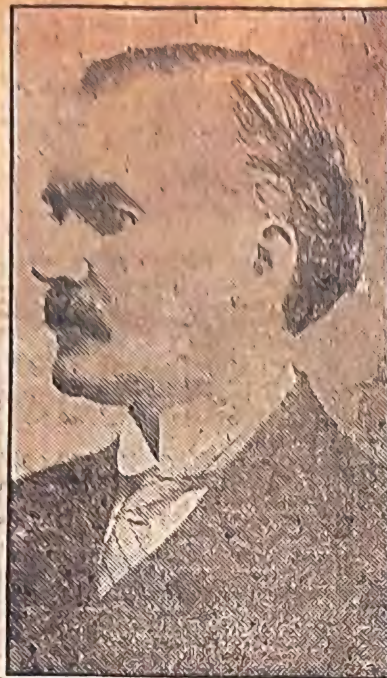
QUEBEC, Feb. 4.—Madame Bray, who lost her life in the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, was the wife of H. A. Bray, of this city, and a daughter of the late Hon. George Tanguay, of the Legislative Council. Her husband is general manager of the Factories Insurance Company here and came here from Montreal several years ago. She is a sister of Mr. Edouard Tanguay, of George Tanguay, Limited, wholesale merchants.

Madame Morin was the wife of Mr. Louis Morin, of St. Joseph de Beauce, Que. These two ladies, together with Madame Dussault, wife of Doctor and Alderman Dussault, of this city, were the guests of the Speaker's wife.

Their husbands left for Ottawa by the 11:30 train last night. At the time it was doubtful if Mr. Bray knew the worst, but he feared it, and was evidently heartbroken.

It is believed that Mgr. Mathieu broke the sad news to Mrs. Bray's mother, Madame Tanguay.

#### HAD NARROW ESCAPE



Sir Thomas White, who escaped from his room with great difficulty owing to the choking smoke.

#### MONTREAL FIRE BRIGADE READY BUT NOT NEEDED

Although Mayor Martin sent a hurry call from Ottawa last night for a section of the Montreal fire brigade, a later message, received before the Montreal apparatus had started, declared that the Ottawa brigade did not need any assistance.

The Montreal contingent, which had assembled in Point St. Charles and was all ready for a quick run to Ottawa, went back to the fire stations.

Instructor Doolan, who has fought fires in Ottawa and Hull four times already, was in charge of the detail. As soon as the mayor's message reached Chief Tremblay Doolan mobilized his forces, a combination motor engine and hose wagon, and an engine, and loaded them on flat cars at the Point St. Charles stock yards. He expected to reach Ottawa about 1:30 o'clock this morning.

A section of the Montreal fire brigade went to Ottawa just ten years ago to assist in fighting a fire in the east wing of the Parliament buildings. It was a bitterly cold night. The special train from this city left the Place Viger station at 2 a.m., making the run to Ottawa in two hours and twenty minutes. Doolan was a member of that expedition.

It was found that the Montreal engines were not of much assistance, as the couplings used in Ottawa would not fit.

#### IS SEVERELY BURNED



Hon. M. Burrell, who was severely burned about the face and head while dashing through a wall of flame and smoke to safety. He is under treatment at the hospital.

#### CHARLES STRONY SET FREE TODAY.

Special to The Montreal Star by our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Having satisfied the authorities that he had nothing to do with the fire at the Parliament Buildings, Charles Strony, arrested at Windsor, has been released, the Commission of Police announced today. He is one of several apprehended.





This remarkable photo was taken just in the rear of the reading room, where the fire started. In the foreground is a chimney tower and in the centre a striking view of the great clock tower just as it collapsed. The photographer was making a time exposure, and shut off just as the tower fell. The leaning is quite noticeable.



## TEMPERANCE WORKER GIVES ADDRESSES



# FIRED AT MAN CREEPING OVER ICE TO BRIDGE

*Guards on Duty at Victoria Bridge Think An Attempt Was Made to Blow Up Structure—Come Twice First at Midnight, Again at 4 o'clock*

What is believed to have been an attempt to wreck the Victoria Bridge was frustrated by men of the Composite Battalion on guard shortly before 4 o'clock this morning.

Several shots were fired when the figure of a man was seen creeping over the ice toward the bridge. The searchlight on the city side picked him out some distance from the stone piers and as it was evident he had no right to be in such a place at such an hour one of the guards opened fire.

In a twinkling the other guards were turned out, several more shots were fired, but the man escaped.

When asked about the affair the sergeant of the guard on duty at the bridge referred The Star to higher officers of the Composite Battalion, all of whom said they would make no statement until an investigation had been held.

## CAME TWICE ON SCENE

Later it was learned that the man came first at midnight was challenged by the guard and went away.

He appeared again about 4 o'clock, when the guards opened fire. As they were on duty on the bridge and the man was on the ice below he managed to get away in the darkness.

"We have no idea who he was nor what his intentions were," The Star was told. "There is just as much reason to suppose he was bent on mischief as to imagine he had no evil intentions."

A search was made, but no explosives or dangerous contrivances were found.

# ANY SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS CARRIED OUT BY CANADIANS

Lieut. Owen of British Columbia Loses Life in Trench Attack

CAPT. McINTYRE  
TERROR TO HUNS

Prince of Wales and Mr. Bonar Law Visit Dominion Brigades

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The following weekly communique is from Sir Max Aitken, at present serving with the Canadian corps in France:

"During the week of Jan. 7-Feb. 2, more than six successful minor operations were carried out by the troops under Sir Douglas Haig, one of the most successful being by parties of our Northwest and Vancouver battalions on the night of January 30-31.

"Wire-cutting parties cut lanes through the enemy wire opposite two of the strongest fortified places in this section of the enemy's front line. After sunset it was found that the enemy had succeeded in blocking the gaps with fresh entanglements.

"Sergt. Turner and Corp. Conlan and Lieut. L. A. Wilmot, Sergt. Kirkland, Ptes. W. R. Taylor and R. W. Lombard proceeded to reopen the lanes up to the German parapet. With enemy listening posts in vicinity and enemy trenches filled with men, it took both parties approximately five hours to complete the dangerous work."

Reports from each battalion that the road was clear reached Brigadier-General Ketchen practically simultaneously at his post in the front trenches. Punctually at 2:30 a.m.



# GERMANY CALLED TO SHOW-DOWN

Her Refusal to Disavow  
Lusitania Sinking Veils  
Serious Matter

PRESIDENT TODAY  
IS HANDLING (

Berlin Pretends to Be  
Diplomatic Breach  
Impossible

BELGIAN FRONTIER  
COMPLETELY CLOSED

Special Star Cable by United Press.  
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—The Belgian frontier has been completely closed to all traffickers, it was announced here today. This action is believed to indicate important German troop concentration against the Anglo-French lines, preparatory to a heavy offensive.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson was scheduled to meet Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, today, a series of all-important conferences that will determine this country's future policy toward Germany.

Germany's refusal to disavow the Lusitania sinking has created a situation of utmost gravity. But for today at least no decisive step is planned.

In some quarters, it is hinted a drastic step will be taken until House, who is now in Paris, returns to Washington. If the President against further negotiations; it is reported, he will await a complete report from his confidential agent before throwing down the gauntlet to Germany in an ultimatum, calling for immediate disavowal or a diplomatic break.

TIME FOR "SHOW-DOWN"  
REACHED.

All Administration affairs that were submerged under the cloud of the Lusitania negotiations. Practically all White House engagements were cancelled. The President dropped his preparedness campaign, the time being and plunged into analysis of the German-American situation. Realization that America is nearer an embroilment in the European quarrel than at any other time made official Washington grave. The point has been reached where

there must be a showdown. Administration has let it be known that certain definite demands have been made on Germany and President Wilson has made it clear to the American people that he does not intend to back down. The German Government has caused it to be known that these demands are refused, and in statements intended for both the American and British

## SIR W. ROBERTSON MAY SUCCEED KITCHENER AS CHIEF OF WAR OFFICE

London Announces Official Statement That  
Former Will Be Responsible for Issuing  
Government Orders Regarding Military Operations—No Ultimatum to Roumania Yet—  
Terrific Gun Fighting on West

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The British Government has received definite information that the report to the effect that an ultimatum has been delivered by the Central Powers to Roumania is without foundation.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, via London.—Artillery engagements of terrific intensity have been in progress in the sector between La Bassée Canal and Arras, in northern France, and south of river Somme, German Army Headquarters announced today.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The following official statement was issued here today:

"A German wireless message today quotes the Koelnische Zeitung reports from the Dutch frontier that on the occasion of the recent air raid on England, H.M.S. Caroline was struck by a bomb in the Humber and sunk with great loss of life.

"Neither the Caroline nor any other of His Majesty's ships nor any merchant ship, large or small, was struck by a bomb in the Humber nor in any other port."

## IS EARL KITCHENER SUPERSEDED?

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Changes of great importance in the direction of the war are contemplated, says the Daily Sketch. It asserts that Earl Kitchener probably will leave the War Office.

The Sketch also says Sir William Robertson, now Chief of Staff, probably will take over active direction of the war without interference, except from the Cabinet as a whole, and that a civilian of real ability for organization will become Secretary of State for War.

In the event that Earl Kitchener leaves the War Office, the Sketch adds, he will undertake work of an important character elsewhere.

Commenting on the new order that the British Chief of Staff "shall be responsible for issuing the orders of the Government regarding military operations," the Daily Mail says:

"Since the creation of the Ministry of Munitions no more important change in the functions of the Secretary of State for War has taken place."

The order means that in future army orders will go out in the name of Sir William Robertson, the Chief of Staff, instead of that of Lord Kitchener.

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1910





Mr. William P. Evans and his three sons.  
 Captain W. Sandford Evans, The Welsh Regiment; Lieut.  
 E. H. S. Evans, 18th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers; Second-Lieut.  
 Ernest S. Evans, 3, 4th Cheshire Regiment.

#### Special to The Montreal Star.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—Reports from various towns throughout Ontario today tend to confirm the rumors that there is a certain amount of activity in pro-German circles. While some of the rumors are obviously the result of apprehension, others appear to have some solid foundation in fact.

The general feeling is one of greater tension, as the result of the widespread conviction that the fire at the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa was set by German plotters.

A despatch from St. Catharines today says that overseas soldiers stationed there were called from the streets and theatres on Saturday night and placed on guard at the ammunition factories. This sudden action was taken when the streets were filled with the usual Saturday night crowds and created some excitement, which was followed by rumors of border bridges having been blown up.

#### ARREST IN HESPELER FIRE CASE.

On suspicion of being implicated in the fire at the Jardine munitions plant, Hespeler, on Saturday night, which destroyed that plant, a man giving the name of John Schmidt has been arrested there.

A despatch from Guelph says: "This city was full of rumors on Saturday afternoon and evening following the fire at the Jardine plant at Hespeler. Warnings were sent to several of the manufacturers in the city that there were plots against their shops, while the Chief of Police received word that an attempt was to be made on the Winter Fair buildings, which are now the property of the militia, and the armories, where two batteries are housed."

## THE MYSTERIOUS GERMAN RAIDER WHICH CAPTURED THE APPAM



This photo was taken through the port hole of H.M.S. Appam, captured by the German raider off the Canary Islands, by F. S. Oliver. He concealed the plate at the bottom of his bunk after making three prints. One print was given to three people, so in case Oliver was caught one of the others would have a chance of getting ashore. Oliver gave the plate to the British Ambassador, who has forwarded it to the British Admiralty for use in identifying the German raider. These pictures were not released for publication until Oliver consulted with the British Consulate, who permitted him to dispose of them. (Photo copyright.)



Special guards were assigned to these places as well as to several of the factories in the city. It was impossible to find out where the warnings came from or to determine whether they were bona fide, but the Chief and the military authorities decided to take no chances and guards will remain indefinitely."

#### TAKE SUSPECT AT WINGHAM

The arrest of Adolf Schatt, a German bandmaster, having passport which, it is said, show that he recently been in Belgium and Constantinople, and the finding of a mysterious box containing seventy pounds of explosives have aroused considerable excitement at Wingham.

Schatt's arrest, it is said, was ordered by Col. Sherwood head of Dominion Police on charges of espionage.

Schatt besides his passports several drawings and a sheaf of letters, all of which will be forwarded for inspection by the Dominion police at Ottawa. Meanwhile he has been placed in the custody of the soldiers of the 161st Battalion.

#### Special to The Montreal Star.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 8.—While the sudden panic of fear for the safety of arsenals, bridges, etc., has resulted in the calling of the home guard contingent at several localities along the Niagara border, the company at Niagara, Ont., is not yet out.

At this point there are a number of regular troops on guard at the international bridge. The big power plants, and the Welland Canal strengthen these guards the Guard companies at Welland, Burg and St. Catharines have been called upon to supply a certain number of men.

# FORTY TURKISH SHIPS SUNK IN BLACK SEA BY RUSSIAN DESTROYERS

**Ship Yards on Anatolian Coast Bombarded—  
Gen. Townshend Holding Kut-el-Amara as  
Strategic Point—No Intention to Withdraw—  
Rumored Hun Fleet Preparing to Dash into  
North Sea.**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Russian torpedo boats sank forty Turkish sailing vessels in the Black Sea and bombarded three naval construction yards along the Anatolian coast, according to despatches received here today.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—An official communication from military headquarters at Delhi says that General Townshend is holding Kut-el-Amara as a point of strategical value, and that General Aylmer's operations are being carried out for the purpose of supporting General Townshend, at that point. The communication adds that no withdrawal is contemplated.

## SAY HUN FLEET MAY COME OUT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Rumors that the German fleet is preparing for its long expected dash into the North Sea reached here today from Dutch sources, and aroused high hopes in London that a great naval battle is imminent in the North Sea.

Despatches from The Hague reported that German marines along the Belgian coast are being withdrawn and sent to Kiel. All leaves of absence of German naval officers have been cancelled, the despatches added.

From Copenhagen came reports of sudden activity at Kiel and of rumors reaching Danish frontier towns that the Germans were about to risk battle.

Four Zeppelins and a flock of German Taubes have reinforced the air flotilla at the German naval base.

The supposition is that they are to accompany the fleet in its sortie from behind the protecting guns and mine fields of Heligoland.

Vague rumors that the Teuton naval officers were about to attempt a startling coup poured into London, even before the exploits of the German commerce raider that captured the Appam became known.

Since the Appam reached Norfolk several Berlin despatches have carried similar hints.

A recent report was that the Germans had equipped several new Dreadnoughts with 17-inch guns and had armed Zeppelins with devices for shooting torpedoes from the air, preparatory to challenging the British navy for supremacy in the North Sea.

## LLOYD GEORGE AFTER KITCHENER

FEB 1916



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MAY SUCCEED LORD KITCHENER.



Sir William Robert

## BELGIUM PROUDLY REJECTS HUN OFFER OF SEPARATE PEACE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Belgium has refused terms of separate peace offered by Germany, according to a Rome despatch today, quoting the *Giornale d'Italia* as authority for the statement, which is understood to have been obtained through Vatican sources.

Cardinal Mercier of Belgium is said to have conveyed this information to Pope Benedict during his conferences a few days ago.

The Kaiser, the report said, agreed to a complete restoration of Belgium, with the Germans granted certain privileges at Belgian Channel ports. Germany further agreed to pay a large sum for the rebuilding of destroyed structures in Belgium, in return for a pledge of Belgian neutrality for the remainder of the war. King Albert, it was declared, indignantly rejected these terms and announced that he would consider no peace until the Allies were victorious. The Rome report, coming close on

man peace efforts are under way aroused the greatest interest here.

Though Belgian officials a few weeks ago denied a report that Germany had submitted peace terms, despatches from The Hague on Saturday carried Berlin reports that the peace negotiations were progressing satisfactorily from the German standpoint.

Since the recent announcement that Sir Douglas Haig had gone to Havre to meet King Albert on a special mission, no announcement has been made by the press bureau on the results of the trip.

The *Chronicle d'Italia* states that Monsignor Tacl Porcelli, the Papal Nuncio to Belgium, presented to Belgium Germany's proposals for a separate peace. Whether or not he was authorized to do so by the Vatican, says the newspaper, has not been ascertained.

Monsignor Thomas Dunn, rector of Our Lady of the Rosary, Staines, and Canon of Westminster, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham.



# THREE COMMERCE RAIDERS CAUGHT BY H.M.S. DRAKE

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The New York Globe declared this afternoon that it has received a code message from Bermuda, stating that the German cruiser Roon, commerce raider, has been captured by the British cruiser Drake after a three-hour fight 200 miles east-northeast of Bermuda. Two merchantmen, one of them armed, were captured with the Roon, it was stated.

## ADMIRAL CRADDOCK AVENGED

The Globe said it was unable to make public the source of its information, but quoted the following message said to be from Bermuda:

"Drake here today towing Roon. Took her 200 knots east-northeast Bermuda, three hours running fight. Lost Danforth, eighteen men. Her losses about one-third. Struck as we came abeam. Two merchantmen with her, one armed. Took both. Brought here.

"Seagrave on sighting Roon said: 'Please God, today I will avenge Craddock (Admiral Craddock, whose squadron was destroyed by the Germans.) Roon badly knocked about by 9.2-in. Thirty-two officers and 719 men taken in three prizes."

"Seagrave," according to the Globe, is probably Captain Seagrave, who was with Admiral Craddock, but later was in command of the Bacchante. "Danforth," the Globe says, probably is a torpedo lieutenant.

Naval registers show that the Drake, a 14-100-ton cruiser, built about fifteen years ago, carries as her heaviest armament two 9.2-inch guns, the calibre mentioned in the despatch the Globe received.

\*\*\*\*\*  
"NONSENSE" SAYS SIR  
SAM TO REPORT COL.  
CAPE'S MEN DISBANDED

OTTAWA, Feb. 9. — "Sam" that it is all nonsense,"  
This was the answer of Sir Sam Hughes today to a query as to the accuracy of a report that Col. Cape's Montreal battery has been disbanded ...  
England and drafts sent to France as infantry.

\*\*\*\*\*  
WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR  
AGO TODAY.

Thirty-four British aircraft attacked German positions on the Belgian coast. The Kaiser was on the western front. The Russians retired from their positions in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes, in East Prussia.

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\*\*\*\*\*  
WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR  
AGO TODAY.

Six great battles were raging in the Carpathians. The Russians retreated in good order from Czernowitz when the Austro-Germans forced a way into Bukovina. Premier Asquith announced that an absolute blockade of all German ports was being considered.

## PRUSSIAN LOSSES ALONE ESTIMATED TO BE 2,377,378

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Amsterdam Courant states that the Prussian Casualty lists numbered 420 to 429 show 19,339 dead, wounded and missing, and the Prussian lists numbered 430 to 439 show 18,349 dead, wounded and missing. The total Prussian losses are computed by this newspaper as 2,377,378.

The German military losses include also 335 lists of casualties of Wurttemberg forces, 247 Bavarian lists, 248 Saxon lists, sixty navy lists, and some lists concerning German officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service, according to the Courant.

## No Peace Terms Offered Belgium

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Belgian Legation announced today that the rumors which have been circulated to the effect that peace proposals recently were made by Germany to the Belgian Government are devoid of foundation.

Recent information gathered in Court circles in Berlin is to the effect that Germany holds that a portion of Belgium should be annexed to Germany in any settlement of the war which is undertaken.

This view is directly the reverse of the recent report, coming through Italy, that Germany had offered to evacuate Belgium as a condition of a separate peace.

There is no confirmation of the report of Germany's willingness to evacuate Belgium, but the contrary view, that Germany desires to retain part of Belgium, probably will be made known in confidential advices going to the American authorities, indicating a less favorable outlook than had been expected.



## CANADIAN STEAMER FIRED ON BY FRENCH CRUISER



The British steamship Canadian, under charter to the Quebec Steamship Company, photographed on her arrival at New York, on February 9, showing where two of the five shots fired by the French cruiser Descartes struck and passed through her pilot house.

The Canadian is a peculiar vessel in construction, and with her high foredeck and pilot house and her leaden color was mistaken for a torpedo-boat by the Descartes at Fort de France, Martinique, on January 14, when the firing occurred.



# SHELL CONTRACTS INVESTIGATION IS MUCH DISCUSSED

Government Cannot Construe Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Motion as Challenge Now Extension Has Been Agreed to — Outlook is for Protracted Session Than Anticipated

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.  
OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion for an inquiry into the shell contracts excites much comment in the lobbies of the House. The Liberal leader has evidently been doing a bit of strategical work. During the debate on the Address, Liberal speakers urged persistently that the doings of the Shell Committee be inquired into, but when the debate concluded without an amendment to that effect most people were constrained to believe that the last had been heard of the question. In the meantime the extension of the term of Parliament has come up and been quickly and unanimously passed. The Liberals, having thus acceded to the Government wishes and having obliterated a general election now renew formally their demand for an inquiry into the shell contracts, while likewise, according to R. B. Carvell and others, they have been getting busy in the Committee on Public Accounts. The Government cannot vary well these activities as a challenge to or reason for an appeal to the people, for the extension measure has been passed. It is apparent that the session will

not be as brief as every one anticipated owing to the unsettled conditions after the fire and when the extension proposition adopted so unanimously.

## GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

The Government's attitude on the shell investigation will be lined when the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is presented. The attitude heretofore has been that unless British authorities want an inquiry and it is claimed that Messrs. T. and H. H. H. were against it, an investigating committee will be appointed. If they do want it, the inquiry will be facilitated.

The principal reason for the Government's attitude is that the money spent was British money and not Canadian money.

On the other hand, in the first instance after the war, Canada pay the complete expense of herces, including the cost of shells and ammunition.

The Liberals claim, therefore, that investigation is proper and though British money has been used in the first instance, the shells eventually be charged up against Canada. Both sides are watching developments with much interest.



## CANADIAN HEROES HONORED AT TWO LONDON SERVICES

Vast Throngs Crowd St. Margaret's and Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral on Anniversary of First Landing of Canadians in France

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our London Correspondent (Copyright)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 10.

The anniversary of the landing of the first Canadian Contingent in France was commemorated today by deeply impressive services both in the Anglican Parish Church of the House of Commons—St. Margaret's, Westminster—and in Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral. Large numbers of Canadians attended.

St. Margaret's, which only has 1,100 seats, was densely crowded. The congregation included 800 soldiers from the Canadian camps and many more from the hospitals.

Canon Carnegie conducted the service. He gave a short, stirring address. The Rev. Col. Steacy, Director of the Canadian Army Chaplain service, read the lesson.

### DISTINGUISHED CONGREGATION.

Others present, besides the Cana-

dian military chiefs were Sir. G. H. Perley, acting High Commissioner of Canada; the Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lady Strathcona, Sir Max Aitken, Sir William Osler, Hugh Allan, Lady Drummond, Lady Kirkpatrick, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Col. Payne, Dr. Parkin, Sir Thomas Skinner, Sir Charles Russell, Sir Trevor Dawson, the provincial agents, the general managers of Canadian banks and railways, and representatives of other institutions.

The hymns were "O God Our Help in Ages Past," and "God the All-Terrible." The anthem was "O Praise the Name of the Lord," sung to Knusian music. The 4th Psalm was also sung.

Monsignor Burke pontificated the mass at the Catholic Cathedral, where many Canadian soldiers and civilians also attended.

### WINDERMERE.





"TIPPERARY." BY J. C. BOLLMAN.

Reproduced by permission of Messrs. Frost & Reed, Ltd., Fine Art publishers, Bristol and London, owners of the copyright and publishers of the large engraving.



ments à une patrouille de la cavalerie italienne dans un défilé de montagne.



CANADIAN AIRMAN INJURED WHILE FLYING.—Mr. F. K. McGill, a well-known Montreal athlete and swimmer, now a Sub-Flight Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy Aero Service. Mr. McGill is the first Montrealer who has been injured in this branch of the service. Not long ago, while on a flight, he fell and sustained a broken arm.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.  
The Lusitania sailed from Liverpool flying the British Mercantile Marine emblem in place of the Naval Reserve flag she usually displayed. Captain Dow said he might use the American flag on the passage. Two hundred Americans cancelled their passage on the Lusitania. American artillery shells were used for the first time on the French western front.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Under the heading "The scandal of the war relief funds," the Daily Chronicle today urges the Government to take control of and prevent waste in unauthorized collections.

"Over fifty Belgian relief funds have been opened in England," says the Daily Chronicle, "and we are satisfied, after a careful investigation, that many of them are conducted on exceedingly unbusinesslike lines."

"Some of the Belgian relief funds are beyond all reproach. They are admirably managed and thriftily administered by men and women who give their services gratuitously and whose devotion has in it a sublime quality."

"The first and foremost is the Commission for Relief in Belgium. This is the main conduit pipe through which the splendid generosity of the American people flows. No commendation can be too warm for its magnificent work—as noble a piece of practical philanthropy as ever was recorded."

After recounting how various funds

are conducted inefficiently, the Daily Chronicle says:

"We beg the Government to act without delay. Action is necessary no less in Belgian interests than those of the British subscribers. The cause of Belgium, as noble as ever appealed to the generous instincts of our people, is not served by indiscriminate appeals, some of them on behalf of societies which are not really needed and whose methods are slack and slovenly."

ALLIES ARE  
ACROSS THE  
VARDAR NOW.



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Report from Salonika Indicates French Troops Made Movements

## MONTENEGRINS STILL RESIST

Russia Hurrying Troops to Bessarabian Front it is Thought

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says:

"Budapest advices received here are to the effect that Russian railway communication with Roumania is interrupted owing to troop movements in Bessarabia. Only military trains are moving in Bessarabia."

## FRENCH ACROSS VARDAR.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Salonika correspondent of the Petit Parisien telegraphs that French troops crossed the Vardar river on February 10 and are now encamped on the right bank of the river and in the region of Janitza and Veria.

The town of Veria is an important railroad station on the line between Salonika and Monastir.

The region alluded to is to the northwest of Topsis on the Vardar river, fifteen miles northwest of Salonika, at which point the line of operations of the camp of the Allies at Salonika begins.

The line ascends the Vardar Karasuli, from which point it sweeps in a semi-circle to the southeast enclosing Salonika.

## MONTENEGRO HOLDING OUT

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Rome says that, according to Durazzo correspondent of the *Il Nazionale*, the strength of the Austrian force now marching on Durazzo is estimated at 300,000 men.

The rest of the invading army, the correspondent says, is engaged guarding the country behind the advancing troops.

He adds that the disarmament of Montenegro is not yet completed and parts of the little kingdom have not been occupied, as a result of the vigorous resistance of the followers of General Martinovitch.

## FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS



This remarkable photograph was taken by a French stretcher-bearer during an attack at Souchez and shows the French engaged with the enemy at close quarters.

## HUN TREACHERY IS EXPOSED

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The predictions from Washington that the United States would probably warn its nationals not to take passage on armed merchantmen in line with the German memorandum that armed liners would be treated as warships, has aroused no general comment in the principal newspapers here.

Notwithstanding Mr. Lansing's recent outline of the American position in regard to armed merchantmen, Germany's announcement, according to special Washington despatches, is said to have embarrassed the Administration.

The New York Herald, which has been favorable to Mr. Wilson's policies, does not find it at all clear from the German memorandum that armed merchantmen are vessels of war.

"The United States Government," it counsels, "may well await further information before taking final action on the German threat to treat armed merchantmen as vessels of war. If such ships are actually vessels of war, we are as much interested in knowing the fact as anybody else."

The New York Tribune sees in Germany's announcement a pretext for sinking ships without warning. Pointing out that the practice of arming merchantmen is an established one and has even been conceded by Germany in the past, the Tribune says:

"There is nothing in the whole German argument to show that new conditions justify the threat now made. The conditions set for the note are not new, but are simply re-stated in a new and more elaborate form to establish a pretext for further frightfulness."





HOESSES BRINGING UP A BIG GUN THROUGH A SHELLED TOWN BY CHRISTOPHER CLARK.





NAIK DARWAN SING NEGL. OF THE GARHWAL RIFLES, LEADING HIS COMRADES ROUND THE TRAVERSES AT FESTUBERT, AND THEREBY WINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS. BY S. BEGG.

*Drawn from material supplied by an officer present at the action.*



# AMERICAN PRESS NOT DECIDED AS TO WHAT GERMAN NOTE MEANS

New York Tribune Declares it is Simply Another  
Pretext for Sinking Ships Without Warning  
—Berlin Offers Some Hypocritical Observa-  
tions—British Press Views

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Allies, it was stated on good authority today, will send a strong note of protest to the United States if Mr. Lansing, as forecasted in cable despatches, accepts the German policy regarding armed merchantmen, and holds that such vessels must be treated as ships of war.

The protest will be based on the fact that the United States, after the outbreak of the war, announced that it would permit merchantmen carrying guns for defensive purposes to enter American ports.

To change this policy in the middle of the war, in the view-  
point of the Allies—

## HUNS PRETENDING ANXIETY

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 11 via London, Feb.

12.—The Berlin newspapers publish despatches from the United States announcing that it is expected that the Washington administration will soon issue a warning to Americans not to travel on merchantmen which are armed.

The newspapers say that this announcement comes at a timely moment to confirm the hopes entertained in Germany that the new policy enunciated in the German memorandum, which declares that armed merchantmen will be treated by Germany after February 29 as warships, would be found to conform to the revised ideas of the American Department of State on the conduct of submarine warfare, and hence tend to simplify in the future the situation between Germany and America on this issue.

Official circles felt but little apprehension regarding the reception of the memorandum by the American Government or the possibility that it would complicate the settlement of the Lusitania issue.

It is stated that a report from Baron Zwiolenek von Sudenhorst, the Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, describing a conversation with Mr. Lansing regarding the disarmament proposals, has given the German and the Austrian Governments a definite idea of the American position.

The main anxiety felt by the German authorities has been with regard to the reception which would be accorded to the memorandum by the press and public opinion in the United States.

The newspapers of Germany agree in saying that it is scarcely correct to refer to the policy announced in the memorandum as new, since Germany, even before the war, officially had taken the position that ships armed in accordance with Mr. Churchill's plan lose entirely their peaceful non-combatant privileges, and that their crews should be treated not even as belligerents, but as pirates.

They say that an amendment was incorporated in German Prize Regulations on June 22, 1914, before the war broke out, which provide that every hostile act of an armed merchantman was to be regarded as piracy and that the crews should be dealt with "according to the regulations covering extraordinary military law and procedure."

The newspapers point out that the memorandum does not go to extremes, but allows armed merchantmen the privileges of warships; that is, the crews, if captured, are to be treated as prisoners of war and the ships, although liable to be attacked and sunk without warning, are entitled to certain rights of surrender.

All German warships and not submarines only, are, according to the memorandum, to apply these rules and therefore, they argue, the memorandum is not exactly a new development of submarine warfare.

The naval experts quote certain British newspapers as opposed to the Churchill measure, to indicate that even in England the dangers for crews and passengers on armed merchantmen was recognized before the war.



# GUARDING BRIDGES ACROSS NIAGARA AGAINST ATTACKS

*Rumor Last Night Brought Two Thousand Seven  
Hundred Men and Fifteen Machine Guns Out  
on Canadian Side of River—Explosion Stories*

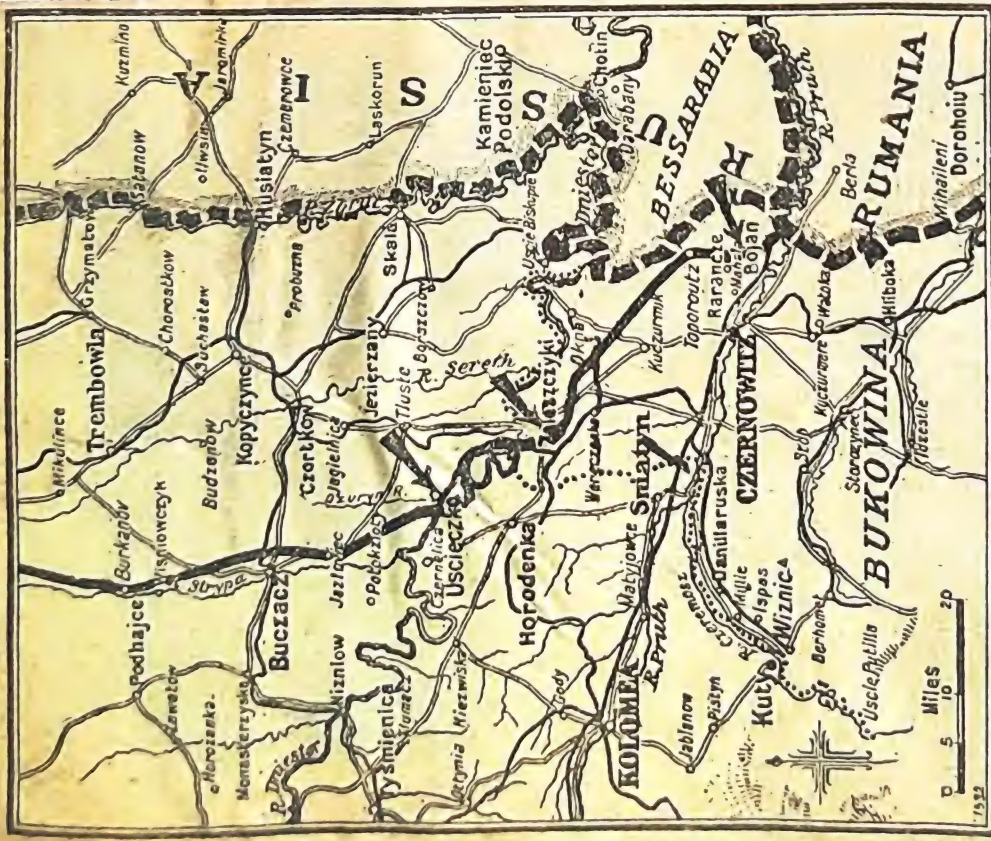
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Feb. 12.  
—Following a wild rumor last evening that Germans from the United States were planning a move of some sort, detachments of Canadian soldiers with machine guns were rushed from Toronto and Thorold, Ont., bringing the garrison across the river to 2,700 men and fifteen machine guns.  
The guards at the power houses, bridges and manufacturing plants were doubled and provided with machine guns. Other artillery was wheeled into position at advantageous points between the upper power house and the lower bridges.  
The men are still on guard this morning.  
At 11 o'clock last evening a terrific explosion of dynamite caused considerable damage to the plant of the Castner Electrolytic-Chemical Company. The explosion occurred in a new building of brick and steel construction 300 by 100 feet, under course of construction, and immediately after the explosion the police found three sticks of dynamite planted in the foundations which had failed to explode.  
Charles T. Vaughan, superintendent

ent of the plant, scouted the idea of a pro-German plot, and said that his company manufactured only caustic soda and bleaching powder used in the dye trades.  
He stated, however, that the steel work on the building is being done by the Buffalo Structural Iron Company and he understood there was some trouble between that concern and its men.  
It has been learned on good authority, however, that large quantities of liquid chlorine and chlorine gas are liberated in the manufacture of the product, and that this by-product has been collected and sold to both the Allied and Central Powers.  
On Thursday five Federal Secret Service men held a conference at the Imperial Hotel. Upon breaking up two immediately left for Canada, two others for Buffalo, while one man remained on the ground.  
No information as to their mission could be learned, and they absolutely refused to talk.  
It is believed this conference may have had to do with locating propagandists and may later have direct connection with last night's explosion.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR  
AGO TODAY.**  
Russians reported capture of fortifications at Smolnik. British airmen bombarded German works around Ostend. A flutter of excitement in Canada over reports of intended German air raids from the United States.  
\*\*\*\*\*

**THIS PROTEST IS TOO  
MUCH FROM HUNS**  
BERLIN, Feb. 14—The charge that a German agent was responsible for the fire that destroyed the Canadian Parliament buildings at Ottawa is utterly false, the North German Gazette, official organ of the German Government, declared today.

THE NEW RUSSIAN ADVANCE.



The above map indicates the extensive nature of the great Russian offensive on the Eastern front. The Russians have crossed the Dniester at Uscieczka, have forced the Hungarians back four miles at Zaleszczyki, and have also advanced appreciably at Barancze.



## A FIGHTING FATHER AND SON



Captain Nash, of Walkerville, adjutant of "London's Own," 142nd Overseas Battalion, and his little son, Bugler James Edwin Nash, who has just enlisted in the same battalion in order to go overseas with his father and do his bit for the Empire. The lad was with the Ford people at Ford City. His father was with Kitchener's Fighting Scouts through South Africa, and on coming to Canada was manager of the Gramm Motor Truck Co. at Walkerville.

### GRAHAME-WHITE SAYS HE IS NOT WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Claude Grahame-White, noted English aviator, today personally denied reports that he had been seriously wounded in France. He said he had been in London for ten days and was unable to understand how the report, sent here in a Havas Agency despatch from Hazebruck, gained circulation.

### Huns Try to Force Swiss to Open Trade

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Berno says:

"German agents, especially women, are buying large quantities of fat and wool in Switzerland preparatory to asking the Government to allow their exportation, which is now forbidden."

"It is suggested that Switzerland's refusal to acquiesce would cause Germany to decline to allow Switzerland to receive coal, sugar and soda from German."

## SIR JOHN FRENCH SEES VICTORY OF ALLIES BY JULY

### Canadians in France are Confident of Breaking Through This Spring

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Edmund Bristol, member for Toronto Centre in the Canadian Parliament, returned Saturday on the White Star liner Adriatic very optimistic as to the final victory for the Allies, and predicted the end of the war in July.

"When I visited the Canadian forces in the trenches in western France," Mr. Bristol said, "I found the officers and men were in excellent health and spirits and confident of going through the German lines when the combined concentrated drive was made in the spring."

Brig.-General Watson told me that they had smashed the enemy lines twice, but did not make a big gap. This time it is to be done on a big scale. The General also told me that French's last words to him before he went back to England were: 'Cheer up, General; you'll be sailing for home at the end of July.'

### GERMANS GLAD OF CAPTURE.

"Gen. Watson said that the prisoners who were being brought in now appeared to have lost heart, and seemed glad to be captured. When a trench was rushed by the Canadians the Germans surrendered at once without a struggle if they could manage to do so unseen by the officers in the rear, who would order them shot down for their act."

"At the present time there are fully 1,350,000 British troops in France and Flanders, and 100,000 Canadians. In England there are at least 3,000,000 men under arms, besides another million recruits drilling. The Allies are getting all the ammunition they require, and have a big supply in reserve."

One of the chief difficulties of the French, Mr. Bristol said, was the congestion at the ports, due to lack of facilities for handling the immense cargoes. They have no grain elevators or any modern machinery for unloading vessels such as are to be found in Canada, Great Britain, or the United States.

On this account steamers are often thirty days in port before they are discharged, instead of getting away in four or five days. It is this delay on the other side which causes the freight congestion in the United States and Canada.



# STRUGGLE GROWING IN INTENSITY AS FRANCE'S GRIP BECOMES TIGHTER

**Battle in Champagne Terrific Struggle for Mastery—Russian Black Sea Fleet Busy—Roumania Completes Mobilization—Austrians Bomb Milan—French Advance in Balkans**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—“Roumania's mobilization is now complete,” said an official statement given out here today. “The Carpathian and Danubian defences have been finished.”

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14.—The Russian Black Sea fleet silenced a portion of the Turkish shore batteries near Vitzé, during a heavy bombardment on Wednesday and Thursday, it was officially announced today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Milan on Sunday night. Six persons were killed and several injured by bombs dropped from aeroplanes which appeared over the city this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The despatch says several aeroplanes took part in the raid, which was made at 9 a.m. Anti-aircraft guns opened a heavy fusillade, and the aeroplanes disappeared after dropping bombs. The material damage was small. The casualties were all among civilians.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Increasing activity in the Balkans is reported from Athens. An Exchange Telegraph despatch, filed yesterday, says that following the arrival of French and British reinforcements at Salonika, the French are again proceeding up the railway, concentrating troops as far forward as the Bulgarian frontier.

The Bulgarians are said to have occupied one-third of Albania.

## FRENCH CRUISER IS SUNK.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Three hundred and seventy-four lives were lost when the French cruiser Admiral Charner was sunk off the Syrian coast. Despatches confirming the loss of the cruiser today said that only one man out of 375 aboard was saved.

The Ministry of Marine gave out a statement last night, expressing fear for the safety of the warship.



The Military Cross

The new decoration awarded by his Majesty for distinguished and meritorious services in the field



# HOLD IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE PLAN OF GERMAN EMPIRE

*Washington Learns That in Defiance of Monroe Doctrine Teutons Have Negotiated for Sphere of Influence in Nicaragua, Columbia, South America and Hayti*

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Arthur Sears Henning, the Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent, sends the following despatch:

"Extraordinary revelations of the plans of Germany to establish a foothold in several Republics of the western hemisphere and in the Danish West Indies, in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine, are in the possession of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate. The Committee is carefully guarding the evidence from publication because of fear of the effect it might have upon public opinion.

"The document in the possession of the committee purport to prove:

"That Germany sought to establish a sphere of influence in Nicaragua by purchase of the inter-oceanic canal route and the right to establish naval bases.

"That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Colombia by negotiation for an inter-oceanic canal concession, the purchase of plantations and the

establishment of a naval base at Cartagena.

**IS ORGANIZING ARMIES.**

"That Germany gained paramount influence in Paraguay by organizing the army, and is carrying out a similar plan in Chili.

"That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Hayti through control of the customs and the establishment of a naval base at St. Nicholas.

"That Germany practically controls the island of St. Thomas by lease from Denmark, and has established there a base of great strategic value, particularly because of its proximity to Porto Rico and the Panama Canal.

"The committee has also documentary evidence indicating that although the European war has interrupted the prosecution of these plans, Germany intends to resume the efforts to participate in the affairs of the western hemisphere as soon as peace shall be restored.

"Because of their bearing upon the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine, the German operations are of vital importance to the United States."

## ALL REMAINING SINGLE MEN ARE CALLED UP TODAY

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 2 p.m. — An official proclamation calling up the remaining single men, under the Derby plan and the Military Service Act, was posted today.

The call to the colors has the effect of enrolling all single men of military age who have not been exempted.

Single men who did not attest under the Earl of Derby's plan are subject to compulsory military service, with certain classes of exemptions, under the terms of the Act passed at the last session of Parliament, which went into effect on February 10.

An announcement on Saturday, forecasting today's call, said the unexpectedly speedy summons might be attributed to the many recent consultations between the Minister of Munitions and the War Office.



LT. GEORGE KESTIVEN K. WILGRESS,  
Canadian Expeditionary Force. Only son  
of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Trollope Wilgress,  
of Brockville, Ontario.

### SUMMARY OF TODAY'S WAR NEWS.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Activity on the major war fronts is confined mainly to northern France, the intensity of the battling being most pronounced in the Artoise district on this front, where the French have made gains.

In the Balkans, the Entente forces are reported extending their positions around Salonika, concentrating troops as far forward as the Bulgarian frontier.

In Albania, the situation continues mixed. Bulgarian troops are said to have advanced in the south as far as Fieri, sixteen miles from Avlona, while an Austrian column recently was reported at Tirana, about twenty miles west of Durazzo.

The Italians have been in force at Avlona and seem to have been a considerable body of troops opposing the Austrians in the Durazzo sector.

Athens reports credit the Turkish Government with the intention strongly to reinforce its armies in Mesopotamia, where the British on the Tigris are struggling to push their way to Kut-el-Amara and the relief of their beleaguered little army.



Lieutenant H. G. Evan-Jones

Welsh Regiment. Killed in action on February 10. He was serving in India on the outbreak of war.



## BATTLE RAGING IN CHAMPAGNE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—By battering blows south of Salnto Marie, the Germans are making desperate efforts to drive a wedge in the French line with the object of bending back the whole French front in the Champagne.

The Germans claim gains on the French left wing that more than offset the advance made by the French on their right in the fighting north-west of Massiges.

Both Berlin and Paris agree that the fighting in the Champagne is heavier than at any time since the French rushed forward in the great offensive movement of last September.

In several respects the present struggle, though less violent, parallels the September offensive. In September the French drive hit the German line hardest around Maison de Champagne, where the French artillery pounded the way for an ad-

vance toward the highway junction at Vornay. The German counter-attacks in the present fighting was delivered with greatest force on the French left.

As in the September offensive, attacks and counter-attacks by both sides are going on at the same time in the Vimy Heights region north of Arras.

Official despatches from both capitals indicate heavy slaughter with no changes either in the Champagne or the Artois. The "nibbling" of the past two weeks is believed to have resulted in German casualties of between 75,000 and 100,000.

The fighting is now spreading to nearly every sector of the front, with the Germans mostly on the offensive. Though heavy artillery engagements have been going on all along the battle line, there is nothing thus far in reports of the shelling to indicate artillery preparation by the Germans for the predicted grand offensive.

## FRENCH GAIN SOUTH OF SOMME

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The War Office reported today a French victory in a bloody encounter at the village of Frise, south of the Somme.

"On Sunday afternoon we captured several German trenches," said the official statement. "The Germans counter-attacked. A German company was decimated, excepting seventy men who were made prisoners. The German losses were considerable."

The statement indicated no important changes in the situation in the Champagne, or north of Arras, where the Germans and French have been locked in desperate struggles for more than forty-eight hours.

A German onslaught in Upper Alsace was preceded by a most violent bombardment that wrecked portions of French trenches. Before the Teutons could dig themselves in, however, they were driven out of most of the newly conquered positions, the report states.

## Bulgars Advance In Albania with Aid of Austrians

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says that Bulgarian forces have occupied the Albanian town of Fieri about sixteen miles from Avlona.

A despatch from Athens, on February 7, said that, according to advices from Austria, Austrian and Bulgarian troops had formed a junction in Albania and occupied the town of El Bassan. El Bassan is thirty-eight miles southeast of Durazzo and fifty miles northeast of Avlona.

The Austrian official statement announced that on February 9, Austro-Hungarian troops occupied Tirana, which lies about twenty miles northwest of El Bassan.

The present announcement that the Bulgarians have occupied Fieri, which is about thirty-seven miles to the southwest of El Bassan, may indicate that the Austrians and Bulgarians have started separate campaigns from that point, the for-

mer advancing on the important Albanian port of Durazzo, while the Bulgarians are aiming at Avlona, which is occupied in force by Italian troops.

The Austrian official statement published on February 1, said that Italian forces had attacked the positions taken by the Austrians west of Tirana, but that their attacks had failed.

Bulgarian vanguards are now less than twenty miles from the Austrian army approaching from the country west of Tirana, and the two forces are in constant communication.

By marching westward thirty-three miles to the Adriatic seacoast, the Bulgarians will complete the envelopment of the Italian and Albanian forces at Durazzo, unless they evacuate and retreat hurriedly to the southward.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, via London, 2:30 p.m.—An official statement issued today reports the failure of all German attacks along the Riga front, where the Russians are declared to be retaining all their positions.

The statement also says that there have been serious outbreaks among the German troops near Vilna, in one of which a lieutenant was killed and numerous officers and soldiers afterwards court-martialed. The statement follows:

"Violent artillery duels, followed from time to time by infantry actions, have been going on for the past week along the Dvina on the Riga front, but have not changed the respective positions of the Germans and the Russians, the latter holding fast and successfully repulsing all the enemy's attempts at an offensive, and have even taken from him some lines of trenches that the Germans had evacuated owing to the murderous fire of the Russians.

"The Russians took a number of prisoners in the Riga district who said they were deserters, although there is every evidence that they were scouts.

"Violent disturbances have broken out in the 12th German army, near Vilna. Lieut. Raache, in command at the Village of Girmondy, has been killed and forty officers and numerous soldiers have been court-martialed."

## WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

French troops made a surprise attack and captured two miles of German trenches in the Champagne district. Austrians and Russians suffer heavily in fighting at Dukla Pass and vicinity. Plock and Bielsk, in Poland, occupied by the Germans.



## WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The greatest air raid in history to date was made on German positions in Ostend, Zeebrugge, Ghisteltes, Middelkerke, and other Belgian towns. Germans occupied Plock and Bielsk, in Poland. Greece was concentrating 28,000 troops in Salonika. Russians make stand in the north.



# GERMANS PREPARING ANOTHER ONSLAUGHT IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT

Copenhagen Reports Finding Indications German Torpedo Boat Sunk with Crew of 36 — Germany Determined to Force Roumania's Hand—Hun Attacks on French Front Unimportant, Declares Paris.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Reuter's correspondent at Vicenza, Italy, says that hostile aeroplanes bombarded the Italian town of Schio, fifteen miles from Vicenza, yesterday, killing six persons and wounding others.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Feb. 14, via Paris, Feb. 15 — Austrian aeroplanes this morning bombarded Monza, ten miles northeast of Milan, killing one person and injuring five persons.

Attacks also were made on Bergamo and Treviglio, but no damage was done.

Another squadron of six aircraft appeared about the same time over Brescia, but were driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15.—The finding of a tin box by Danish fishermen along the North Sea coast today led to the belief that a German torpedo boat may have gone down with all on board. Inside the box were eleven letters written in German. On a card had been written: "The boat was sunk."

## FATHER AND SONS ENLIST



Reading from left to right: A. Stephen, J. B. Stephen (father), and J. Stephen. They are members of the 73rd Battalion, Highlanders. The home is at 229 Fifth Avenue, Maisonneuve.

# 250,000,000 MORE FOR WAR FUNDS

The Budget Speech Shows  
Canada Standing the  
War Well

SURPLUS \$45,000,000  
ORDINARY ACCOUNT

Outside of War Expenditures  
Minister Shows  
Many Economies

At the time of going to press on this edition the new taxation proposals had not been announced. Details will be given in later editions.

Special to The Montreal Star.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—That in spite of Canada's participation in the war the country was in the midst of an era of great prosperity was shown by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech this afternoon. He announced that last year's total revenue had exceeded expectations by \$20,000,000, having run up to \$170,000,000. From April 1 to February 10, total revenue from all sources exceeded by \$31,000,000 that for the same period last year.

Strict economy had been observed in expenditures, a cut of over \$13,000,000 having been made in last year's spending. On capital account this cut had been \$7,000,000.

Apart from the cost of the war Canada's financial position has improved since last April by \$51,000,000, and the improvement for the entire fiscal year would equal \$57,000,000.

The Minister announced that a measure would be introduced to provide \$250,000,000 additional funds to meet our war expenditure which from the outbreak of the war to the end of January last had amounted to \$158,000,000.



# WHERE THE WESTERN BATTLE RAGES



The lower arrow indicates the direction of the strong German attacks in the Artois region, which have been beaten back with great slaughter. The arrows above show the Allied artillery bombardment described in the German official statement.

## WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

More heavy fighting has taken place in the Champagne and Argonne districts, with splendid dash shown by the French troops. Russians continue to leave the Mazurian Lake district of East Prussia, followed by the Germans.

## FRANCE SWEEP BY GALE.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A gale swept France yesterday and caused serious damage in Paris and in the provinces. A number of shipwrecks have been reported from the maritime district and the Channel services have been delayed and at some ports entirely interrupted.

Many telegraph wires and many trees have been blown down and several persons were killed and injured in Paris by falling tiles and chimneys. In the Chambly district local torrent broke its banks and flooded the plains lying below.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district, where roofs were blown off the houses, trees uprooted, and many persons injured and where a large section of territory was flooded.

## CANADIANS PROMOTED.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent (Copy-right.)

## THE MONTREAL STAR

OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 17. — William Hubert Leir, late of the Canadian local forces, is gazetted a temporary lieutenant, in the South Lancashires. The following are gazetted Second Lieutenants: Pte. Robert Anderson, of the Patricias, in the Lowland Divisional Engineers; Pte. Lawson White, of Strathcona's Horse, in the Kent Fortress Engineers.

WINDERMERE.



# ALLIES WILL STAND BY THEIR PLEDGE TO THE BELGIAN NATION

Special Star Cable by United Press.

**HAVRE, Feb. 16.**—The Allies today formally renewed to Belgium the solemn pledge that they will never consent to peace until Belgium's political and economical independence is completely established.

The message was conveyed with some ceremony by the Ministers of the Allies to the Belgian Government established here. The Entente diplomats went to the Foreign Office in a body to present the joint message from their

## RUSSIAN COUP AT ERZERUM

Special Star Cable by United Press.

**PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.**—The great Turkish fortress of Erzerum, the bulwark that stopped Russian invasions of Armenia in all previous wars, is threatened with capture by the Caucasus army of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

An official statement early today reported that nine of Erzerum's forts are now in Russian hands. They were stormed and taken at the point of the bayonet in a fierce struggle up the mountain side in zero weather.

From their new positions the Slavs can now train their guns at close range on other forts held by the Turks.

A Turkish garrison of 160,000 is reported gathered inside the walls of Erzerum. Occupation of the remaining forts and the capture of this force would bring a greater triumph to Russian arms than the capture of Przemyśl in Galicia.

Erzerum's fall would pave the way for a great spring advance by the Grand Duke's army through Eastern Armenia and perhaps force Turkey to sue for peace.

How many forts remain in the hands of the Turks is not known here. Three years ago the city was defended by six great forts along the eastern outskirts, but it is believed others have been built since the outbreak of the war.

Erzerum is one of the most strongly fortified positions in the East. Even the most optimistic military critics do not expect its capture until several weeks more of heavy artillery battering and infantry fighting has occurred.

The city itself, with a population of about 40,000, lies at the end of a valley on a high plain. It is surrounded by a stone wall, built by the Turks three centuries ago. A high mountain ridge outside the wall and on the eastern border of the city protects Erzerum from attack from the direction of the Russian Caucasus.

The strongest forts were constructed along this ridge. At each end is a high peak, making flanking attacks out of the question, and forcing the attacking army to make a frontal assault under the greatest difficulties.

## SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS TODAY

By Canadian Press.

**LONDON, Feb. 16.**—While France and Flanders are the fields of military activity that just now command chief attention, the operations of the Russians in their Caucasus campaign are developing notable points of interest. The newest department

comes with Petrograd's announcement of the capture of nine of the forts of the Turkish stronghold of Erzerum, the chief city of Turkish Armenia.

Late last month the Turks were driven back to the Erzerum defences by the Russian pressure.

Military critics link the operations of the Russians in this campaign and that in Persia with the British struggle in Mesopotamia, pointing to possible convergence of the Allied forces.

The British Mesopotamia armies are making progress on the Tigris, as is indicated by the announcement made in London yesterday that the situation of their forces there was improved.

Not much attention was paid for many months to the Caucasus campaign, the Russians apparently having small forces in the district. With the appointment of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the chief command in this field of war, however, it was hinted that important developments might be looked for, and within the past few weeks the Russian advance has been steady, although adverse weather conditions are declared to have interfered seriously with the operations.

## FRENCH RECAPTURE TRENCHES

By Canadian Press.

**PARIS, Feb. 16, via London, 8:45 p.m.**—The following statement was given out at the War Office this afternoon:

"There were no important events last night. In the Champagne we recaptured, by means of attacks with hand grenades, certain trench sections to the east of the road from Tahure to Somme-Py."

## GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

**BERLIN, Feb. 16, via London, 8:16 p.m.**—Three attacks by the British in efforts to recover the trenches southeast of Ypres, in Belgium, which they lost to the Germans are announced today by Army Headquarters.

The official statement is as follows:

"Western theatres of war: The English made three vain attacks yesterday on the position southeast of Ypres which we had captured. They lost a total of 100 prisoners."

"In the Champagne the French repeated their endeavors to regain their positions northwest of Tahure, with the same failure as on previous days."

## VERE MATTER OF FACT

The British Press Bureau appends the following to the Turkish communication above:

"The correct account of the incident at Bathia was contained in the communication (British) issued February 11."

The British statement referred to by the Press Bureau said a British reconnoitering party, returning to Nasir from a reconnaissance up the Shat-el-Hal branch of the Tigris River, was attacked by supposedly friendly Arabs and that the British suffered casualties aggregating 373 and the Arabs had considerably over 300 men killed. A small punitive expedition later surprised the Arabs and destroyed four of their villages.

# FOURTEEN MORE BATTALIONS SOON GOING OVERSEAS

Fifteen Thousand Men in  
All — 73rd of Montreal  
Among Them

Special to The Montreal Star.

**OTTAWA, Feb. 16.**—The 73rd, of Montreal, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Davidson, is on the list of fourteen battalions which will leave Canada for the front very soon, according to an announcement last night by the Minister of Militia.

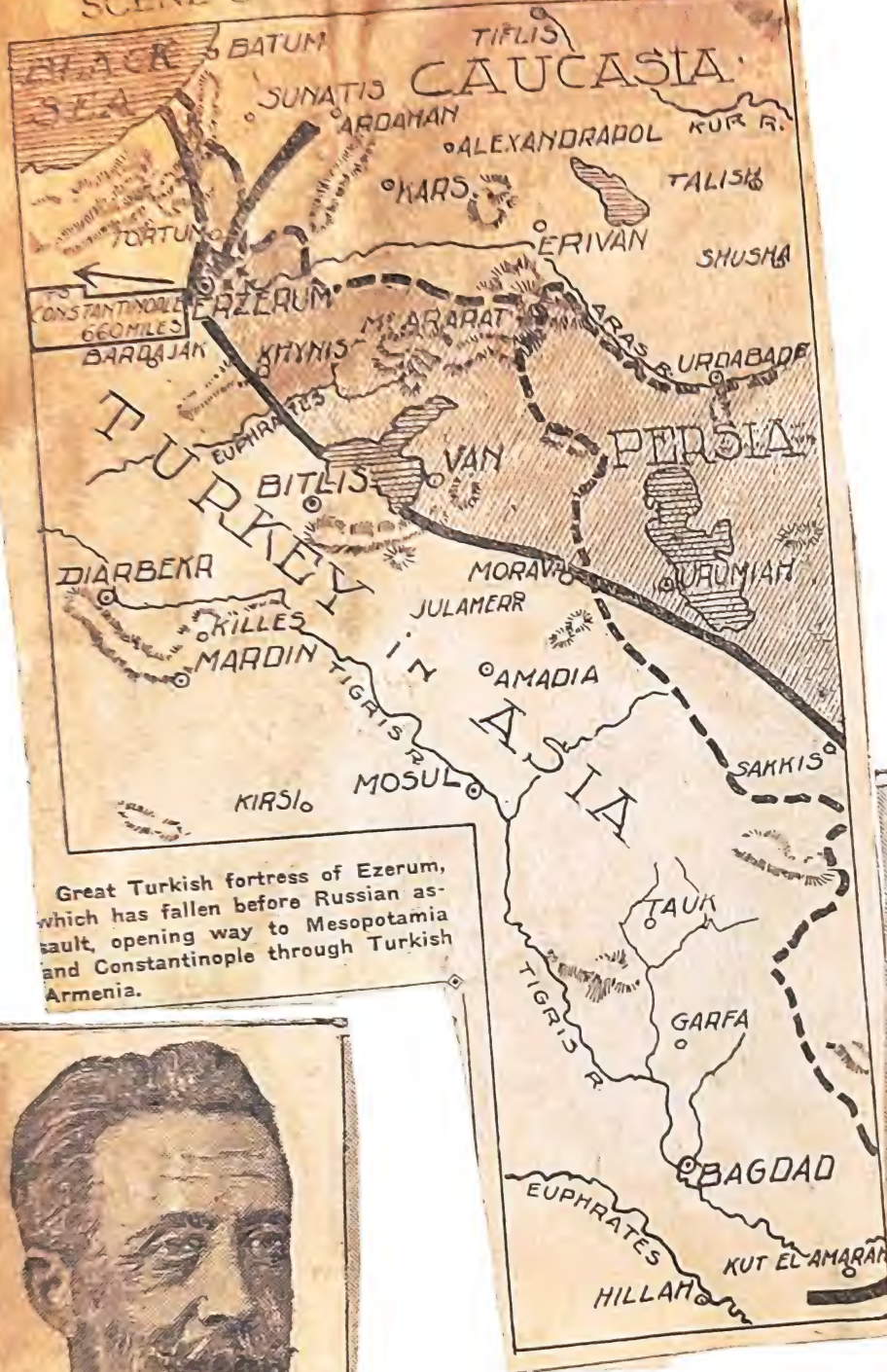
The other regiments going at the same time are the 35rd Battalion, of London, Ont., commanded by Col. Wilson; the 45th, Brandon, Col. Clarke; the 51st, Edmonton, Col. Harwood; the 53rd, Prince Albert, Col. Denistown; the 56th, Calgary, Col. Armstrong; the 62nd, Eastern Ontario, Col. Dawson; the 61st, Winnipeg, Col. Murray; the 62nd, Vancouver, Col. Hulme; the 64th, Halifax, Col. Campbell; the 67th Victoria, Col. Ross; the 71st, Woodstock, Col. Sutherland, and the 74th and 75th, Toronto, commanded respectively by Cols. Windeyer and Beckett.

The 69th Battalion, of Montreal, under Lieut.-Col. Dansereau, will likely leave shortly after the other regiments.

The troops now in prospect of despatch comprise about fifteen thousand men. They will go to the training camps in England to replace units which have moved over to the front.



# SCENE OF RUSSIAN TRIUMPH.



Great Turkish fortress of Ezerum, which has fallen before Russian assault, opening way to Mesopotamia and Constantinople through Turkish Armenia.



Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who led the conquering Russian army, and Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German commander of the Turkish defenders.



# RUSSIAN VICTORY IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO FIGHTING POWERS

Capture of Erzerum Fortress with Hundred Thousand Men and Thousand Guns Opens Way for Drive to Constantinople, Relieves Pressure on British—Constantinople Alarmed

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 17. — The Germans lost two Zeppelins in their last raid on England, Lord Kitchener declared in the House of Lords this afternoon.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17, via London, 2:15 p.m. — The Official Messenger estimates the Turkish garrison at Erzerum, the capture of which was announced yesterday, as 100,000 men. It is also estimated that more than 1,000 guns were captured.

It is said there were 467 guns in the outer forts, 374 in the central forts, and 200 field guns at Erzerum.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Violent storms along the western front last night not only impeded all artillery operations, but held the infantry to their trenches. The War Office this afternoon reported no change in the situation.

In Artois the wind and rainstorm reached its greatest violence. Shelters were blown down, trenches flooded and the roads converted into seas of mud impassable to auto trucks. Villages behind the battle front suffered severely in the storm.

## CONSTANTINOPLE IS ALARMED.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Feb. 17.—Great alarm is felt in Constantinople over the situation of the Turks at Erzerum, according to advices received here today. Large bodies of troops have been sent forward to combat the Russian advance.

The fear is expressed in the Turkish capital that with Erzerum's fall the Grand Duke Nicholas will repeat his feat early in the war of sweeping through Galicia by a great drive through Armenia toward Constantinople.

# CANADIANS TOOK PART IN BATTLE AT YPRES SALIENT

Despatch to Militia Department Confirms Star's Special Cable

## SLAUGHTERED HUNS IN WHOLESALE WAY

"Our Trenches Full of Germans—All Dead Ones," They Say

(NOTE—The following despatch from our Ottawa correspondent, giving details of reports received by the Militia Department, confirms the exclusive cable published in The Montreal Star yesterday from our special correspondent at the Front, Roland Hill, which was the first intimation given to Canada that Canadian troops had been engaged in the great struggle around Ypres during the past few days.)

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The Canadians have been in action again at Ypres. They have successfully repelled that part of the aggressive German movement which was directed against the Canadian lines.

Our casualties are very small, while whole platoons of Germans lie dead in the Canadian trenches.

Word to this effect was received at the Militia Department today. It was not an official report but came directly from the front.

The Germans adopted the usual tactics of preceding their attack with a sustained artillery fire and caused the Canadians, temporarily, to evacuate the front trenches.

The enemy rushed forward, but were promptly met by a well-directed fire from the Canadian troops. The slaughter appears to have been deadly.

## TRENCHES FULL OF DEAD HUNS

"There are lots of Germans in our trenches," says a platoon of the Canadians, the report received here. "And," it adds, "they are all dead Germans."

Our losses are very slight. The trenches which were attacked extended over an area of four thousand yards, and those which were evacuated temporarily were soon afterwards re-taken.

No word has yet been received as to which Canadian divisions, or what battalions participated in the engagement, but it is clearly indicated that again, as at St. Julien and Festubert and Givenchy, Canadian forces have acquitted themselves with great gallantry and done most effective work.



**STROGRAD, Feb. 17.**—The great demonstration since the capture of Erzerum occurred in Petrograd today, following the confirmation of reports of the capture of Erzerum. Great crowds marched through the streets, waving the Russian colors and chanting hymns. Thousands attended Te Deum services in the great Kazan Cathedral, while other thousands, standing outside in the snow, offered up prayers for the Grand Duke Nicholas, again the national hero.

The conquest of Erzerum, the first important Russian victory since the retreat from the Carpathians, began nearly a year ago, has stirred the Russian people to great depths of patriotism.

The newspapers today declared the Grand Duke's triumph only the prelude to great victories that will carry the Czar's armies sweeping back through Poland and Galicia before summer.

Because of meagre communications with the Caucasus region, details of the final fighting preceding the fall of the great Turkish fortress are lacking here. One despatch said that the Turks were fleeing westward, abandoning part of their artillery.

The capture of Erzerum means the collapse of all Turkish plans of conquest in Persia, military men here believe, and possibly will force the Turks to abandon their plans to invade Egypt. With a British army, soon to be heavily reinforced, fighting only 110 miles from Bagdad and the Grand Duke's forces moving westward through Armenia in a spring drive, it is not believed here that Enver Pasha will risk sending large forces to the Suez.

Cossack squadrons, it is assumed here, are pressing the retreating Turks, who must continue their flight for several days before arriving at any base where they can make a stand.

The Grand Duke's main forces probably will be halted within the walls of Erzerum for several days, recuperating from the hardships of the campaign in the snows.

#### ALL ASIA MINOR MENACED.

Public rejoicing over the capture of Erzerum is reflected in the newspaper comment on the fall of the fortress. The Novoye Vremya considers the capture to have enormous importance, as it points out that Erzerum is a centre of trade and railway routes, as well as on military administration, and has immense depots for ammunition and supplies.

It declares the fall of the city opens routes north and south to the Russians and will seriously affect the activities of the Turks in Mesopotamia and Syria.

The Reich says that the taking of Erzerum menaces all Asia Minor and even Constantinople.

The Bourse Gazette believes the capture will have an effect upon Athens and Bucharest as well as upon Persia and Afghanistan.

#### SUMMARY OF TODAY'S WAR NEWS.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—With the capture of Erzerum by the Russians, interest in war operations has shifted its centre momentarily to the fields of warfare in Armenia, Persia and Mesopotamia, where the campaigns are expected to be notably influenced in their course by the fall of the Turkish stronghold.

The current Turkish official statement gives no clue to the course of events following the capture of the fortress and, indeed, does not record that happening. The only men-

tion of the capture in a declaration that the Russians, at the fighting of the three days preceding, lost 3,000 dead and 60 prisoners.

Unofficial advice from Petrograd state that the Turkish army in fleeing westward from Erzerum through a difficult mountain region.

Military observers in Allied capitals, who regard Erzerum as the key to Asia Minor, expect the Russian success to facilitate the capture of Trebizond, on the Black Sea coast to the north, giving possession to the Turkish gateway from Asia into Europe, while the Turkish forces throughout Armenia will be put in jeopardy, it is argued, and the pressure on the British in Mesopotamia will be relieved.

Operations on a large scale by the Russians will now be possible for the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, it is declared.

Fighting on the western front has lessened in intensity, probably because of the prevailing bad weather, and similar conditions prevail in Russia.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The capture of the great Turkish stronghold of Erzerum by the Russians is declared by the French newspapers this morning as the best item of news for the Allies in many months.

The military experts dwell upon the importance of the capture, declaring that it gives the Russians the key to Asia Minor and is a victory which will inevitably have far-reaching consequences.

President Poincaré telegraphed congratulations on the capture of Erzerum today to the Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander of the Russian forces on the Caucasian front.

#### RUSSIAN LOSSES IN ASSAULT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—Five thousand Russian soldiers were killed and several thousand wounded in the last three days of fighting before Erzerum, according to despatches from Constantinople today.

The report as to casualties was contained in an official statement given out by the Turkish War Office, the despatch said. The Russians made desperate frontal attacks upon the Turkish forts with reckless disregard for human lives, it was stated.

No mention was made of the report of Erzerum's capture by the Russians.

#### SITUATION IN BALKANS.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A Havas despatch from Athens, dated February 16, says that the French have occupied all the bridges over the Vardar river and that the Greeks have occupied the river from Topsis down to its mouth, according to a telegram received from Salonika.

The Greek newspaper Patris has received word from Florina that the situation of the Greek inhabitants of Monastir and of the neighboring villages has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the operations of Komitadjis, or Macedonian Bulgarians, who are extorting money and pillaging the property of the Greeks without interference from the Bulgarian military authorities.

Many Greeks of prominent positions, the newspaper's correspondent says, have been deported to Sofia. It is added that in explanation of their action in sending away the neutral consuls from Monastir, the Bulgarian authorities declare that they took this measure because they now consider Monastir is within the zone of mili-

# RUSSIANS TAKE ERZERUM FORT BY STORMING PARTY

French Guns Continue Effective Work on the Western Front

HUNS GET INTO BRITISH TRENCH

Austrians Exult in Bombing Undeclared Italian Cities

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, via London, Feb. 16.—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

"Caucasus front—In the course of our offensive in the Erzerum region, after artillery preparation, we stormed and carried one of the Erzerum forts, capturing more than twenty guns as well as prisoners and munitions.

"On the west (Russian) front German aviators have appeared over the Riga sector. The firing from both sides has been lively in this entire sector.

"On the Dvinsk sector there has been a continuation of the desperate fighting for the possession of a crater near Illoukst, which we now occupy. Between the Medmouk lakes enemy detachments have occupied a wood southwest of Rougnichky.

"South of the Pripiet, in the region of Ezelzy, a force of Cossacks attacked an Austrian force and destroyed it.

"In the region of the Upper Stripa numerous detachments of our scouts worried the enemy throughout the night provoking an enemy fire which lasted throughout the day. On the Middle Stripa our artillery fired upon four enemy aeroplanes. One of the aeroplanes was hit and fell inside the enemy's lines."

## Huns Break First Line British Trench

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British official communication issued last evening, says:

"Last evening, after a heavy bombardment on the whole front of the Ypres salient to the south of Hooge, the enemy made several infantry attacks.

"Between the Ypres-Comines canal and the Ypres-Comines Railway the enemy broke into our front trenches on a front of about six hundred yards. All his other attacks failed.

"A heavy bombardment on both sides continues."



## FRENCH GUNS ARE BUSY.

PARIS, Feb. 16, via London.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"The day was relatively calm. In Artois our trench guns shelled the enemy organizations in the neighborhood of the road to Lille. To the west of the Oise our batteries bombarded a train and a revictualling convoy in the station of Epagny, north of Vieux-Arsene. To the northeast of Solsons we carried out destructive fires on the German works.

"In the Argonne, at La Fille Morte, we exploded a mine, occupying the crater.

"In Upper Alsace, in the course of the day, our artillery held under its fire the German positions east of Seppois."

## GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 16.—German troops have captured more than 800 yards of English trenches by a sudden smash against the lines southeast of Ypres, it was officially claimed yesterday.

The next of the statements follows: "Western front: Southwest of Ypres after heavy artillery bombardments by way of preparation, our troops captured some 800 yards of British positions. A majority of the defenders of the British trenches were killed. One officer and several dozen men were made prisoners.

"On the road from Lens to Bethune, after a successful mine explosion, we occupied the border of the crater. The enemy continued the shelling of Lens and its suburbs.

"South of the Somme unsuccessful hand-grenade attacks by the French were followed by heavy artillery combats lasting into the night.

"Northwest of Rheims the French attempted gas attack, which failed.

"In the Champagne, after strong artillery preparation, a weak attack was made against our new position northwest of Tahure. It was repulsed easily.

"East of the Meuse our front between Flabas and Ornes was shelled vigorously.

"A night counter-attack by the French against the position near Obersett, which we recently conquered from them failed.

"Eastern front.—The situation generally is unchanged. There was vigorous artillery fighting on the section of the front held by the army of Gen. von Bothmer. Near Grobla, on the Sareth, northwest of Tarnopol, a German battle aeroplane shot down a Russian machine, whose pilot and observer were killed.

"Balkan front.—There is nothing to report."

## ITALIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, via London, Feb. 16.—The following official communication has been issued by the War Office:

"An intense artillery duel continues on the Upper Isonzo. Enemy entrenchments and shelters have been demolished in the Mrzli and Vodil sectors in the Montnero district. On Podgoria our patrols ventured close to the Austrian trenches, and threw numerous bombs into them. On the Carso plateau our artillery destroyed Austrian trenches and put to flight the defenders, a number of whom were killed by our fire.

"Enemy aviators have been observed over Brentonico, in the Legarina valley, over Schio in the Leogra valley, and over Litisana in the Tagliamento plain. They caused slight damage and there were few victims of their attacks, almost all being among the civilian population. The bombardment of Schio was stopped by a squadron of our aviators. Near Gorizia one of our aviators attacked an Austrian aviator and put him to flight."

## AUSTRIANS BOMB RIMINI.

FORLI, Italy, Feb. 15, via Paris, Feb. 16.—Austrian aeroplanes flew over Rimini at dawn this morning, dropping several bombs. They soon fled north-eastward, however, before the fire of the anti-aircraft batteries. The material damage was slight. Two civilians were wounded.

Rimini lies on the Adriatic, a short distance south-east of Forli. It contains many beautiful buildings of the thirteenth century, including the Cathedral San Francesco. It is also rich in works of art. The city has a population of some 60,000.

## REPULSED AERIAL ATTACKS.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, via wireless to Sayville.—The recent Austrian air attack upon Milan and Schio are described in today's statement by Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters issued in Vienna and received here. The statement says:

"Italian artillery shelled Austro-Hungarian positions on both sides of Siscera and the Seebach Valley. In addition, at midnight, they started a fire against the front, between the Fella Valley and Vlesch Mountain.

"The Italians repeated their attacks against our new positions in the Rombon district, near Filtsch, being repulsed with heavy losses.

"Eleven Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes bombarded the railroad station and factories of Milan. Thick clouds of smoke were observed.

## TURKS' LATEST CLAIMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15, via London, Feb. 16.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Caucasus front.—The advance guard actions have increased in violence in the centre during the last few days, extending at some point to the forward part of the main position. Enemy attacks have been halted by counter-attacks. Two Russian aeroplanes, damaged by our fire, have been forced to land.

"Iraq front.—The British, owing to the successful attacks undertaken February 7 against them at Bathia near Krua, fled, leaving all their camp necessities and 500 dead. A small enemy detachment was surrounded in the same fighting, and totally destroyed.

"The enemy also had heavy losses in an attack which he delivered against Suk-el-Shuyuk between Kurna and Nasrie. An English political agent was wounded. An enemy force which came to the assistance of the British from a camp nearby at two points, was forced to retire, leaving a number of dead on the battlefield.

"The situation near Felahie and Kut-el-Amara is unchanged."

## MONTENEGRINS IN REVOL.

The Durazzo correspondent of Idea Nazionale telegraphs that Montenegrins in the Vascyev Plave and Gusinge districts, goaded by the ill-usage of the Austrians have revolted with such success that the Austrian authorities have been obliged to send to Scutari for reinforcements.

The Montenegrins, thanks to arms and munitions which they had hidden, continue to resist.

When they entered the country

the correspondent adds, the Austrians announced that quantities of provisions would arrive immediately but as soon as the territory was occupied they carried off the little remained and the population evaded where is dying of hunger, although money is abundant.

Austria is seeking to control the movement by hanging all the leaders, and the situation appeared serious enough to summon more troops from Matia.

# REPULSE OF HUNS BY CANADIANS IS AGAIN CONFIRMED

Further Advices to Military Department Corroborate Star's Cable

## CANADIAN LOSSES WERE VERY LIGHT

Only Eight Casualties Have Been Reported So Far

Special to Montreal Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—While no details have been received in regard to Canadians successfully repelling the German attack on their lines, further advices which came to the Military Department today confirm the report given out officially yesterday and cabled the day before yesterday by Roland Hill, the Star's special correspondent.

The battle began with a severe artillery fire in the face of which the Canadians temporarily evacuated the front-line trenches.

They took to their dug-outs for the time, quietly awaiting the invasion of their trenches by the enemy.

Elated by the supposed evacuation of the Canadian defences, the Huns rushed forward and occupied the trenches, only to be met promptly with the well-directed machine gun and rifle fire of our troops. The combat to a large degree appears to have been hand-to-hand.

As stated in the earlier report, there are hundreds of Germans in the Canadian trenches, but they are dead Germans. That the Canadian losses were very slight, is indicated by the fact that only eight casualties were reported to the Department yesterday.

The reports from the front repeatedly indicate that the spirit and morale of the Canadian forces are splendid, and that they are fully prepared either to repel attack or to join in the anticipated advance of early spring.



# FIGHTING IN WEST PRELIMINARY TO A BIG SPRING DRIVE

*Allies and Germany Jockeying for Position—Tentations Desperately Trying to Weaken Allies in Artois and Champagne in Order to Save Their Own Line Later*

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, manager of the Paris Bureau of the United Press.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Has the long-anticipated big offensive begun along the western front? Are the daily smashes in Artois and Champagne the prelude to an early attempt to pierce the lines and the start of a drive toward Paris, Calais, or Cologne? If not, what is the meaning of hot fighting now going on in France?

Despite the continuous pounding of artillery all along the line, and the spirited clashes of infantry for the possession of certain sections of trenches, the indications are that the big offensive, from either side, is still some distance off. Apparently both Germany and the Allies are jockeying for position, playing for the inside track.

As at a horse race where the field is large, the ponies young, high-strung and nervous, manoeuvring for the get-away is likely to be rather long and tedious, with some false starts. There is no doubt that Germany is expecting the Allies to launch a terrific punch against her in the Spring. This blow, she reasons, after looking at the map, is likely to fall in Champagne, and the Artois, north of Arras or that vicinity.

## LINE LIKE LETTER "L"

The battle line is shaped something like the letter "L". If the German line can be broken over an extended front along the bottom of the "L" (in the Champagne), and along the top of the "L" (around Arras), the forces holding the corner will have to retire, even though unattacked, lest they be cut off by a junction of the two drives beginning in Champagne or Artois.

This is probably the explanation of the frenzied attacks hurled by the Germans against the Allies in these two regions. They wish to prevent the French getting a good toe-hold from which to make the spring.

Last September the French worked

several weeks digging additional trenches back of their first line in Champagne, facilitating the move which resulted in a gain of some three miles along a fifteen-mile front.

The Germans are undoubtedly trying to harass the Allies to such an extent by daily and nightly attacks that such preparatory work may not proceed without hindrance.

## FRENCH READY FOR BIG DRIVE.

On the other hand, the French are undoubtedly prepared for a big German offensive. It is believed inevitable. It is said in Paris that German public opinion at home will demand action in the western theatre of war, and French plans have, beyond any doubt, been made to meet the attack.

This may come somewhere in the Artois or in the Flanders region, in an effort to reach the channel; in the Compeigne, Soissons or Champagne districts, with Paris as the objective, or both may come together, or—and surprise in France would not be great were this to prove true—the Germans might seek a new route to Paris from the eastern frontier.

In any event it seems unlikely that any really serious offensive will be undertaken by either side until the weather man turns on enough good weather to make the handling of artillery easy.

The European war's backbone is composed of big guns and field pieces, and stupendous numbers of them are absolutely necessary to dynamite an army's way forward.

Also, these guns need ammunition in hitherto unheard-of quantities, necessitating the free circulation, back of the lines, of innumerable motor trucks. In short, rainy weather, with the accompanying saturated ground and bogs, is not especially helpful to an advance.

The present fighting in France, therefore, seems to be only the shadow preliminary clash of armies struggling for the advantage in a double offensive now seemingly certain.

# U. S. WON'T JOIN SWEDEN AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

Support of Both Parties  
Promised in Stand  
Against Piracy

FORMAL PROTEST  
NOT YET MADE

Lodge Says Acquiescence  
in Order Would Be  
Unneutral

Special to The Montreal Star by  
United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — Two branches of the American Government today considered final formulation of policies regarding submarine warfare. With negotiations between the State Department and the German Embassy apparently at a standstill for the moment, President Wilson and his Cabinet and the Senate debated the nation's future course.

Support from both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate was promised for the Administration's stand against recognition of Germany's new Admiralty order to sink armed merchantmen without warning, beginning March 1.

Today's Cabinet meeting had to consider the question whether a formal protest would be made to Germany against the new decree. It was believed the Administration would decide against a preliminary protest and await actual developments.

Administration leaders professed little reliance today on suggestions from the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, that Germany may postpone the proposed campaign against armed merchant vessels.

State Department officials believe von Bernstorff's suggestion was made on his own responsibility, without authority of the Berlin Foreign Office, and was prompted by a desire to arrange an immediate settlement of the Lusitania case.

## WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

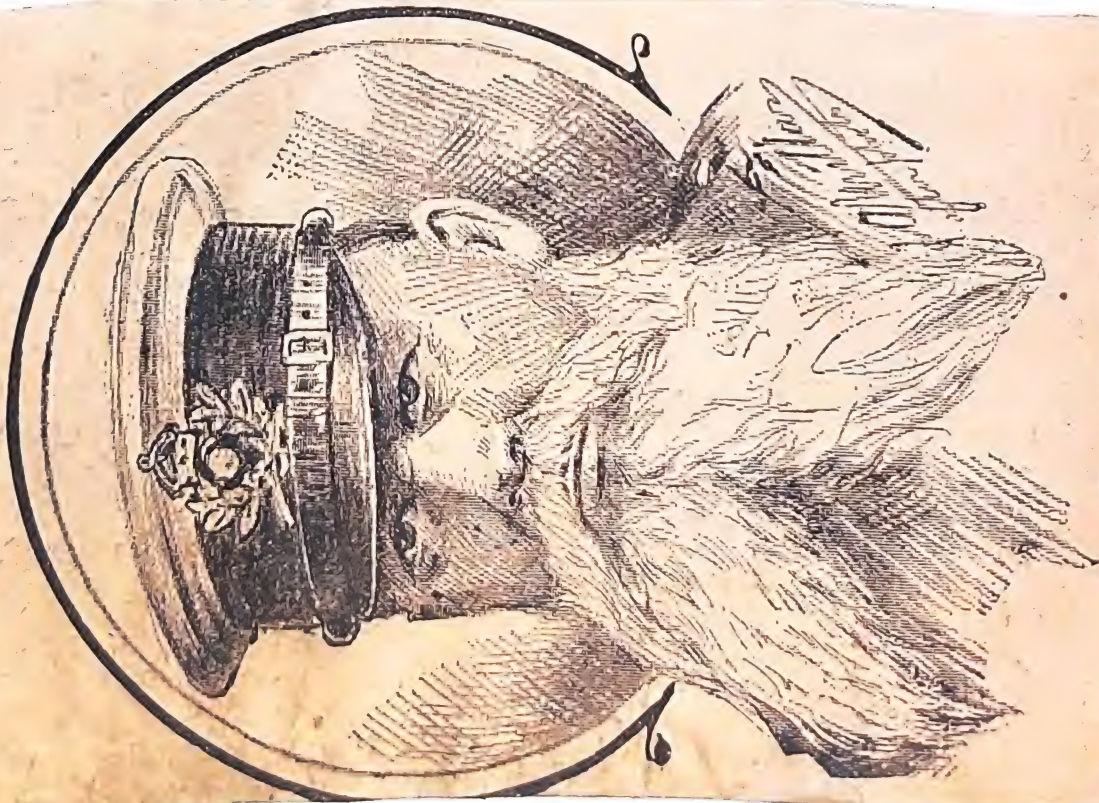
French forces took the aggressive and made gains in the Champagne region. The German submarine "blockade" of the British and French coasts is begun. Belgrade bombarded by the Austrian forces.

## NEW BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT TO BE \$2,000,000,000.

By Canadian Press.  
LONDON, Feb. 18, 12:45 p.m. — New votes of credit amounting to approximately £400,000,000 will be asked by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons on Monday. The new votes will bring up the total of war appropriations to £2,062,000,000.



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.



Instigator of U-Boat Piracy campaign which opened a year ago today.

# HUNS' SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN A YEAR OLD--THE RECORD

*About Two Thousand Non-Combatants Murdered  
by Kultur Devotees in Attacks on Merchantmen  
—Shipowners Today Have Little Fear of Undersea Menace, However*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Extraordinary precautions to guard against submarine attacks were taken today by commanders of all British ships within the war zone.

Today is the first anniversary of the inauguration by the Germans of von Tirpitz policy of torpedoing merchant vessels. Their several Dutch cities have been reaching boat commanders would make a supreme effort to observe the anniversary by sending several vessels to the bottom.

Shipping men, however, expressed no alarm. The infrequent attacks since the beginning of the year have convinced most ship-owners that the measures taken by the Admiralty to meet the under-sea attacks have been successful and that the submarine menace is no longer a serious one.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz first made public Germany's plans to revolutionize naval warfare by sinking merchantmen in an exclusive interview with the United Press more than a year ago. The new order went into effect a year ago today. For several months the British Admiralty has made no public statement of losses through submarine. The German Admiralty announced on December 20, 1915, that

up to November 1, 624 British ships, with a total tonnage of 1,231,944 had been torpedoed. These figures are, however, typical German exaggerations.

About 2,000 non-combatants have been drowned or killed by shell fire since the von Tirpitz campaign was inaugurated, the largest loss of life occurring when the Lusitania was sunk on May 7, 1915, carrying to the bottom 1,157 persons, including 115 Americans.

The submarine campaign reached its greatest effectiveness last June and July. Counter-measures taken by the British Admiralty and the French Ministry of Marine were so successful that the monthly average of torpedoings is now less than a dozen.

Though the Admiralty has withheld figures as to the number of German submarines sunk, official statements at various times have accounted for ten of the von Tirpitz boats.

Estimates of the number actually destroyed range from eighteen to forty-five, and it is quite probable that the actual number destroyed is greatly in excess of this, as it is known the Admiralty has kept silent on many occasions when submarines have been caught or destroyed.



# BATTALION OF MONTREAL MEN WINS HONORS

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Correspondent at the Front. (Copyright.)

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FLANDERS, Feb. 19.—One of the Canadian Battalions that distinguished itself in the latest fighting near Ypres was a Montreal unit, the Twenty-fourth Battalion, commanded by Lt.-Col. J. A. Gunn.

By sheer luck they happened to be in the trenches very close to the right of those the Germans managed to take. In the scrimmage that ensued they not only beat off the attack on their own position, which never was serious but were in the fortunate position of being able to catch the Huns attacking the British trenches with cross-fire from their machine-guns.

From men who have returned since the event I learn that the position the Canadians now hold enfilades the captured trenches, and day and night they are firing into the German position.

The latest report from the Canadian front is, "things fairly quiet."

ROLAND HILL.

AWARDED MILITARY  
CROSS



LIEUT. TALBOT PAPINEAU

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 19.  
—Four Canadians have been awarded the military cross, including Lieut. T. M. Papineau, Quebec.

WINDERMERE.

TOM FLANAGAN



Jack Johnson's friend and Tom Longboat's manager, in captain's uniform with the Sportsmen's Battalion at Toronto, Canada. The big smoke's manager and chief adviser at the Reno and Paris fights is going into a new sort of fighting. The great Irish sportsman, who is a brother of John Flanagan and has been running a hotel in Toronto for years, has this week donned his uniform with the 180th or Sportsmen's Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Capt. Flanagan is posed in front of the Liederhans, the disbanded German club which is now the headquarters



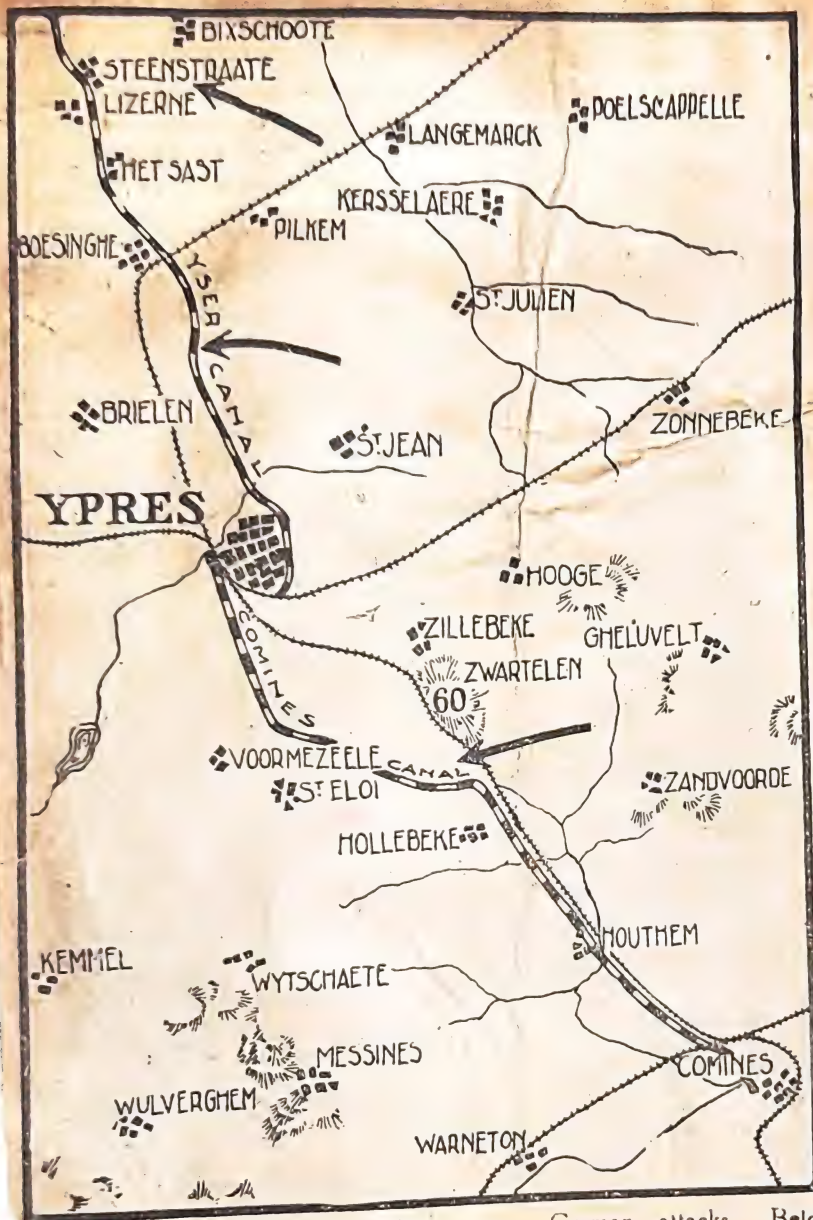


PIPER DANIEL LAIDLAW WINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR HIS ABSOLUTE DISREGARD OF DANGER WHILE HEAVENING HIS COMRADES AT LOOS BY PLAYING "BLUE BONNETS OVER THE BORDER."

*Drawn by S. Bepp from material supplied by Piper Laidlaw, who passed the sketch as correct. See article on "Heroes of the F.C." in this number.*



## THE NEW GERMAN DRIVE ON THE FLANDERS FRONT



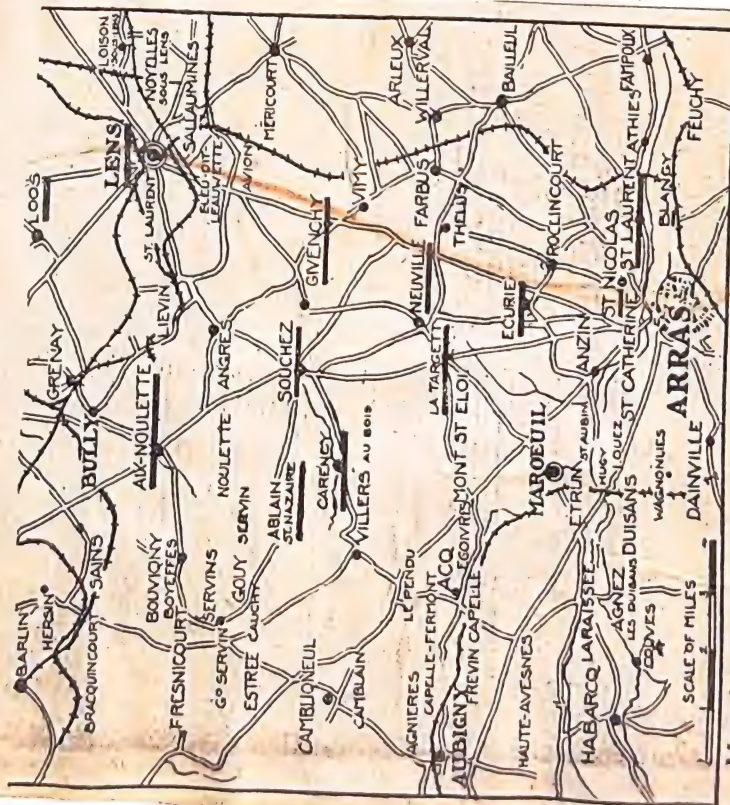
Arrows show direction of three recent German attacks. Below Ypres and on the Yser above they apparently still hold some ground. At Strenstraate they were hurled back.

### WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

The Russians continue to make further progress in the Carpathians. The American steamer Carib is sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Turks are again massacring Armenians.



## WHERE THE GERMANS ATTACKED FRENCH LINE YESTERDAY.



Map showing Givenchy, where the Germans captured a considerable section of the French trenches. Vimy also shown, was the scene of a fierce but unsuccessful attack a few days ago.

## LORD BRYCE SAYS U. S. SYMPATHIES ARE WITH ALLIES

*He Never Had Slightest Fear of Any Real Difficulties Arising Between America and Allied Powers—Hot Denunciation of Turkey*

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Viscount Bryce, who heads the British delegation of twenty-five members of both Houses of Parliament to the Anglo-French joint meetings here today and on Wednesday and Thursday, has given an interview to the Paris Journal.

"The situation in the United States is too complicated and changes too quickly from day to day," he said, "for me to be able to form any conjectures as to the manner in which events concerning the Washington Government are liable to develop."

"There is, however, one thing which should be known, and it is that the sympathies of the great majority of the American people go out clearly and indisputably to the Allies."

"I never had the slightest fear of real difficulties arising between the United States and the Allies, because it is hardly necessary for me to say that there are historical reasons why

a genuine friendship should be felt in the United States for France and Great Britain."

### DENOUNCES THE TURKS.

Lord Bryce expressed his satisfaction at the fall of Erzerum.

"The cause of the Armenians is especially dear to me. There is no people in the world which has suffered more. It has been a victim, not of religious fanaticism, but of cold-blooded, premeditated hatred on the part of the brigands who term themselves the Turkish Government, and who do not intend to permit the existence of any national vitality except in their own element."

Although he only had just got in touch with the members of the French Senate and Chamber who are to take part in the conferences, Lord Bryce already felt that the meetings and the exchanges of views would be of the greatest benefit both during and after the war.

"The great problem which the Allied Governments will have to face at the end of the hostilities," he said, "will be the creation of some instrument able for all time to prevent a conflagration such as now plunges Europe in desolation."



LONDON, Feb. 22.—Falling back on a 210-mile front before the Russian advance, the Turks are now menaced from a new source by the movement of large bodies of British reinforcements up the Tigris toward Kut-el-Amara.

Well trained and equipped Indian troops in large forces are moving to reinforce General Aylmer, 20 miles southeast of Kut-el-Amara. As soon as the weather permits these troops will advance to the relief of General Townshend's beleaguered garrison at Kut, planning to push forward in a new offensive against Baghdad.

The Turks are hastily evacuating all of Armenia between Erzerum and Mush. Russian troops are following up their successes at the town of Khinis, and advancing on the villages of Bash, Chifdik and Oghnat.

## GERMANS MAKE VIOLENT DRIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Seven German battalions, by a most violent attack against the French front in the Bois-Givency region, carried more than half a mile of French first-line trenches and also second-line trenches in many places, the French War Office admitted this afternoon.

The Teutons occupied first-line French positions on a front of more than 800 yards. By heavy French counter-attacks they were repulsed from practically all the second-line positions. The War Office reported that the German losses were very heavy.

The Germans charged the French lines after a very violent artillery bombardment lasting several hours. The War Office last night mentioned heavy artillery actions at this sector of the front, reporting that French guns were replying energetically to the German shell fire.

The Germans hurled high explosive shells of all calibres and asphyxiating gas bombs. French first-line trenches were blown to pieces under the terrific bombardment at many places.

The German infantry onslaught began late yesterday afternoon. Against a front of less than a mile the Germans hurled nearly 8,000 men in successive attacks. Into these thick columns the French played steady streams of shrapnel, machine gun bullets and explosive shells that wrought terrible loss of life.

The German bombardment had failed to wreck the French second-line positions. From their third line the French counter-attacked and quickly drove the Germans out of much of the conquered ground.

Violent artillery fighting, indicating possibly the beginning of another German offensive, is continuing around Verdun. The War Office admitted that the Germans had succeeded in penetrating French first-line trenches east of Brabant-Vermeuse but reported that two violent German attacks east of Seppois, in the Vosges, were repulsed.

German fliers have been most active along the entire front in the last twenty-four hours. A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Lunéville last night but did only slight damage; the War Office asserted.

The scene of the battle on the Bois-Givency front is between Laon and Arras, about two miles from Vigny, which was the locale of a desperate fight a few days ago.

### TEXT OF GERMAN REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, via London, 3:10 p.m.—The capture of 800 metres of French positions east of Souchez by German troops is announced today by the German War Office.

The official statement is as follows.

"Western theatre of war: After several hazy days the weather cleared yesterday, this leading to lively artillery activity at many points between La Bassée Canal and Arras where, following up our effective artillery bombardment, we captured by storm 800 metres of French positions east of Souchez and made seven officers and 319 men prisoners.

"Between the Somme and the Oise on the Aisne front and at several points in the Champagne, fighting activity grew increasingly violent. North-west of Tahure a French grenade attack failed.

"In the hills on both banks of the Meuse above Dun, artillery battle developed which grew at several points to considerable violence, continued throughout last night.

"There have been numerous engagements, especially behind the enemy front. A German aircraft was a victim to enemy fire near Sedan during the night.

"Eastern and Balkan theatres of war: The situation is generally unchanged."

# GERMANS SHOOT THEIR OWN MEN IN FATAL ERROR

## Canadian Fire Draws Their Machine Guns Into Action

## OUR ARTILLERY WORKS OVERTIME

## Men Cheerful and Ready for Anything Officers Declare

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
From our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 23.  
—If the Germans ever thought they could retain supremacy in the hinterland in front of the Canadian trenches, they must have been badly disappointed after an incident on the Comines Canal.

They nightly sent out large patrols, always inside their own barbed wire, evidently fearful that the Canadians might, for reprisal, carry out another cutting-out expedition.

On our part, we kept to small patrols of picked men, who knew every inch of the German wire, and who had cut paths through it.

Directly these men, armed with revolvers, got into touch with the Germans, they opened fire, and then waited. The Germans, hearing the firing, often turned their machine-guns on their own men. It was a common sight with the dawn to see a dozen Hun bodies, almost on the Germans' parapet, the remnants of their own patrol, killed by their own fire.

### CANADIAN GUNS BUSY.

Now it is a rare event to encounter a large patrol, and the Huns seem to have abandoned night working parties to repair their barbed wire.

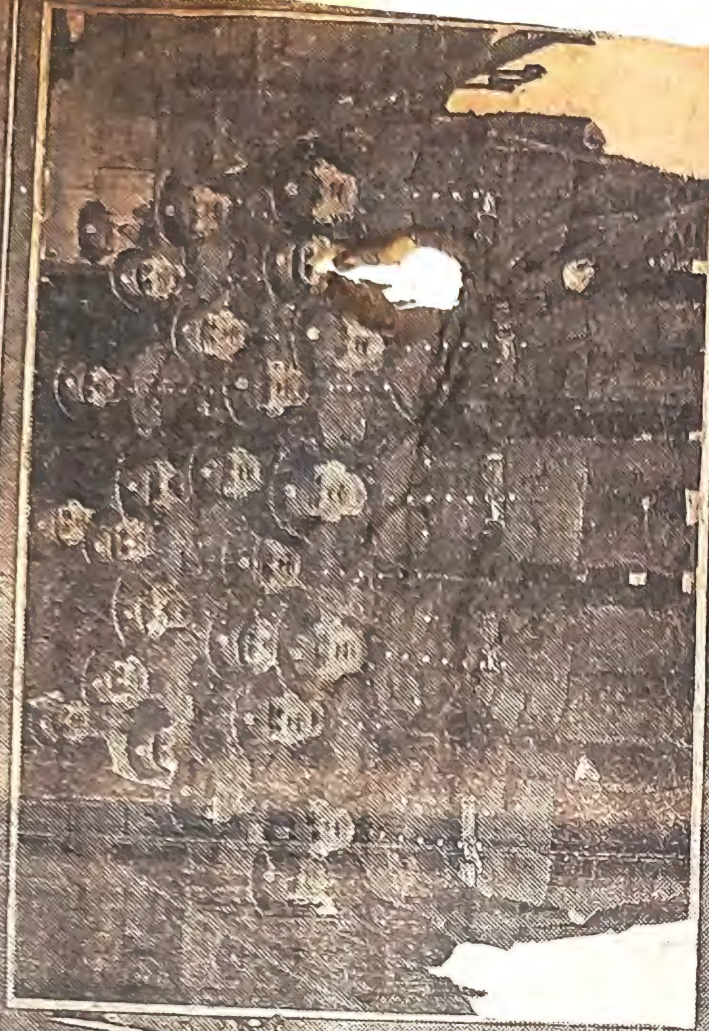
The Canadian artillery has been working overtime, destroying the parapets which the enemy has erected over a small section of their front trench. The Comines railway the Germans still manage to hold, but their losses continue heavy in this area.

News reaches me of a very successful rally near where our trenches cross the river Douve. When the official report has been published I may be able to give details.

The weather has been cold and wet, but returning officers declare the men are cheerful and ready for



## CHANGE EFFECTED BY A FEW DAYS' TRAINING



Two photographs which illustrate the benefit which men get from joining an overseas battalion. The photo on the left shows a batch of men who joined the 178th Battalion a day or two after enlistment. The picture on the right shows the same men a day or two after enlistment.

## ORGANIZATION OF 178TH TROOP GOES AHEAD WELL

The organization of the 178th Battalion, French-Canadian, to be raised in the counties of Drummond, Arthurs, and Nicolet, is nearing completion at the headquarters of the new battalion at Victoriaville, Q. The various offices are being arranged, stores and buildings chosen and everything got into shape for the housing and equipping of over 1,000 men.

The battalion, to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. de la Bruere Girouard, who returned at Christmas from the front after service with the famous 22nd French-Canadians, has now organized its non-commissioned officers class under the direct charge of Sergt.-Major T. E. Lafrance who has been detailed by the Fourth Division for this work.

### THE BUGLE BAND.

The bugle band is in course of formation and already eleven young men have been enrolled in the branch, which will be under a qualified instructor. There are vacancies for buglers and drummers, French-Canadians, or young men who can speak French. It is hoped the band will eventually tour the counties allotted to the battalion for recruiting.

An effort is being made to have several officers of the now famous 22nd, still at the front, returned to Canada for appointment to the 178th so that the men will have a home training which will stand them in good stead in the trenches.

Drummondville is to have a company all its own, the men being settled there so that that town will benefit financially by their presence. Recruiting has started there for the non-commissioned officers class, and a good class of men is coming forward.

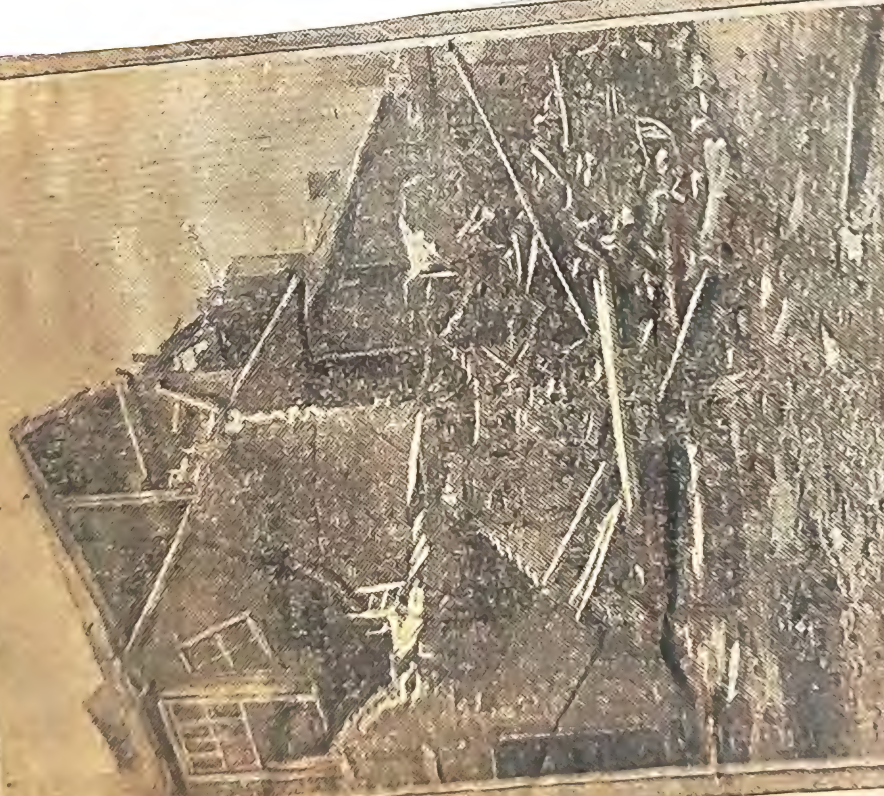
### CLERGY HELPING.

Capt. J. A. Watters is in charge of Headquarters at the Palais de Justice, and the clergy and mayors have come forward to help the battalion. In ten days, twenty good men enrolled for the N. C. O. class and there have been many enquiries from young men in the district.

At Victoriaville work goes on steadily. As soon as the Provisional School of Officers at Montreal is completed, applications from several who are attending will be considered. It is intended to have qualified officers only. Soon the 178th will have officers fully qualified to do the work expected of them and the recruiting will commence in earnest. There are forty sergeants to be appointed as well as forty corporals. The men in first to take the N. C. O. course will get the appointments after qualification at the end of the course.



# WE DIED BY HUN BOMBS IN THIS SHATTERED ENGLISH HOME



Sailing at a dizzy height and dropping bombs which exploded with terrific force, wiping out all life and property in the vicinity, a fleet of German Zeppelins recently terrorized the inhabitants of the Kentish Counties of England. Photograph shows a house completely demolished by the action of an air bomb. Five inmates were killed.

# RUSSIA RESOLVED TO FIGHT TO END TO CONQUER ENEMY

*Instinct of Self-Preservation Demands That Prussianism Must Be Crushed Once and for All*  
**Declares Sergius Sazonoff to the Duma**

By Canadian Press.  
 PETROGRAD, Feb. 22, via London, Feb. 23.—Addressing the Duma today, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Sazonoff, reviewed the war situation in a most optimistic way, although he declared it was more difficult now than ever before to foresee the end of the world struggle.  
 "The Imperial Government remains unshaken in its determination to continue the struggle to conquer the enemy," he said.  
 "This war is against the greatest crime of high treason against humanity. Those who provoked it bear a heavy responsibility and today stand entirely unmasked.  
 "We know who it was that let loose the misfortunes without number with which Europe is oppressed. Even German public opinion is beginning to realize that the German people have been the dupe of those who thought the hour had come to realize the dream of plunder and rapine they had cherished so long.  
 "When dealing with an enemy like Germany, we must take prevent the good time of the events which occurred so rapidly of self-preservation. The instinct of self-preservation demands putting an end to the ruthless egotism and passion for plunder which are the distinctive characteristics of Prussianism, and which must be crushed once for all. Otherwise the sacrifices of the Allies would be vain.  
 "The Allies have brought about a complete union without the sacrifice by any one of them of a particle of independence or personality. With the enemy it is different.  
 "Germany's allies have become vassals. As hard to speak any longer of Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria as independent States. The butchered people of Germany has seized the reins of their armies, and all branches of administration.  
 "The Allies to the five Allied powers in coming to conclude the peace."

of absurd rumors of a separate peace."  
 M. Sazonoff also dealt with the Polish problem in his address.  
 "From the beginning of the war," he said, "Russia has had inscribed on her banner the reunion of dismembered Poland, and never has she ceased to be our aim.  
 "Germany has granted a few minor concessions to Poland, and in return it is said she contemplates of Polish hundreds of thousands of Polish troops, to be used in the attempt to bring about the triumph of Germanism."  
 In regard to Russia's relations with Sweden, the Foreign Minister said: "Our only sentiment toward the Swedes is one of sincere friendship. Any pretext of conflicting interests could only be artificial. Russia's history does not impel her towards the coast of Scandinavia. She must obtain an outlet in a free sea is quite another direction."  
 M. Sazonoff then turned to Roumania, saying: "Roumania will not betray her own interests, and when the hour strikes she will know how to realize her national unity at the cost of her own blood."  
 "She may be certain that in defending herself against the attempt of a common enemy to interfere with the independence of her decisions she will find real support."  
 The speech of Emperor Nicholas before the Duma was devoted principally to the victory of the Russians at Erzerum.  
 "I rejoice that I am able to join you in thanksgiving for the brilliant victory of our army of the Caucasus," the Emperor said.  
 "I am happy to be among the representatives of my faithful people, pray for God's blessing on your labors in this time of trial, and am convinced you will use all your experience and knowledge and be guided by love of your country in the work for which you are responsible to the country and to me. I wish you fruitful labor and complete success."



# GERMANS MAKE GREAT ONSLAUGHT UPON THE FRENCH NEAR VERDUN

**Several Hun Battalions Completely Annihilated  
by Fierce French Fire, German Prisoners De-  
clare—Haumont Woods Evacuated—French  
Recapture Trenches about Givenchy, Today's  
Report.**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Allies have conquered 730,000 square miles of German territory in Africa since the outbreak of the war, it was announced by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 23.—The Dutch tanker La Frandre, of 2,018 tons, bound for New York, has been sunk by a mine. Only two survivors have been reported, and the others are believed to have been lost.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to-day attended a Cabinet meeting for the first time in his capacity as Minister of Blockade.

## HUN ONSLAUGHT UPON VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Germans have launched a heavy offensive around Verdun from the right bank of the Meuse to the Herbs woods, the War Office announced this afternoon. They are attacking with many infantry regiments on a 15-mile front.

Entire German battalions have been annihilated in the fierce struggle, according to German prisoners. The French have evacuated Haumont forest but have reoccupied Caures wood, which was evacuated yesterday.

Violent fighting also continues in the Givenchy wood, near Souchez. The French have recaptured several of the trenches occupied by the Germans in their sudden offensive of Monday night.

The violent onslaught of the Crown Prince's army was preceded by a rolling fire of artillery that began on Sunday morning and continued throughout Monday and Monday night. The French replied vigorously to this bombardment and brought up reserves to meet the expected attack.

Heavy German infantry attacks were launched yesterday. The War Office stated last night that by particularly vicious onslaughts the Teutons had occupied the Haumont woods.

These attacks evidently were followed up last night by the inauguration of a general offensive movement, designed to throw back the whole French front around Verdun. The attack was met by a terrific fire from French guns, however, inflicting enormous losses on the advancing Germans, and was a failure.

## TEXT OF FRENCH

The text of the statement follows:  
"We have retaken some sections of the trenches in the woods of Givenchy. In the regions to the north of Verdun the bombardment by the enemy, which has been energetically answered by us, continued throughout the night.

"Infantry actions have developed on a front of fifteen kilometres (ten miles). The struggle is continued with violence along the right bank of the Meuse towards the southeast. East of this point a counter-attack enabled us to retake the greater part of the forest of Caures, situated in the salient occupied yesterday by the enemy to the north of Beaumont.

"A strong German attack on Herbe forest was stopped by our curtain of fire. According to statements of prisoners, certain German units were completely destroyed in the course of these actions.

"A desultory artillery duel continues in the region of Taute Charriere and of Fromes, in Lorraine. In the region of Nomeny our artillery has been very active. An enemy reconnaissance to the north of Letricourt failed to reach our lines.

"In the Herbe forest we have evacuated the village of Haumont. We still hold the environs after a bitter fight in which our troops inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy."

## RUSSIANS NEAR

### GERMANS CLAIM GAINS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, via London, 3:38 p.m.—Announcement of another important gain in the offensive on the western front was made by the War Office today. The statement claims that in Upper Alsace the Germans captured a position 700 yards wide and 400 yards deep.

The War Office also announced that German forces had penetrated the opposing lines for a distance of three kilometres (two miles) in the northern sector of the Woëvre. It is said the Allies lost more than 3,000 prisoners and great quantities of material.

The text of the official statement follows:

"East of the Meuse river we attacked a position which the enemy has been fortifying for one and a half years with all means of fortress construction in the neighborhood of the village of Consenvoye in order to maintain an embarrassing effect on our defence in the northern sector of the Woëvre.

"The attack was delivered on a front extending well over ten kilometres (six miles), and we penetrated as far as three kilometres into the enemy lines.

"Apart from considerable sanguinary losses the enemy lost more than 3,000 men in prisoners, and great quantities of material, the extent of which cannot yet be estimated."



**Special Star Cable by United Press.**

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.—Russian vanguards are within a few miles of Rizeh, thirty-five miles east of Trebizond, and the capture of Trebizond itself is now but a few days distant, according to Tiflis despatches today.

Armenian refugees, fleeing from the Christian quarter of Trebizond outside the walls, have arrived within the Russian lines. They reported that the Turks have been emptying the city of all its valuable stores since the fall of Erzerum, evidently planning no serious resistance.

**BULGARS ARE DISILLUSIONED.**

**Special Star Cable by United Press.**

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Salonika despatches to the London papers today brought reports of chaotic conditions in Bulgaria, arising out of the alleged ill-feeling of the Bulgarian people toward the Germans. This information it was stated, was obtained from confidential sources.

One correspondent cabled a report that a free-for-all fight between Germans and Bulgarians occurred at a

"The Bulgarians freely admit that they would submit joyously to a Russian invasion," said another Salonika despatch. "Their country has been drained of cattle and grain in exchange for German paper. The people generally are most pessimistic over the outcome of the war."

**FOR ATTACK ON SALONIKA?**

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A Havas despatch from Athens says that a Bulgarian soldier named Nicoloff, who deserted from Prince Cyril's regiment, declares that the Germans and Bulgarians are actively repairing all roads between Veles and Gleygell under direction of German engineers. Bulgarian troops believe that a general offensive against Salonika is imminent.

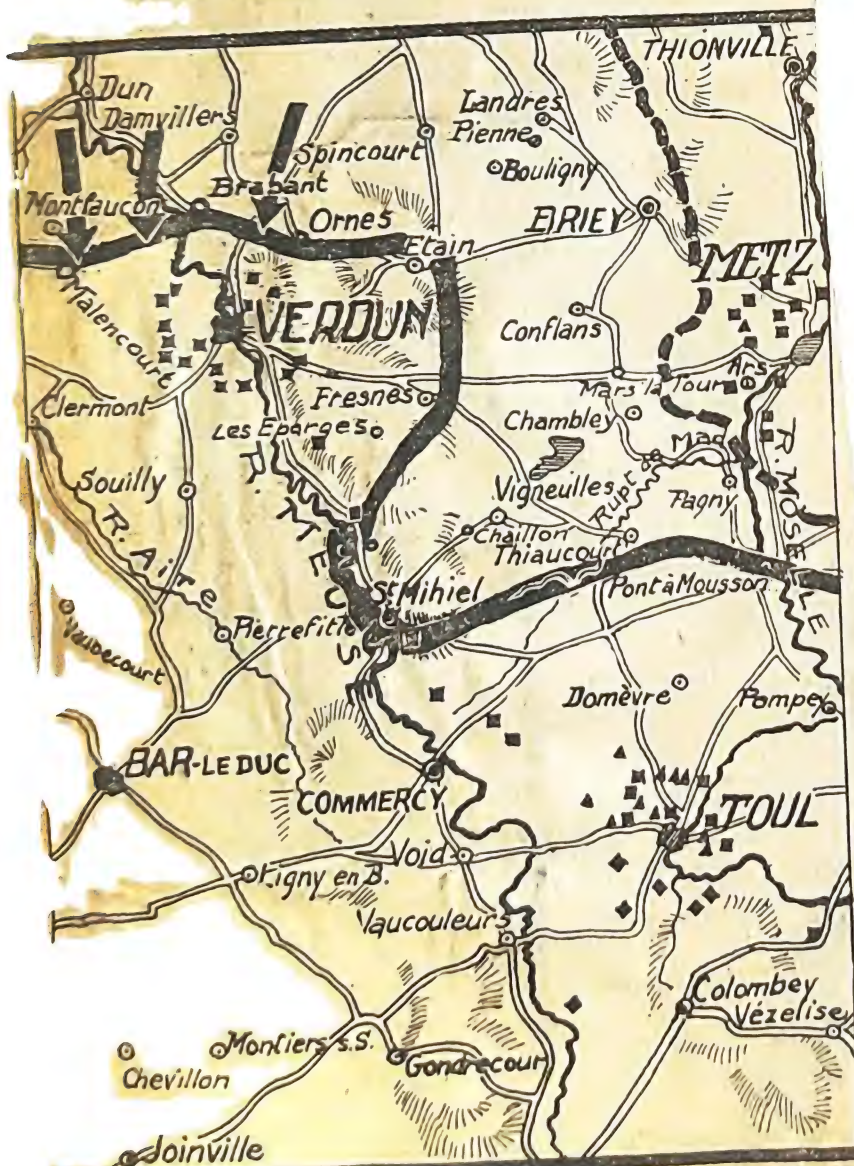
**TURKS' LATEST REPORT.**

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the Turk-

Important  
nts."

HERE ONE OF THE FIERCEST  
BATTLES OF THE WAR IS RAGING



The German drive towards Verdun is being directed against the Northern flank of the French salient, as indicated by the arrows. The village of Brabant, east of the River Meuse, has been captured, as shown on the map, but further attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses.

## MARCH 5 LAST CALL FOR BUTTER FOR THE GERMANS

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 24.—Communities receiving butter through the so-called Central Purchasing Association—an association founded by the Government and under its control—must, in accordance with the order of the Imperial Chancellor, introduce butter cards before March 5, to limit the supply per person to a maximum of a quarter of a pound metric weekly. Children under 2 years are not considered in this estimate and those between 2 and 14 years will receive half the stated quantity.

Fat or lard cards may also be introduced, with a maximum of 180 grams of butter and margarine together or a quarter of a pound of all kinds of fat. Persons receiving butter by post from outside points must report the amount received and have their butter cards correspondingly cancelled.

Berlin is among the cities receiving butter through the Central Purchasing Association.

At Dresden potato cards have been introduced, a maximum of seven pounds per capita being allowed weekly.



# VERDUN: GERMAN LOSSES SPELL FAILURE TO HUN

**French Artillery Has Wrought Such Awful Havoc in Ranks of Crown Prince's Army that He Cannot Succeed is Declaration from Paris Today—Kaiser at Front.**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

**ATHENS, Feb. 24.**—Formidable peace demonstrations have occurred in Turkey, due to the fall of Erzerum, according to delayed despatches received here today. Many persons have been arrested, it was stated, and the Constantinople police are taking steps to prevent serious disorders.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

**PARIS, Feb. 24.**—French forces have evacuated the village of Brabant-sur-Meuse, less than eight miles north of Verdun, under heavy attack by the Crown Prince's army, it was officially announced today.

The French have also retired from part of the Caures woods, four miles east of Brabant, the War Office reported, but have repulsed other heavy German attacks.

Following up their capture of Brabant-Sur-Meuse, which lies on the east bank of the Meuse river, the Germans charged forward in a heavy attack against the village of Samogneux, two miles south of Brabant, and but six miles from the outskirts of Verdun itself.

This attack was repulsed in a desperate infantry clash, in which both sides lost heavily.

The German centre again delivered a violent onslaught against Beaumont, seven miles northeast of Verdun but all attacks were beaten off. The War Office reported German losses in this fighting especially violent.

The infantry actions reached their greatest fury last night on the eight-mile front extending eastward from Brabant, through the Caures woods and to a point north of Beaumont. The artillery duel continued with the utmost violence all along the twenty-five mile front.

French war planes bombarded the railway station at Metz, the capital of Lorraine, yesterday, setting fire to the gasworks, the official statement added.

## FRENCH LINE REMAINS UNBROKEN

The War Office announces that the French line has not been broken at any point.

The text of the statement follows: "In Artois a struggle with Grenades is in progress to the east of Souchez.

"In the region north of Verdun the struggle continued all night with the same intensity along the right bank of the Meuse as far as Ornes, to the south of Ordes.

"Owing to the violence of the bombardment of our advanced position at Brabant-sur-Meuse, our troops have evacuated this village under cover of night, protected by the flanking fire of our positions on the left bank of the Meuse.

"An attack directed on Samogneux has been repulsed."

### RETREAT IN PERFECT ORDER.

"A strong attack, which was participated in by at least one brigade, was launched by the enemy in the forest of Caures. This attack succeeded in taking one part of the forest. We still hold the southern end.

All the offensives directed against Beaumont, in front of which we are established have failed to dislodge us. To the east of the front attacked we held our own in front of Ornes, where our forces held a ravine situated to the south of Herbert forest.

The retreat of our troops in certain sections, which was ordered to avoid useless losses, was effected in perfect order, and without permitting the enemy, who advanced slowly and at the price of considerable sacrifices, to break our front at any point.

"The bombardment continues, in the region between Ordes and Fomizey. In Lorraine the enemy has succeeded in gaining a footing in one of our advanced posts in the forest of Cheynet. We have driven back some advance parties to the east of Reillon.

"One of our airship squadrons last night bombarded with forty-five projectiles, some of which were of large calibre, the Metz railway station at Sablon (on the southern outskirts of Metz), and a gas tank, in the region of which a great fire was started."

## GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESSES.

By Canadian Press.

**BERLIN, Feb. 24, via London.**—Further gains for the Germans in the region north of the French fortress of Verdun were claimed by the War Office today.

The statement says the entire wooded district north-west and northeast of Beaumont and the forest of Herbe are in possession of the Germans.

Announcement also was made of the capture by the Germans of the villages of Brabant, Haumont and Samogneux, in the Verdun region.

The statement follows: "Western front: The success we

obtained east of the Meuse has been exploited further. The villages of Brabant, Haumont and Samogneux have been captured. The entire wooded district northwest, north and northeast of Beaumont and the forest of Herbe are in our possession. "South of Metz an advanced French post was taken by a surprise attack. The entire garrison of fifty men was captured. "Eastern front: In the northern sectors of the front there were artillery duels and at numerous points patrol engagements occurred. There have been no incidents of special importance. "Balkan front: There is nothing to report.

## DEFENDANTS IN HUN CONSPIRACY CASE ARRESTED

Special to The Star by United Press  
**WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.**—Refusing to give \$5,000 bail when United States Commissioner Taylor held they must answer next Tuesday to indictments at New York in the alleged Labor's National Peace Council conspiracy, former Rep. H. Robert Fowler, Herman B. Schulteis, and Henry B. Martin today were placed under arrest.



# PORTUGAL SEIZES 36 TEUTON SHIPS ANCHORED IN TAGUS

*Confiscated Because Portugal Needs Transports  
and for Fear They Might Escape Into Atlantic  
and Raid Allied Commerce—Expected Teutons  
Will Declare War*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LISBON, Feb. 24.—Germany and Austria are expected to declare war immediately upon Portugal, as the result of the action of the Portuguese naval authorities.

Carrying out an official decree Captain Rego, commander of the Portuguese naval division, has seized thirty-six German and Austrian steamers, some of them large vessels, lying in the Tagus river.

The commander took forcible possession of the ships at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, hoisted the Portuguese colors on them and saluted them with a twenty-one gun salvo from the Portuguese fleet.

## REASON FOR SEIZURE.

The Foreign Minister, Lenhor Costa, announced that the vessels were confiscated because Portugal needed transports and because of the fear that they would escape into the Atlantic, possibly to raid Allied commerce. In support of this statement he said that only Tuesday night the German steamer Ockenfels had escaped from the port of Funchal, Madeira Island, without clearance papers.

The Portuguese Minister to Germany was today instructed to call the matter to the attention of the German Foreign Office.

Though no state of war has existed between Germany and Portugal the Portuguese Government, under the terms of an alliance with England, has openly sided with the Allies. Portuguese troops have aided the English in operations against the Germans in Africa.

It is believed that the Government's arbitrary action will force an immediate break with both Germany and Austria. Officials, however, professed confidence that whatever the outcome of the affair, Spain, at least for the present, will continue to preserve her neutral position, and that Portugal's course will not induce her to enter the war on the side of the Austro-Germans.

## HOW COMMANDER ACTED.

Captain Rego carried out the decree at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Aboard a gunboat, and under the guns of two Portuguese warships, he visited each Austro-German vessel, gave the crews three hours in which to disembark and after they had left hoisted the Portuguese colors. As the German and Austrian sailors were being rowed ashore the Portuguese warships boomed a salute of 21 guns.

The Government's action was extremely popular and crowds gathered in the streets today, cheering before the Government buildings. Indignation against Germany has been rising steadily since last summer, when a German U-boat sank two Portuguese ships.

The Portuguese Congress on separate occasions has declared it to be the duty of the Government to declare war on Germany, whenever that action seemed necessary.

Under an old treaty by which Great Britain guaranteed Portuguese integrity, the Republic sent troops against the Germans in Angola, West Africa, alleging as a further cause for action that the Germans had previously invaded Portuguese territory. About 120,000 Portuguese troops are now mobilized and about as many more can be put in the field.

## ATTITUDE OF PORTUGAL.

Despite many rumors since the outbreak of the war that Portugal was on the point of declaring a state of war with the Central Empires, on account of her treaty relations with Great Britain, no such declaration was ever made. The Portuguese Congress, by resolutions on August 8, 1914 and November 23, of the same year, decided that Portugal would co-operate with the Allies whenever that step seemed necessary. The Portuguese treaty with Great Britain requires that the latter be supplied with ten thousand Portuguese troops when she is at war.

The latest official Portuguese reference to the attitude of the nation with regard to the hostilities was a statement made on January 3 last by the President of the Republic, at a reception of members of Parliament, when he manifested a desire that "the sacred union of all parties be maintained during the war, so that the Allies may have reason to be satisfied with the services rendered by the Portuguese nation."

## PORTUGUESE BUY MUNITIONS.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Both Portugal and Spain have been making heavy purchases of ammunition recently in the American market, according to information obtained here by the United Press, several weeks ago.

This discovery was made at the same time Gibraltar despatches carried the hint that Spain was preparing to attack Portugal and that the Teutonic Powers if a favorable moment was offered.



# MOEWE RAIDING ON FEB. 9 OFF COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA

*Between Jan. 16 and Latter Date German Commerce Chaser Was Operating Between Brazilian Seaboard and Brazilian Island of Fernando de Noronha*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 25.—The German auxiliary cruiser Moeve was engaged in raiding British commerce off the South American coast between Jan. 16 and February 9, according to the captain of one of the raider's victims, released upon his arrival here.

The Moeve's present whereabouts are a mystery, he said, but between the dates mentioned she was cruising between the South American coast and the Brazilian island of Fernando de Noronha, 125 miles off the Brazilian coast.

Forty residents of neutral countries are among the 206 prisoners released when a German prize crew from the Moeve brought the captured British steamer Westburn to this port and then scuttled her outside the harbor.

The Moeve, the captain said, encountered the 4,623-ton British steamer Flamenco while she was en route to Valparaiso from Newport, England.

The Moeve attempted to escape and sent out wireless calls for help. The Moeve overlooked the fleeing steamer and shelled her, sending her to the bottom within a few minutes. One of the Flamenco's crew was killed and two wounded in this encounter.

The British steamer Corbridge, slightly smaller than the Flamenco, was captured off the Brazilian coast. The Moeve took her into the mouth of the Amazon, transferred her coal stores and then sank her.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—According to the Times Madrid correspondent the steamer Westburn was destroyed in order to avoid being taken by a British cruiser, which left Tenerife immediately after the arrival of the Westburn with the intention of capturing her when she left Spanish waters.

On the other hand the Telegraph's Madrid correspondent declares that when the Westburn was captured her name was changed to the Moeve and that the original German raider named the Moeve was then sunk.

This action was taken, the despatch says, because the original Moeve had been badly damaged.

A Reuter despatch from Tenerife says that the captain of one of the vessels sunk by the Moeve described the raider as a vessel of from 2,000 to 2,500 tons, carrying six 7-inch guns and having two torpedo tubes and a number of mines aboard.

The Germans informed him that she could steam seventeen knots an hour, that she carries a crew of from 200 to 250 men, and is under command of a German count.

The crew of the Belgian steamship Luxembourg, which was sunk by the raider, say that their vessel was caught seventy miles south of Fernando de Noronha, an island in the South Atlantic ocean, 125 miles from the east extremity of Brazil, to which it belongs, and that they were kept under control on board the Westburn by seven Germans armed with hand grenades.

# FRENCH HOLD GERMANS ON VERDUN FRONT AND HUN ONSLAUGHT FAILS

**Net Result of Greatest Offensive Since Battle of Marne is Trifling for Germans, Compared with Their Appalling Casualties — Forts' Guns Trained on Advancing Masses.**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.—The Telegraaf estimated today that German losses on the Ypres front in the last three weeks have approached 17,000.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25.—Severe blizzards and snowstorms are hindering the pursuit of the Turks fleeing from Erzerum, according to Tiflis despatches today. The Russian right wing, however, is making rapid progress toward Rizeh, east of Trebizond.

In Persia, the Slavs have dislodged the Turks from powerfully fortified positions in the Bideswith and Sakhne mountain passes. The Turks are retreating toward Kermansah, pursued by the Russians.

## Importance of the Russian Victory in Persia Emphasized

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25.—The Russian success in the region of Kermanshah is a sequel to a series of strategic Russian operations in Persia, with the purpose of putting an end to the activities of hostile mountain forces and organized bands of Kurds.

Russian progress in Persia, however, is regarded here as being of more than local significance, indicating greater possibility of a junction of the Russians with the British expeditionary forces in Mesopotamia. On that account the fortunes of the British forces are watched here with great interest.

After the retreat from Hamadan, all hostile forces which succeeded in escaping were concentrated in the Kermanshah district. Taking advantage of the strong defensive nature of this region, they fortified themselves in the mountain passes and prepared to resist strongly any Russian attempt to drive them further. Simultaneous frontal and flank attacks by the Russians, however, have already forced the Turks to make a partial retirement.



**TOM LONGBOAT, GREATEST INDIAN  
RUNNER SINCE DEERFOOT, PROUD OF  
HIS FIRST REAL WAR PAINT.**



The famous Indian runner, the swiftest of his race since Deerfoot, is here seen wearing the uniform of the Canadian army, which he joined this week. Private Longboat is again under the management of Tom Flanagan, who handled him for the London 1908 Marathon and other classics, and is now a captain in the 180th Sportsmen's Battalion. The Redskin left his wife and wigwam and joined a battalion at Brantford, Ontario, near the Six Nations reserve, but when he heard of Flanagan and the Sportsmen's he ran the sixty miles to Toronto in two days. He has been transferred and is to become a member of the scout section. All the experts select Longboat as the most difficult recruit to train in the British Empire, as he was always unmanageable. But Tom merely smiles and says: "The time has come for married men to enlist."

**GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.**

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, via London, 3:22 p.m.—The German War Office announced today the capture of all French positions in the region north of Verdun as far as the ridge of Loudmont, just south of Beaumont. The number of prisoners has been increased by more than 7,000 to over 10,000.

Capture of the fortified villages and farms of Champneuville, Cotellate, Marmont, Beaumont, Chambrettes and Ornes was announced.

The text follows:

Western theatre: On the right bank of the river Meuse our success previously reported was exploited yesterday in different directions. The fortified villages and farms of Champneuville, Cotellate, Marmont, Beaumont, Chambrettes and Ornes were captured.

"In addition all the enemy's positions as far as the ridge of Loudmont were captured by storm.

"The sanguinary losses of the enemy again were extraordinarily heavy while our losses were normal. The number of prisoners taken was increased by over seven thousand to more than ten thousand.

No information can yet be given with regard to the booty in materials which we captured.

"Eastern and Balkan theatres:—There is nothing to report."

**TURKS' LATEST CLAIMS.**

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25, via London, 12:25 p.m.—British forces in Mesopotamia made an attack on the Turkish position at Felahie, be-

low Kut-el-Amara, the War Office announces, but were driven back with considerable losses.

The statement, which is under date of February 24, is as follows:

"Mesopotamian front: An enemy detachment of about one battalion attempted to approach our positions near Felahie, but was compelled by our fire to retreat, leaving numerous dead.

"Among those who fell were British officers. Recently we took prisoners seventeen soldiers of the enemy troops, who in the course of battle fled into the surrounding country.

"Caucasus fronts: Battles continued without interruption."

"Dardanelles front: Some enemy cruisers bombarded from time to time between February 18 and 22 the beaches near Sed-dul-Bahr and Teke-Burnu, without result. Our batteries near Kum Kaleh and Sed-dul-Bahr forced them to retreat without their being able to continue to fire for any considerable time.

"Enemy aeroplanes recently flew over the Dardanelles, but were driven off and pursued by our battle aeroplanes.

"On February 20 an enemy cruiser, under protection of mine sweepers, penetrated the Gulf of Saros, supported by three enemy observation aeroplanes.

"The enemy bombarded without success the coast near Galata and Gallipoli (on the Gallipoli Strait).

"One of our battle aeroplanes drove off the enemy aircraft, whereupon the cruiser ceased fire and departed with the mine sweepers."



## GERMAN OFFENSIVE SLACKENS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Crown's Prince's offensive in the Verdun region is showing signs of slackening, the War Office announced this afternoon. No attacks were made during the night, it was stated, and the artillery fighting has become less violent.

French artillery is holding its own along the twenty-five mile front and there is every indication that the German offensive has been checked.

The French are organizing new positions behind Beaumont and on the heights east of Champneuville, south of Samogneux and also south of Ornes.

Taking advantage of the lull in infantry actions they are making strong preparations to meet any renewal of the heavy Teutonic assaults.

The text of the official statement follows:

"To the east of Vauquois we have launched fresh attacks on the enemy's works in the region of the forest of Cheppy. Intermittent artillery activity has been carried on between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse.

"In the district to the north of Verdun the cannonade has diminished in violence and the enemy made no attack on our positions during the night."

"We have established organized positions in the rear of Beaumont on the heights stretching to the east of Champneuville and to the south of Ornes. The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

## GERMAN TRANSPORT UNDER FIRE

## HIGH OFFICIAL PRAISE IS GIVEN 22ND BATTALION

The Divisional Commander  
Warmly Congratulates  
French-Canadian Unit

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
From Our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE

Cockspur street, London, Feb. 25.  
The 22nd French-Canadian Battalion have received high official commendation for recent gallantry. The General commanding their division congratulates them on "the skilful manner in which they carried out operations."

The Brigadier-General, writing the officer commanding the 22nd Battalion, conveys "My sincere thanks and appreciation. The manner in which your task was carried out reflects great credit on your battalion."

"I would particularly mention Lieut. Vanier and his party for the expeditious and efficient manner in which their work was performed over the distance to be traversed towards the enemy line, the cutting of wire and the placing of the charge, although a long period

elapsed awaiting the progress of the unit working on your right, which charge was successfully fired with such good results.

"This specific case is typical of the manner in which your battalion has acted in all its undertaking since arriving in this country. This has been mentioned in my report to higher authorities."

WINDERMERE.

## PORTUGAL SEIZES MORE GERMAN SHIPS

Special to The Montreal Star  
by United Press.

LISBON, Feb. 25. — Eight German steamers in the harbor at St. Vincent have been seized by order of the Portuguese Government.

## WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Allied airmen make a successful raid on German lines of communication in Champagne. Russians occupy the outwork of Mogilz, southwest of Bolkow. Foreign Secretary Grey announced in House of Commons that Britain is in full accord with Russia's desire to reach the Mediterranean Sea by way of Constantinople.

Special to The Montreal Star by  
United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The French are now checking the great German drive on Verdun, and are holding their own, according to a special despatch from Paris today.

The Crown Prince's legions, sweeping southward, are now under heavy fire from three of the Verdun forts. At the same time they are exposed to a murderous fire from the French field redoubts and trenches in advanced positions before the fortress.

The French artillery has maintained such a heavy bombardment that the Teutons have been unable to bring up needed supplies, according to Paris despatches.

Great battle-fleets of French and German aeroplanes are in constant clash high above the woods, and engaged in hurling down bombs upon enemy artillery positions.

The check reported to have been administered to the advancing Germans may be only temporary. All Paris despatches today agreed that the titanic struggle in the Meuse woods marked the beginning of the Germans' greatest offensive blow since the drive on Paris was defeated at the Marne early in the war.

## ALL PARIS IS CONFIDENT.

The greatest confidence prevails in Paris, according to latest advices from the French capital. The French have been aware of the German preparations for the Verdun offensive for many weeks, it was stated. French air scouts have kept daily tabs on the building of new German supply railroads, north of Verdun, for the express purpose of rushing up troops and munitions for a grand assault on Verdun.

By capturing Samogneux, six miles north of Verdun, and other positions to the east, the Germans have arrived within less than two miles of the fort of Beaumont, and within easy range of Tavannes and Vaux, whose guns are now reported trained on thick masses of advancing Teutons.

"It was not until Wednesday that all the German effectives were fully deployed and utilized," said a Paris despatch today.

"On Wednesday night the battle extended on a line twenty-five miles long, from Malancourt, on the west half-way between the Meuse river and the Argonne, beyond Fromezoy and

## TYPICAL "KULTUR" COMMENT. By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24, via London, Feb. 25.—German military critics regard as very significant the German success north of Verdun, according to despatches received here from Berlin.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that the achievements reported by the German General Staff have greatly surpassed the expectations entertained by the German people.

Major Morah, the Tageblatt's military critic, writes:

"All the successes of our recent operations on the western front are surpassed by our successes north of Verdun."

"The considerable losses suffered by the French are especially painful to them, in view of their endeavor to prosecute a war of exhaustion, with the highest possible forbearance in the sacrifice of their own human material."





The photo shows the men of the overseas battalion receiving the flag. The colors from the parent battalion.

A great crowd gathered in Victoria square, Montreal, to witness the First Regiment Grenadier Guards of Canada present two flags to the Eighty-seventh Battalion C. E. F. The colors were a Union Jack and a regimental

# The Diamond Jubilee of V.C. Passed Quietly

Day of Deep Interest to British Empire Not Celebrated This Year

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(By mail.)—A diamond jubilee possessing a deep interest throughout the British Empire passed uncelebrated today. Sixty years ago, on January 29, 1856, Queen Victoria signed the royal warrant by which was instituted the most famous war decoration in the world, the Victoria Cross. How carefully the little bronze cross is guarded can be best judged by the fact that although British sailors and soldiers have been on active service in every part of the globe again and again since the honor was conferred, the recipients do not yet number 700.

Intrinsically the Cross is worth only a few cents, but its value to the recipients cannot be reckoned in coin. The little cross was first fashioned out of the cannon captured at Sebastopol a few months prior to the foundation of the order, thus providing a historic interest to the symbol.

The order having been instituted, it was not difficult to find among the British troops who had served in Russia in the years preceding the foundation many who were entitled to receive the honor, and less than eighteen months later, in June, 1857, Queen Victoria inaugurated the decoration in Hyde Park. In the presence of an enormous crowd, the Queen, mounted on a charger, planned the crosses one by one upon the breasts of sixty-two officers and men of the two services, of whom fifty belonged to the army.

Of these heroes not one is alive today, although it is only about two years since the death of Rear Admiral (then Lieutenant) C. F. Lucas, the first man to win the distinction, for throwing overboard a live shell that fell on a warship, and one of the twelve sailors present in the park at the initial bestowal.

Very few alterations have been made in the rules governing the conferring of the award during the sixty years. The most important change concerns the gift of the cross to the representatives of men who were killed in winning the decoration.

Another improvement of the original regulations of special interest today, when the King-Emperor's native soldiers from India have been fighting by the side of their white comrades in Europe, was effected in 1911, the right to receive the Victoria Cross being given to the brave men of the Indian army.



# GERMAN ONSLAUGHT ON DOUAUMONT REPULSED: GREAT NEW OFFENSIVE

**French Report Failure of Crown Prince's Efforts  
To Smash Way Past Douaumont Position—  
Huns Gain Village in Woevre—Russians Re-  
port Great Hun Offensive Imminent.**

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 29, via London.—Announcement was made semi-officially today that tremendous activity has been observed over the whole length of the German front in the east. There are various indications that Spring will see another great effort by the Germans on the Russian front.

Enormous quantities of incendiary and explosive bombs have been collected by the Germans. Another feature of these preparations is the bringing-up of apparatus for aerial warfare on an increasing scale. Aerodromes are being enlarged and great numbers of aeroplanes forwarded from Germany.

## HUNS FLUNG BACK FROM DOUAUMONT

By Canadian Press

PARIS, Feb. 29, 2:35 p.m.—The bombardment to the north of Verdun is continuing with greater intensity.

East of the Meuse last night there was a resumption of violent local attacks. Near the village of Douaumont the fighting came to a hand-to-hand encounter, and the Germans were repulsed by French troops.

After intense artillery fire German forces captured the villages of Manhuilles, but a counter-attack brought the French to the western boundary of this location. They now hold Manhuilles under their fire.

In Lorraine the Germans succeeded in occupying small sections of French trenches, but they were very shortly driven out from these positions. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

## OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT

The text of the official communication on the progress of hostilities given out by the French War Office this afternoon is as follows:

"To the north of Verdun the bombardment has continued with increased intensity.

"In the sector to the east of the Meuse last night there was a resumption of the previous violent local attacks, particularly in the vicinity of the village of Douaumont, where the fighting came to hand-to-hand encounters, resulting in the driving back of the enemy by our troops.

"In the Woevre district the Germans were successful, after an intense preparatory artillery fire, in gaining possession of the village of Manhuilles. An immediate counter-attack on our part brought us back to the western boundary of this village, which we now hold under our fire.

"In Lorraine the enemy was successful in penetrating several small sections of our advance trenches, but they were almost immediately driven out of these positions.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

## British Papers Praise Wilson for His Stand

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is published this morning and affords the London daily newspapers the greatest satisfaction. A majority of the newspapers print editorials on it.

"The President's words have the right ring to them," says the Daily Chronicle. "He makes plain to the whole world that the United States is unshakable in its resolve to reject the impudent demand of Germany."

"In fact, the whole substance of the letter proves that for all his patience and forbearance the President has a clear objective which he steadily pursues, and that when there is need to strike he can strike hard."

The Times says:

"The President remains immovably true to his lofty moral attitude. On how far he will carry the country's opinion with him in the contingencies that may arise it would be injudicious and improper to speculate. Be the issue what it may, President Wilson deserves credit for standing manfully to his guns."

The Morning Post says:

"It is the fate of America, whether it will or not, to make a choice between her own gods and Germany's idols. President Wilson has sufficiently defined the situation and in so doing he has earned the respect of the civilized world."

The Daily News says:

"The President's letter carries the controversy with Germany to a point from which there can be no receding. Whatever the forces against him, the President must stand or fall by his letter. No man could in word or deed recant such language as he has deliberately used and remain a vital force in American politics."

MAKING OFFAL INTO FOOD



## WHAT GERMAN REPORT SAYS

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 29, via London, 3:20 p.m.—Progress for the Germans in their drive towards Verdun in the Woëvre district was announced by the War Office today. The German troops have passed Dieppe, Abaucourt and Blanche and also have taken Manbuelles and Champton, it is asserted.

The War Office also announced that a small armed work northwest of Douaumont has been stormed by the Germans.

The official announcement asserts that the total number of unwounded prisoners taken is 16,575. There have been captured also seventy-eight cannon and eighty-six machine guns, it is claimed.

The text of today's official statement on military operations is as follows:

"Western theatre of war: Very strong artillery activity has continued at several points: East of the

Meuse we stormed a small armored work directly northwest of the village of Douaumont. Repeated enemy attacks in this region were stopped at the very outset.

"In the Woëvre, our troops have passed Dieppe, Abaucourt and Blanche. They have cleared the extensive wooded region northeast of Wavranville and Haudumont, and have taken in their heroic advance Manbuelles and also Champton.

"Up till last night we counted unwounded prisoners 223 officers and 16,575 men, and further seventy-eight cannon, seven of these heavy and of the most modern kind, and eighty-six machine guns, while uncounted war material is reported as booty.

"At the forester's house at Thiaville, northeast of Babonviller, the projecting portion of a French position was attacked and taken. A large number of prisoners remained in our hands.

"Eastern and Balkan theatres: The situation is unchanged."

## OVER 45,000 GERMANS KILLED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—More than 45,000 Germans have been killed in the assault on the Verdun positions, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam today, quoting Dutch sources as authority.

On one two-mile front, the despatch stated, has been formed from the stated, there were found 8,000 German corpses. One regiment, it was stated, has been formed from the fragments of eight German regiments, nearly wiped out in the fighting around Haumont.

Endless trains of wounded from the German front were reported to be arriving at Metz. Hospitals at Coblenz, Treves, Cologne and other German cities were said to be overflowing with wounded.

Fort Douaumont, the despatch said, was bombarded for six hours before it was finally wrecked. The French occupants held their positions while the fort was being blown down around them, and repulsed charged after charge of the Brandenburgers, finally withdrawing, leaving heaps of German dead in front of the fort.

French guns stationed near Bras destroyed more than forty German field pieces which had been grouped together in a heavy assault against the French positions.

### TURKS LEAVING TREBIZOND.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 29.—The Turks are hastily evacuating the important Black Sea port of Trebizond and neighboring cities before the Russian advance, according to Tiflis despatches today.

The evacuation of Trebizond was made necessary by the approach of two Russian forces, one moving westward along the shores of the Black Sea through Rizeh, and the other in a northwestern direction from Erzerum.

An official statement from the War Office on Saturday night said that the Russian troops were within fifty miles of Trebizond. Unofficial reports have placed the second attacking army about the same distance from Trebizond on the Black Sea coast.

Trebizond lies 120 miles northwest of the fortress of Erzerum, recently occupied by the Russians, and is the capital of a vilayet of the

It is an important trading centre and has a population of about 40,000.

Xenophon and the ten thousand Greeks, in their great retreat, reached the sea at Trebizond.

### DECISIVE BATTLE BEGINNING.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The decisive battle for Verdun is about to begin. Checked in savage onslaughts against Pepper Heights, the Germans are moving up their heaviest artillery to blast away the armored trenches on the ridge, barring their further advance from the north.

While indescribable slaughter continues about the position of Fort Douaumont, the Teutons are feeling out the French line along a 100-mile front with artillery poundings and infantry attacks. There is every indication that the whole western front may suddenly burst into the flame of a struggle baffling imagination.

A slackening of German artillery fire on the eight-mile front north and northeast of Verdun during the greater part of yesterday was reported in Paris despatches today. This was undoubtedly due, Paris reported, to the shifting of artillery by the Crown Prince and to the need of bringing up fresh reserves to take the place of the regiments blotted out in the first week of savage fighting.

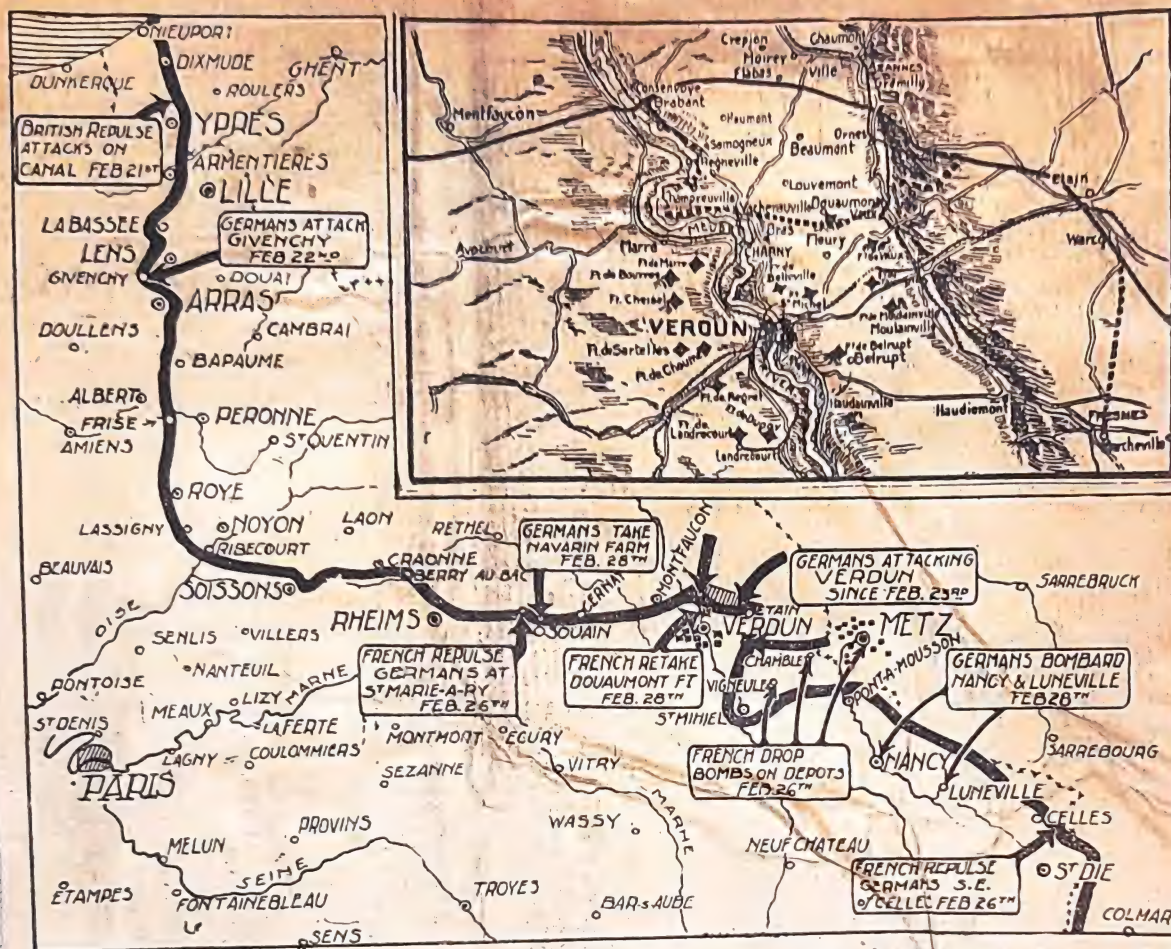
Paris is coolly confident that the fortress will never fall by a frontal attack over the strongly fortified Pepper Heights. French War Office officials believe the Kaiser already despairs of victory in front of Verdun, and there is searching out a new road to Paris through the Champagne, or will launch the attack through Fresnes, aimed at squeezing the French out of Verdun.

All Paris despatches today, though recounting the rejoicing in the French capital over the checking of the Verdun drive, gave warning that the Crown Prince is about to renew the attack with all the artillery and infantry at his command. But Paris believes that the tide of battle is about to turn in favor of France.

Berlin despatches received here early today were non-committal. They carried despatches of correspondents with the Crown Prince's army regarding the early days of the fighting, but carried no comment on the prospects of German success.



## THE CRITICAL POINTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT



The larger map gives a general view of the western front, showing the points and direction of the various attacks of the new German offensive action. The small shaded portion above Verdun shows the ground gained. The latest attack toward the southeast of Verdun is the danger point today. The smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Germans.

# THE STRUGGLE ROUND VERDUN



The above map shows the scene of the mighty struggle now raging between three-quarters of a million Germans and the French army defending Verdun. The fort of Douaumont is clearly indicated.

# NEW CANADIAN UNITS DO WELL AGAINST HUNS

Special to The Montreal Star From  
Our Own Correspondent in France  
ers.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN  
FLANDERS, Feb. 26. — "Everybody  
happy and confident" is the message  
that

given in aid of the Montreal concert to be  
 held at the Georgia Hall, are  
 evening next in Windsor Hall, are  
 Mrs. T. W. Campbell, Mrs. W. Binks,  
 Mrs. J. Tremblaine, Mrs. N. W. Tren-  
 baine, Mrs. Leamont, Mrs. George  
 Caverhill, Mrs. Blinn, Mrs. D. Sit-  
 are, the Hon. A. W. Atwater, Mrs.  
 Merritt, Mrs. Fletcher, D. Walker,  
 Mrs. Gardner, Thompson, Miss  
 Greenshields, Mrs. McGowan, Miss  
 Stuart, Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. McKim, Hampson.



## FRENCH COMMANDER AT VERDUN



**GENERAL HUMBERT**

The youngest French general commanding an army in the field—General Humbert—is having the chance at Verdun of gambling for the highest stakes of military renown. General Humbert was only a major when the war began, and his rapid promotion has been due to his ability to carry out the plans of General Joffre, who is now at Verdun directing the defence.

# HUNS SINK FISH BOATS FOR START

Four Lowestoft Trawlers  
Sent to the  
Bottom

REPORTED RAIDER  
MOEWE IS CAPTURED

Russian Steamer and  
French Mine-Layer  
Victims

Special Star Cable by United Press.  
HAVRE, March 2.—The French mine-sweeper Au Revoir was torpedoed and sunk Tuesday by a German U-boat. The crew has been saved, according to advices received here today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.  
LONDON, March 2.—On the first day of the new German order to torpedo armed merchantmen, the Russian steamer Alexander Wentze was sent to the bottom with a loss of eighteen lives, according to despatches received here today.

Four Lowestoft fishing smacks the Treovse, Tyron, Reliance and Harold, also have been sunk within twenty-four hours. Their crews were landed.

Eleven of the Wentzel's crew were rescued, it is stated. The despatches reported only that the steamer was sunk yesterday and carried no hint as to whether she was a victim of the new German decree.

The Alexander Wentzel displaced 2,638 tons and was 320 feet long. She was built in 1898, and was owned by the Northern Steamship Company of Petrograd. She was reported in the latest available shipping records as having arrived at Cardiff on January 23.

The Italian sailing ship Eliza also has been sunk, according to despatches received here this afternoon.

MOEWE REPORTED TAKEN.  
By Canadian Press.

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—Press despatches from Montevideo say that a steamer arriving from Europe intercepted a wireless message near the coast of Brazil, stating that British cruisers had captured the German auxiliary cruiser Moewe.

The Moewe, it is said, was taken by the British cruisers to the Island of Trinidad.



# GERMANS' ASSAULT IS WEAKENING TO CASUAL ARTILLERY FIRE NOW

Unofficial Reports Say That Fort Vaux Has  
Been Destroyed, But That Huns Cannot  
Approach It Because of Intensity of French  
Gunfire — Allied Fleet Chases Austrian  
Squadron Into Port.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, March 2.—Allied warships in the Adriatic pursued an Austrian squadron into Cattaro Harbor on Tuesday, according to Corfu despatches today.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 2, 2:31 p.m. — The War Office announced this afternoon that there was intermittent bombardment of the Verdun and Woevre front during the night, but that there were no developments of importance.

The text of the War Office's announcement reads as follows:

"In the Artois district, to the east of the road running from Neuville to La Folie, we had caused the explosion of a mine located under an old crater which was occupied by the enemy. We took possession of the new crater.

"In the region of Verdun the enemy bombarded violently last night Le Mort Homme (The Dead Man) at the Cote de l'Oie, between Malancourt and Forges, as well as the principal crossings of the River Meuse. There was little activity on the part of the artillery to the east of the Meuse.

"In the Woevre district after an intense retaliatory fire from the artillery, the enemy yesterday evening delivered a spirited attack on our positions at Fresnes. They were at once driven back by our counter-attack from the few positions which they had succeeded in penetrating.

"In the Lorraine district a bombardment of several hours' duration against the Sainte Marie farm, to the west of Bezange, was followed by an attack on the part of the enemy, which resulted in complete failure.

"In Alsace certain tentative movements undertaken by strong German patrols against our outposts in the valley of the Lauch were repulsed by the use of hand-grenades."

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The American steamer Santa Barbara has arrived at Montevideo, her captain making the announcement that a French cruiser which put out from Dakar, on the west coast of Africa, encountered a German raider, name not given, and opened fire on her. Under cover of the darkness the German ship got away. She was, however, damaged on her upper works by the French.

There is some doubt, however, as to the identity of the German vessel reported to have been captured. Another version of the account is that the vessel is the German cruiser Roon.

## MYSTERY OF THE MOEWE.

The Moewe first came into prominence with the arrival at Hampton Roads several weeks ago of the British steamship Appam, in charge of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moewe, which was roaming the seas and had captured and sunk seven British merchantmen and Admiralty transports, in addition to capturing the Appam.

Despatches from the Canary Islands late last month reported the arrival of the British steamer Westburn with a German prize crew on board, said to be from the Moewe.

According to these reports the Moewe, continuing her activities, after the capture of the Appam and the seven other British vessels, between January 16 and February 9, sank four British vessels off the coast of Brazil.

A vigorous search for the Moewe was begun by the British Admiralty. The Moewe was reported to be a tramp steamship fitted with guns for preying on commerce of the Entente Allies.

## COMPULSION ACT GOES INTO FORCE IN BRITAIN TODAY

LONDON, March 2.—The Government's Conscription Act went into effect today, and early this afternoon machinery was set in motion for its enforcement.

Large proclamations were posted all over England, announcing that henceforth all bachelor and widowers, eligible under the Act, will be regarded as soldiers and drafted as needed.

The first nine groups, it was stated, will be called up by March 15.

Married men between the ages of 19 and 27, attested under the Derby recruiting campaign, will be called up for service within a few days, it was also announced.

The order becomes effective on April 7.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



# PORTUGAL STANDS FIRMLY AGAINST RETURNING SHIPS

*Germans Rushing Out of Portugal, Expecting Declaration of War Within Twenty-four Hours—  
Portuguese Sailors Aboard Seized German Ship  
Poisoned*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 2.—"Germany is prepared to declare war on Portugal immediately in the event of an unsatisfactory reply to the note demanding the release of seized German ships," said a despatch from Berlin today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LISBON, Mar. 2.—Sixty leading members of the German colony left hurriedly for Spain today, on receipt of reports that Germany is about to declare war on Portugal. The majority of the German business houses have been closed.

The Foreign Office is reported to have despatched an answer last night to the German note demanding the release of interned German warships seized by official decree.

It is rumored that the Portuguese answer is very brief, but contains a flat refusal to comply with the German demands.

It is rumored the German Minister will leave Lisbon this afternoon. No confirmation of this report was obtainable at the Embassy or the Foreign Office, but it is generally believed there will be important de-

velopments within twenty-four hours.

The President conferred until a late hour last night with his Cabinet, and also with other political leaders, who were summoned to the Foreign Office.

The reply to the German demands is said to have been framed at this conference and to have been telegraphed to Berlin.

Departures of Germans from Lisbon continued today. It is estimated that about 200 German business men have gone to Spain.

## HUNS POISONING PORTUGUESE. By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 2.—Three members of a crew of Portuguese sailors who were placed aboard the German steamer Schwarzburg, are dead as a result of drinking from a bottle labelled "rum," says a despatch from Ponta del Gada, Azores, to Reuter's Telegram Co., and three others are in a serious condition.

Two of the men died instantly and the other died in a hospital. The Schwarzburg, which was last reported at St. Michaels, Azores, is one of the ships seized by the Portuguese Government.

## WAR POSTAGE TAX HAS PRODUCED THE REVENUE EXPECTED

Special to The Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The application of the extra war tax of one cent each upon all letters posted in Canada has produced results which fully justify the estimates when this departure was decided on. At the time the question came up it was roughly figured that five millions of extra revenue would accrue from the extra tax, and the receipts for the current fiscal year ending on the 31st instant, indicate that this is being accomplished.

In the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1915, the revenue was slightly in excess of thirteen millions. This year it is expected to be between nineteen and twenty millions. The detailed figures will not be available till the end of the fiscal year.

The Post Office Department gets the advantage not only of the extra tax on letters, and the volume of correspondence is always increasing, but also secures a great bulk of the revenue from the stamp tax on cheques, etc.

Experience has shown that where a postage stamp suffices it is used in preference to special stamps. There has not been the slightest difficulty connected with the operation of extra charges.



Special Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 1.—Six miles east and northeast of Verdun, the shifting German attack is being directed with greatest violence against Forts De Vaux and De Tavannes.

The Teutons are battering French positions on the Metz-Verdun railway with heavy artillery, brought up from Etain. The French are making their stand at the railway station of Elx.

The guns of Fort de Tavannes, two miles away, have beaten back charge after charge by whole German brigades.

North and south of the railway, the Crown Prince is smashing heavily at the French front, aiming to draw the German net still closer around the French fortress.

The Teutons moving southward from Dieppe are advancing on Fort Devaux, preceded by a hurricane fire of artillery. The French are replying shell for shell and holding their positions east of Vaux village.

Thirteen miles southeast of Verdun, the city of Fresnes, an important highway centre, is two-thirds surrounded by Germans. Vicious fighting is occurring around Manheulles, two miles to the northwest, the French attempting to recapture the position and strengthen their front at Fresnes.

Artillery duels are breaking out along the whole western front, from the Belgian coast to the Vosges. Opinion is divided here as to whether these form the prelude to a general offensive by the Germans or are intended to prevent the shifting of French reserves to the Verdun front.

## German Official Report Indicates Lull in Fighting

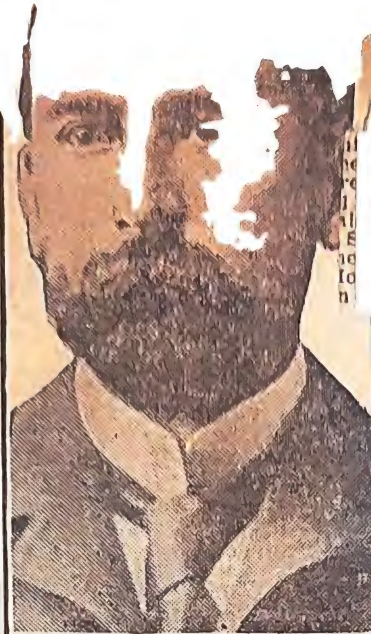
Special Star Cable by United Press. BERLIN, March 1.—A lull on the Verdun front and elsewhere on the French battle line was indicated in the official statement from the War Office this afternoon.

The official statement reported artillery active all along the front, but mentioned no infantry engagements of great importance.

Near Menin, an English biplane was shot down, the War Office reported. Two French biplanes were downed near Soissons, it was also declared.

## Reported Bresnes Is Evacuated Now

French troops were forced to evacuate the city of Fresnes, thirteen miles southeast of Verdun, on Tuesday, according to the correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, telegraphing from the Crown Prince's headquar-



Sir G. H. Perley has accepted the position he has been occupying in acting capacity.

## SIR G. H. PERLEY WILL ACCEPT HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP

If Not Already Decided will do so After Premier's Visit

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE 17 Cockspur Street, London, March 1.—From a friend in close touch with affairs in Ottawa and London, I learn that Sir George Perley has again been urged to take the High Commissionership, and that if he has not already done so, he will accept it, probably after Sir Robert Borden's coming visit.

Sir George Perley has filled a real ly difficult position since the war broke out, and I understand that the English Cabinet has played no small part in inducing him to change his mind.

## MR. BENNETT MAY SUCCEED.

Since he has been acting as Commissioner, I am told that he refused to take the official salary and used his own private means for the benefit of Canada in London.

His acceptance will leave in the Cabinet a vacancy which may admit Mr. Bennett, of Calgary.

ROLAND HILL.

## GUARDS CONTINUE TO ATTRACT MANY GOOD RECRUITS

Come from Out of the Way Places—Men Show Keen Interest

There has been, quite a rush of recruits to the 87th Grenadier Guards recently. The fame of the battalion is apparently spreading and men are coming in unsolicited from localities where no effort was made to find them, and from which no one had previously come. The size of these recruits is also a feature, four arriving from Blackville, N.B., all being over 6 feet one man from Hemmingford 6 feet 1 inch, and the others averaging 5 feet 10 inches.

This recruiting spurt is considered to be due to reports sent to friends by men who have already joined, telling of the practical training, the excellent food and quarters, etc., which are features of the Guards' life.

The interest taken by the men in their work is noticeable. After a morning spent in trench work, they are encouraged to ask questions about what has been done, and the officers are kept busy answering. A few days ago, one of the companies made an attack on the line of trenches with dummy bombs, and all the paraphernalia that would be used in the real thing. In view of the importance of machine-guns in this war it is the intention to have all the officers of the battalion trained to handle both the Colt and Lewis guns, and special courses under the direction of the machine gun officer are now being held.

Another useful feature of the training is teaching the men to cook. In the trenches every man is his own cook, and it was suggested by H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught, when he inspected the battalion some weeks ago, that cooking would be a useful accomplishment. The suggestion was at once taken up and every day, a certain number of men from each company are on duty in the kitchens learning what will add greatly to their comfort and efficiency at the front.

Some marvellous scores are being made on the ranges by the crack shots of the Guards, and it looks as if the battalion would be exceptionally strong in snipers. In order not to rush the men in this most important branch of their training, each man fired a certain number of rounds, after which shooting was dropped for a time and bayonet fighting taken up. Next week the men go back to the ranges again and after a time will change off to another branch of work. Thus interest in the training is maintained among all ranks.



## MAJOR OF IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS



Major W. P. O'Brien, who has joined Lieut.-Col. Trihey in the organization of the 199th Battalion of the Irish-Canadian Rangers overseas, has been major of the 55th Irish-Canadian Rangers from the time it was organized. Major O'Brien is head of the firm of O'Brien & Williams, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and has for many years past been one of the outstanding figures on the floor of the Exchange. He is well known in local athletic circles, having for many years represented the M.A.A.A. at all championship running meets, and for a long period held the championship at 100 and 120 yards.

## 140TH BATTALION OVER SIX HUNDRED

### Seventy More Men Added Last Week — Those Who Joined

Recruiting for the 148th battalion resulted last week in seventy men being added to the ranks, bringing the total strength to the 650 mark. The men have all fully recovered from their inoculation of Friday and Saturday; and generally speaking suffered little discomfort.

Amongst those who have recently joined are:

Alex. Forrester, Montreal, 8 years with the Scottish Rifles, of which two years was spent in the South African War. He has four bars to the King's and Queen's Medals.

W. C. Leavitt, Verdun, who has one brother killed with the 13th Battalion; another is with the 15th A.M.C.

Wm. H. Parr, Montreal, who was five years with the Victoria Rifles. He has one brother with the 5th Field Company Canadian Engineers.

Geo. Milner, Montreal, was four months with the McGill Contingent C.O.T.C., and four months with the Auxiliary Battalion.

F. Holden, Montreal, has one brother with the 6th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

Harry Evans, Montreal, was on and half years with the 4th Field Engineers.

P. Palmer, Montreal.

C. E. Harris, Toledo, Ohio.

J. W. Tomlinson, Warden, Que.

J. E. Sparks, Warden, Que.

H. F. Hall, Cowansville.

H. E. Jones, Montreal, had military training with the 5th R.H.C. and has one brother with the Scottish Guards.

Percy Hurst, Montreal.

F. Gratton, Montreal.

G. A. Price, Montreal.

G. C. Smythe, one and half years with the Victoria Rifles.

J. D. Lavery, Lachute.

A. Bradbury, Montreal, has one brother with the 60th Battalion.

G. Hoskins, Montreal.

Albert Cook, Montreal.

### THEATRE RECRUITING.

Commencing on Tuesday evening and for the balance of the week a number of the men of the 148th will take part in one of the scenes of "The Story of the Rosary," which is being produced at His Majesty's Theatre. Short speeches will be made every evening by an officer of the Battalion.

The production by the George F. Driscoll Players will be notable for its adherence to military traditions and etiquette. Director William Webb has conferred with the officers of the 148th with regard to the staging of the battle scene to the stage act to secure proper distance between officer and man in uniform between Carl Larose, a former officer of the Red Dragoons who left his old regiment as a private joins and his former fellow-officers later, during the mess-room scenes and the Toast of "The King's" drum. There will be a goodly number of N.C.O.s and men of the 148th on the stage representing the Red Dragoons.



## HOLDING THE HUNS AT BAY



General Joffre and his chief of staff, Gen. Castelnau, from a recent photo at field headquarters.

## HUNS REITERATE THEY WILL SINK ARMED VESSELS

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Ambassador von Bernstorff today laid before Mr. Lansing a written communication from the Berlin Foreign Office, containing a reiteration of German's intention, beginning Wednesday, to torpedo armed merchantmen without warning.

Count von Bernstorff was with the Secretary of State less than ten minutes. After he left, Mr. Lansing said: "The German Ambassador left with a memorandum for ~~the~~ Government. This is all I can say."

Count von Bernstorff was equally uncommunicative, but later it was learned that the German memorandum contained reports of German submarine commanders detailing a score of cases in which armed British merchantmen are alleged to have used their armament offensively against undersea boats that attempted to stop them. It also contains further references to copies of alleged secret British Admiralty orders which the Central Empires declare contain instructions to British merchantmen commanders to attack and destroy submarines.

In this connection it became known today for the first time that Ambassador von Bernstorff several days ago sent to Mr. Lansing the original copy of what he told the latter were secret Admiralty orders found on board the British ship Appam, now held at Newport News by a German prize crew.

Baron Zwiédineck, Austrian Charge, called on Mr. Lansing immediately after Count von Bernstorff departed. He left no memoranda, merely telling Mr. Lansing that Germany's attitude, as explained by Count von Bernstorff, was likewise Austria's.

### WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The Germans use burning liquid against the French trenches. The French take 2,000 yards of German trenches in the Champagne region. British and French flags fly over the demolished entrance forts of the Dardanelles. Successful Russian counter attacks in Poland and Galicia. King George returned from a visit to a portion of the Grand Fleet.





The Crest of the  
Royal Highlanders  
of Canada

73rd Overseas  
Battalion C.E.F.

Commanding Officer,  
Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson  
Major J. G. Carsley  
" H. C. Sparling  
" W. G. Peterson  
Capt. H. W. Morgan  
" G. I. Drummond  
" H. I. Brown  
" F. C. H. Tryon  
" J. B. Patterson  
" F. T. St. George  
" I. W. Walls  
" H. F. Webber  
" J. J. McCaskell  
" J. M. Bell  
" L. S. Foster

## BARRACKS.

129 Bleury Street,  
Montreal.

# Royal Highlanders of Canada

*allied with the*

## "Black Watch"

*Have enlisted for Overseas  
Service*

**13th and 42nd Battalions now at the front and  
the 73rd Battalion, leaving soon.**

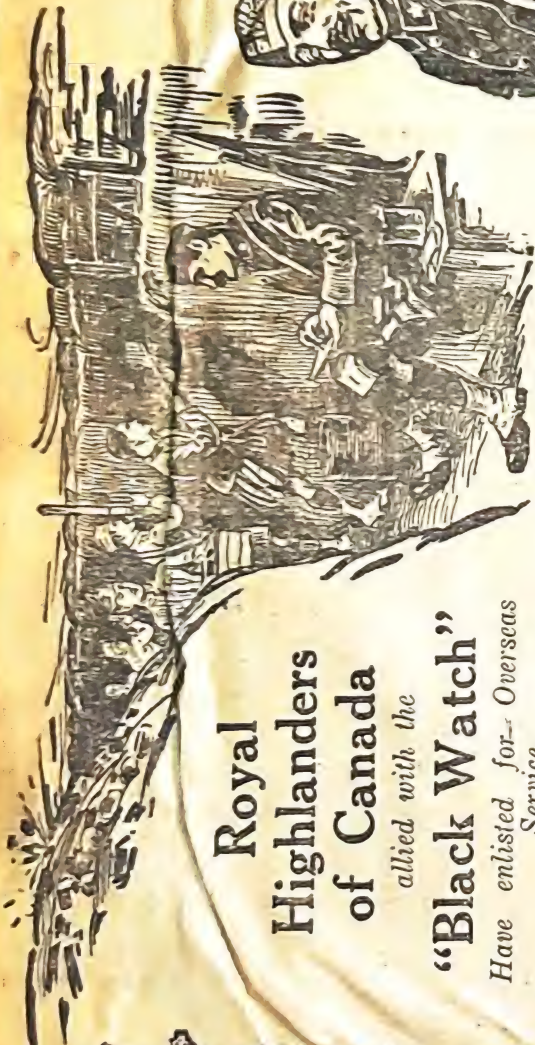
From the Highlanders at the Front comes an urgent call for GOOD razors, old or new. The supply Overseas is limited and the quality very doubtful, for Britain's great cutlers are busy making munitions. Ladies interested in the Highlanders are sending out the call.

Here is your chance to help!

Is your old razor lying idle while you shave with a Gillette? Send it to the Highlanders' Barracks, 429 Bleury Street!

If you want to be really unselfish, send your Gillette Safety Razor instead, and shave yourself with the old one—or buy a new Gillette for some brave lad who is fighting for you. Its advantage on active service is, that with it a man can shave comfortably under almost any conditions. The razor itself is good for years, and new blades are always easy to get in Great Britain and France.

The men now in training will face the same razor shortage when they go Overseas, and so should be well equipped before leaving. If you have a friend among them, give him a GOOD razor!





# GERMANS HAMMERING AT CANADIAN LINES FROM YPRES SALIENT

In Recent Attack They Succeeded in Reaching Winter Trenches, but are now in Perilous Position with Artillery Preventing Arrival of Reinforcements.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 5.35 p.m. — Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that Erzerum has been captured by the Russians.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 16.—Tremendous activity is being shown by the Germans around Ypres. The salient has now reached those parts of the lines which the Canadians are holding. Three days and nights of incessant artillery fire were followed two nights ago by enemy infantry attacks through our barbed wire in several places in front of our trenches where they thought an attack would be possible.

The German raiding parties were decimated by machine guns in our trenches and motor batteries working along roads behind our lines.

From Canadian officers I hear that, despite the terrific fire that poured into them, several of the parties managed to gain our winter trenches, but as far as could be learned all were promptly driven out when men were rushed up from our main trenches.

In one case the battalion bombers jumped our parapets and literally blew the advancing Huns to smithereens.

## ENEMY IN PRECARIOUS POSITION.

Where the enemy did manage to hold on, after suffering losses altogether too significant for the temporary success gained, was a small section of trenches, level with, and generally flooded by the Comines Canal.

These are dominated by dryer trenches still in our possession and by small, stoutly-built forts bristling with machine guns. It is not so much a question of a counter-attack to dislodge them, as one of how long they will be able to hold on, for the tremendous British artillery fire bars the way for German reinforcements, and day and night the trenches are swept by rifle and machine gun fire.

Our artillery has always had the upper hand along this section of the front, and the German communication trenches have been badly smashed. The losses in these operations to the enemy must have been considerable.

Though the weather is clearer, the Hinterland, especially along the canal and swollen streams is such a morass that a serious attack is not contemplated.

The officers with whom I talked regard this activity as an attempt to gain knowledge as to whether we are in a position to attack along this section of the line. The Canadian losses have not been heavy.

ROLAND HALL.

## HEADS SCANDINAVIAN BATTALION



Lieut.-Col. O. Albrechtsen, O.C. the 223rd Battalion, Second Scandinavians.

## A WESTERN LEADER



Lieut.-Col. S. J. Donaldson, former M.P. for Prince Albert, now O.C. the 188th Battalion.





NO SLACKERS THESE.—Some of the boys who will uphold the honor of the 73rd Royal Highlanders at the front.

ILS NE SONT PAS LACHES—Quelques-uns des gars qui soutiendront sur le front l'honneur du 73ème Highlanders Royaux.



WHERE TEMPERANCE REIGNS.—The canteen of the 73rd Royal Highlanders in the old Northern Electric Building, Guy street, Montreal.





LIEUT.-COL. PEERS DAVIDSON, officer commanding the 73rd Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., Royal High-landers of Canada.

Commandant





MAJOR J. G. CARSLLEY



MAJOR H. C. SPARLING



MAJOR W. G. PETERSON

CANADIAN OFFICERS WHO WILL SOON BE IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHTING.—The majors of the 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders.  
 OFFICIERS CANADIENS QUI VONT BIENTOT ETRE SUR LE CHAMP DE BATAILLE.—  
 Les majors du 73ème bataillon Highlanders Royaux.





CANADIAN OFFICERS WHO WILL SOON BE IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHTING.—The captains of the 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders.



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THE MEDICAL OFFICE OF THE 73rd ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.—On the left is Captain L. S. Foster, medical officer, and on the right is Lance-Corp. H. King.

## Another Bouquet



SCOTCH CANADA.—Hi there, ye wallop' wombat o' a clachmacloot! Here's anither wee thustle for ye! Try an' sit doon on it mon! Just try!



## Farewell to the 73rd

Oh! the swing o' the kilts and the blrr o' the pipes  
As the lads gae marching by,  
Brings a stound to my heart and a woefu' fear  
And into my een the blinding tear,  
As I ask myself wi' a deep, deep sigh,  
Will they a' come back again?

O God! they are going off to fight  
'Gainst a rule of tyranny,  
'Gainst a power that wills that "Might makes right,"  
A power that would shatter the dawning light,  
A power that would fetter true liberty,  
And make us slaves again.

Oh! gie them strength o' heart and arm,  
And a will to smite the foe;  
And if by death some maun fa' down  
And ne'er come back to share renown  
No matter; the victor's crown we know  
Shall diadem each brow.

And so we say farewell dear lads,  
Wi' your kilts and bagpipes shrill;  
May God be wi' ye and keep ye true,  
True to yoursels and true to "The Blue"  
And true to Him of Calvary's Hill  
Who died for each of you.

E. A. B.



AN ORDEAL THAT EVERY TOMMY HAS UNDERGONE.—The medical officer of the 73rd Battalion inoculating a soldier.



# FRENCH ARTILLERY IS SUPREME UPON VERDUN FRONT AS ELSEWHERE

Huns Making Fierce Onslaught at Fort Tavannes  
—Attack at Vaux Failed and Cost Them  
Dearly — Russians Bombard Trebizond—  
German Reinforcements Rushed to Ypres

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 6.—Several of the London newspapers doubt the truth of the German report that the Moewe has returned to port, believing the report was sent out to throw British warships off the trail.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 6.—Forty thousand German cavalry and Landstrum have been sent forward to reinforce the German front near Ypres, according to Central News despatches from The Hague.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, March 6, via London.—Russian torpedo boat destroyers have bombarded Trebizond, the Turkish seaport of the eastern part of the coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles northwest of Erzerum, and have sunk several vessels. The Turkish batteries, it is announced, replied, but without success.

## ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 6.—The official War Office statement given out here today says that there were no artillery actions last night north of Verdun, but that violent artillery engagements continue along the left bank of the Meuse, and intermittently elsewhere. Calm prevails on the remainder of the front.

The statement follows:

"In the Argonne we have bombarded different sections of the forest of Cheppy and the Malancourt-Avocourt road.

"In the region to the north of Verdun the night passed without any infantry action. The artillery action continued violently on the left bank of the Meuse and intermittently in the sector to the west of Douaumont and in the Woevre.

"Our batteries have actively bombarded the communications of the enemy. The night was calm on the rest of the front."

### WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Political crisis in Greece, and resignation of Premier Ventzelos, the result of disagreement with King Constantine, on the subject of intervention in the war. Germans are checked at Rhelms. Austrian army near Stanislaw. East Galicia, is defeated by the Russians.



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### FRANCE WELCOMES PORTUGAL TO WAR

PARIS, March 17.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday unanimously passed a resolution expressing sympathy for and admiration of Portugal, "which has joined the Allies in defence of the cause of right and liberty."

The President of the Chamber, Paul Dechantel, will transmit the resolution to the Portuguese Parliament.

### ANOTHER STEAMER HITS MINE AND SINKS.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—An unidentified steamer struck a mine and sank yesterday south of Oeland, the newspaper Dagblad reported today. The fate of the crew is not known.



Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Borden, Commander.



# FRENCH STOP GERMAN ATTACKS AROUND VAUX WITH CURTAIN OF FIRE

Five Successive Onslaughts by Hun Battalions  
Fail to Gain Any Ground for Kaiser's Men—  
Revolution Said to Be Imminent in Bulgaria  
—Russians are Active

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, Greece, March 16, via Paris, March 17.—Gen. Moschopoulos, commanding the Greek forces in Macedonia, declared to King Constantine this morning that in his opinion, Saloniki, which he had just inspected, was absolutely impregnable.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 17.—A special despatch from Rome today asserted that a military revolt is imminent in Bulgaria. The populace is growing restless, the despatch said.

A number of bombs have been discovered under the Bulgarian royal palace at Sofia, according to wireless despatches from Rome today. Several arrests are reported to have been made.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:—

"A message from Berne says that Naby Bey, former Turkish Ambassador at Rome, is reported to be endeavoring to negotiate a separate peace for Turkey with the Allies."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 17.—Transferring their activities to the east bank of the Meuse, the Germans last night launched a series of very violent attacks against Fort Vaux and the village of Vaux, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Two attacks were made against the village and two against the fort, five miles northeast of Verdun. Failing in these attempts, the Germans attempted to debouch on the sunken road southeast of the village.

This attempt, like the others, were broken up by a French curtain of artillery fire.

The Germans suffered very heavy losses in all five attacks, the War Office reported. The Germans have not yet resumed their activity against the French positions at Mort Homme. Artillery exchanges in the Woëvre district continue, but otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

## FRENCH REPORT SUCCESSES

# GREATEST DOMINION FORCE IN

Biggest Contingent Canada  
Has Sent Safely Landed  
in Britain

FITTEST AND MOST  
AGGRESSIVE MEN YET

Triumph of Canadian and  
British Organization  
and Naval Escort

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
From Our Own Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur Street, London, March  
17.—Somewhere in England, almost,  
perhaps quite, the largest Canadian  
contingent—we used to wonder about  
a division—ever landed, is now safely  
"huttled" at those camps where  
England herself is training her arm-  
ies.

Safely conveyed across the broad  
Atlantic, despite the threats of re-  
newed submarine activity on the part  
of the Germans they have arrived  
here and are the fittest and most ag-  
gressive men yet sent to Europe.

Their arrival is a triumph for  
organization, not only for Canada but  
for the part of the British navy es-  
corting these big liners, lauded with  
Canadian lives.

The voyage took a considerable  
time, but it really was uneventful.  
Once only on one liner there was a  
fear that submarines were about,  
but it did not last long. Soon there  
was again a merry crowd.

### NURSES DANCED ON DECK.

The steamer which contained the  
hospital unit with the Canadian  
nurses from Queen's Hospital, who  
danced with all lights on deck,  
under the protecting arm of the Brit-  
ish navy, showed that if ever Bri-  
tannia ruled the waves she did when  
these people laughed and danced at  
the chances of von Tirpitz's alleged  
terrors.

Nurses and men were embarked  
at a certain point which other con-  
tingents have made famous. They  
entrained immediately with splendid  
military honors from British regi-  
ments which happened to be sta-  
tioned there.



## ITALIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 14.—Intense Italian firing along the Isonzo front is apparently a prelude to an important action, the Rome correspondent of the Times reported.

The Italian gunners have blasted away enemy entanglements, the dispatches said, and the Austrian artillery is replying less vigorously. The Italian censorship prevents the

sending of more details, the correspondent added.

Exclusive Rome despatches to the United Press yesterday reported the sudden resumption of fighting on the Isonzo front, particularly at Gorizia, and hinted that an important battle was about to begin.

An official statement from the Austrian War Office several hours later corroborated these despatches, reporting Italian artillery activity along the entire Isonzo front.

## OUR NAVAL BATTLE

Some details of the Army Service and others went to their particular camps. The rest have established a new place which is a rival to the old Salisbury Plain.

### BRITAIN IS ASTONISHED.

Canada has astonished Britain by the number and the physique of the men she has sent overseas in this latest expedition.

From Montreal to Vancouver battalions, all new, are represented, and all are fit and keen, and could be rushed to the front tomorrow if needed. Details have arrived at the old camps.

One correspondent telegraphs that troops which sailed from Canada arrived this morning, and included drafts for the Army Service Corps, forty-eight nursing sisters and officers of Queen's University Hospital.

I may add that there was one incident only after the voyage. Two ships were quarantined, but they have been released and all's well.

ROLAND HILL.

# SERIOUS DIVISION OVER CALLING UP OF MARRIED MEN

*Sore Feeling Created Owing to Fact That Those Voluntarily Enlisting Under Derby Scheme Must Go Into Army While Others are Allowed to Continue Civil Vocations*

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 17.—It was well past one o'clock this morning when the House of Commons adjourned after a protracted debate, nominally on Army Estimates but really covering a wide range of topics.

There were many heated passages regarding the problem of calling up the married men. Sir John A. Simon, ex-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, among others, appeared as the champion of the married men, but his speech met with sharp criticism from other champions of the married men owing to his argument that there was danger of over-recruiting.

It was announced in the lobby of the House of Commons that a conference will take place on Saturday at the War Office between the higher military authorities and the recruiting commanders, when the whole requirements of the army in regard to men will be fully discussed and explained.

It is stated that the widespread agitation on the part of the married men has already interfered somewhat with the War Office arrangements, but there is little doubt that the calling up of further groups of the married men has been only briefly postponed.

### TO EXTEND MILITARY AGE.

Among the proposals now being considered is that of extending the military age for single men to 45 years. There is also a widespread feeling that the Compulsion Act

should be extended to the married men, as a considerable part of the ill-feeling among the married men now being called up is due to the fact that those who voluntarily enrolled under the Derby scheme must go into the army, while the married men who declined the invitation to enroll are allowed to continue in their civil occupations.

The real seriousness of feeling throughout the country on this matter was reflected in the House of Commons, where the members showed the state of their minds on the vote for adjournment.

The Government demanded adjournment until Tuesday, but the partisans of the married men urged a continuation of the session until the question of the married men was properly settled.

The Government got its wish but only after a division which the Government carried by a bare six votes. This is the most serious division which the coalition Government has yet had to face.

Special meetings of the Liberal and Unionist "war committees," which will constitute the backbone of any organized opposition to the present Government, have been summoned for next Tuesday.

## HUNS DON'T MENTION VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 14.—No mention is made of the Verdun fighting in this afternoon's brief official statement from the War Office, which is as follows:

"Western theatre: Generally speaking, there was no change. A small engagement near Wiltz, northeast of Ypres, ended in the British being driven back.

"A British aeroplane was shot down by Lieut. Immelmann, east of Arras and one west of Bapaume. The occupants were dead. Lieut. Boelke

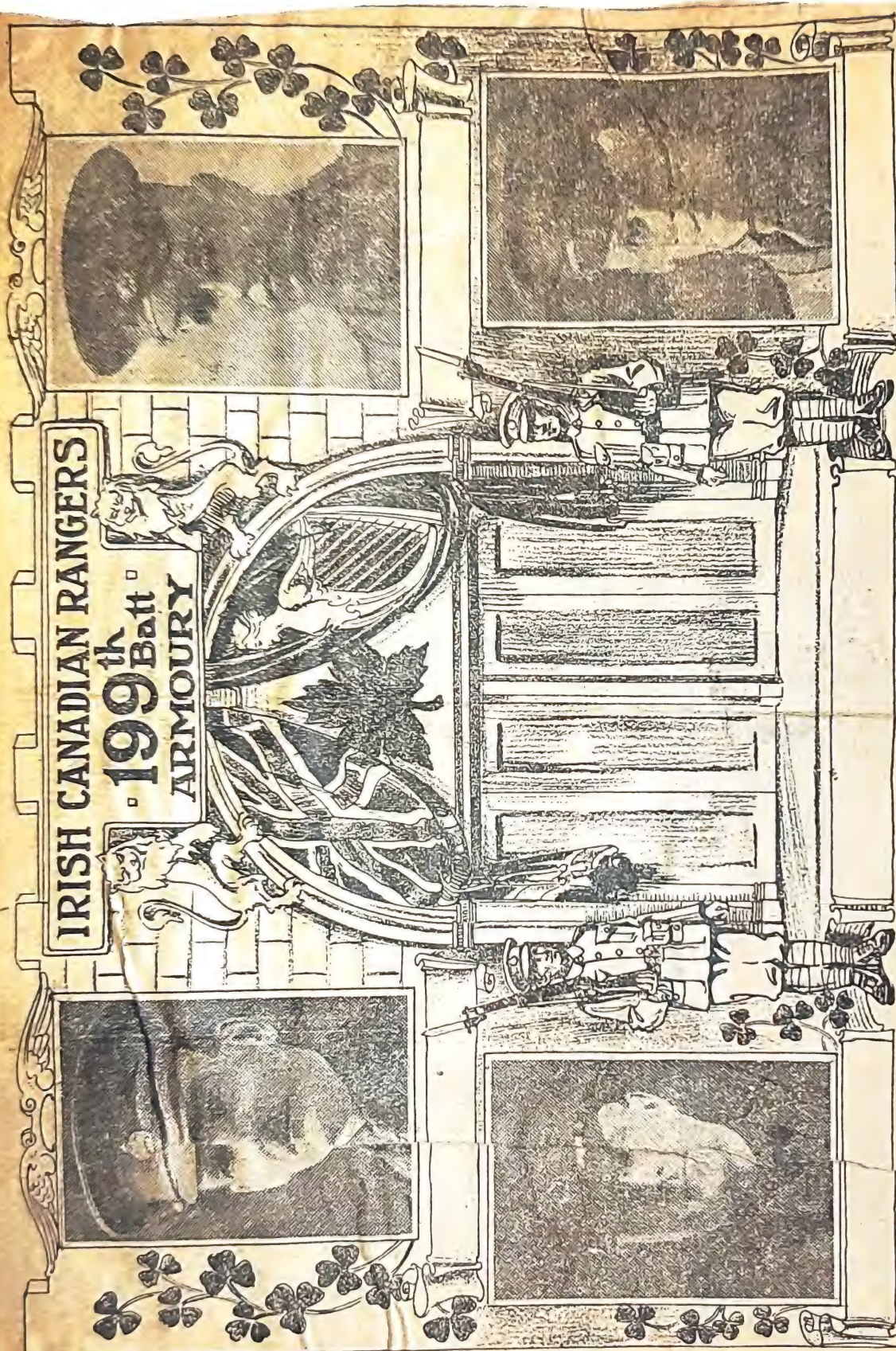
brought down two enemy aeroplanes which fell behind the French lines over Fort Marre and near Malancourt, northwest of Verdun.

"The latter was destroyed by our artillery. By these achievements these officers have put hors de combat their tenth and eleventh enemy aeroplanes, respectively.

"A British biplane was compelled to land west of Cambrai, after an aerial fight. Its occupants were captured.

"Eastern and Balkan theatres: There is nothing to report."





Top row, left to right—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Trihey, officer commanding; Capt. J. J. McCrory.  
Bottom row, left to right—Capt. Vincent Hughes; Major W. J. O'Brien.



# NEW WAR EQUIPMENT FOR 73RD HIGHLANDERS



The new equipment for Canadian soldiers going overseas has just been issued to the 73rd Highlanders, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson. It is a big improvement on the 1915 pattern, and is the work of Lieut.-Col. Hallick, Director of Stores, Ottawa. The total weight of it, when loaded and packed with all the articles a soldier needs on active service, is slightly under sixty pounds. The feature of the equipment is a broad leather yoke, which fits over the shoulders and round the neck, making the carrying of the haversack comfortable. This haversack contains greatcoat, Balaclava cap, hold-all, housewife, mess-tin cover, socks, soap and towel, a total weight of about ten pounds. Another feature of the new equipment is that there are no straps, except those for the pack going over the man's shoulders. The haversack and the waterbottle are both suspended from rings on the belt, which is not fastened with the old familiar snake-hook, but has now a double buckle. The two ammunition pouches are different in pattern from the old style, and each will hold seventy-five rounds of ammunition. The haversack is also of new pattern, and is kept entirely for rations, knife, fork and spoon. The weight of the haversack, when filled with rations and the waterbottle with water is about five pounds; the accoutrements themselves weigh about eight pounds; the rifle and bayonet just over eleven pounds, and the man's clothing fourteen pounds twelve ounces. One of the benefits claimed for the new accoutrements is that they give the soldier more freedom of movement, and, when properly packed and loaded, the man can march with his belt under one and his coat open, without the weight of the pack sagging down behind. There is no provision in the equipment for the carrying of entrenching tools.

to restrict it to his term of experience. The drill instructor teaches initiative and self-possession and quick thinking, and he does it sharply. Almost from the first day of his appearance in the N.C.O. class the soldier is liable to be ordered out in front to instruct the squad of which he is a member. He puts them through their manual of arms and drill, and all the while the drill instructor is there, ready to catch up the student-instructor at the least slip he may make. Hard medicine to take, but no good recruit minds it. The work of preliminary organization of the battalion is going on rapidly. Nine of the officers left yesterday for Halifax to take qualifying courses for the commissions they will hold in the 199th and a number of officers are already in Halifax in training. By the time the regular recruiting campaign begins, the machinery of the battalion will be well-oiled and ready in every particular.

evation as well as their physical qualifications. The result of this process is that the men so far accepted are a splendid lot of fellows in every sense. Sergt.-Major F. Streete, who has the N.C.O. class in hand, is justly enthusiastic about the material with which he is dealing. Competition for chevrons will be keen, the keener the better, for competition makes good soldiers.

## PRIZES ARE EIGHTY-NINE.

The non-commissioned officer is one of the bulwarks of a battalion. There are no less than eighty-nine N.C.O.'s on the strength of a Canadian battalion, so that it is easily seen that the number of prizes to the competitors in the class is large. Of these, eighty-nine, thirty-two are company sergeants, and forty corporals.

The N.C.O. preparing for active service receives a training that is useful to him throughout his life, not

class is now hard at work, and growing daily, and the regular recruiting will open in earnest in April.

## RESULTS ARE PLEASING.

Inquiries are coming in from all parts of Canada, and from the United States as well, from young men of Irish parentage, who have heard of the new battalion, and wish to serve the Empire in a unit distinctively Irish-Canadian. At a time when general recruiting is somewhat sluggish, owing to the fact that the men most easily reached have joined earlier units, and the appeal today must be personal, the first week of the N.C.O. class of the 199th shows gratifying results.

A very high standard is being maintained in selecting men for the N.C.O. class, and this policy has been adopted with careful foresight, it being the plan to make the 199th one of the finest units ever recruited in the Dominion. The personal habits of applicants are taken into consid-

"Irish-Canadians. The new equipment for Canadian soldiers going overseas has just been issued to the 73rd Highlanders, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson. It is a big improvement on the 1915 pattern, and is the work of Lieut.-Col. Hallick, Director of Stores, Ottawa. The total weight of it, when loaded and packed with all the articles a soldier needs on active service, is slightly under sixty pounds. The feature of the equipment is a broad leather yoke, which fits over the shoulders and round the neck, making the carrying of the haversack comfortable. This haversack contains greatcoat, Balaclava cap, hold-all, housewife, mess-tin cover, socks, soap and towel, a total weight of about ten pounds. Another feature of the new equipment is that there are no straps, except those for the pack going over the man's shoulders. The haversack and the waterbottle are both suspended from rings on the belt, which is not fastened with the old familiar snake-hook, but has now a double buckle. The two ammunition pouches are different in pattern from the old style, and each will hold seventy-five rounds of ammunition. The haversack is also of new pattern, and is kept entirely for rations, knife, fork and spoon. The weight of the haversack, when filled with rations and the waterbottle with water is about five pounds; the accoutrements themselves weigh about eight pounds; the rifle and bayonet just over eleven pounds, and the man's clothing fourteen pounds twelve ounces. One of the benefits claimed for the new accoutrements is that they give the soldier more freedom of movement, and, when properly packed and loaded, the man can march with his belt under one and his coat open, without the weight of the pack sagging down behind. There is no provision in the equipment for the carrying of entrenching tools.



# GERMANS ATTACKING FORT DE VAUX ARE DRIVEN OFF: CAPTURE A FEW HOUSES

**Bombardment Lasted All Night With Great Violence, but Enemy Has Not Yet Reached Wire Entanglements of Fort—Germans Make Attack on Russian Front—Trebizond's Fall Near**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 11. — Contradicting the official German claim that only six German fighting planes were destroyed on the western front in February, the French War Office stated today that eleven German machines were wrecked. The French lost only six aircraft, it was stated.

The Germans have launched another violent attack against the village of Vaux and Fort de Vaux, the War Office announced this afternoon. All attacks on the fort have been repulsed, but the Germans have captured a few houses in Vaux village.

## TEXT OF STATEMENT

The text of the official report reads as follows:

"North of the River Aisne the enemy yesterday, after having bombarded for several hours our positions between Troyon and Berry-au-Bac, moved out from Ville-au-Bois and attacked the salient formed by our line at Bois des Buttes.

"After a very spirited fight we drove the enemy from the northwestern extremity as well as from the western section of the wood. This was territory the Germans had succeeded in occupying.

"To the west of the river Meuse the Germans last night delivered a strong attack southeast of Bethincourt against our trenches along the highway from Bethincourt to Chattancourt. An immediate counter-attack gave us full possession of the important communicating trench which the enemy had succeeded in penetrating.

"To the east of the Meuse the enemy has redoubled his efforts between the village of Vaux and the Vaux forts. The bombardment lasted all night long with great violence and there were further infantry assaults against the village, in ruins from shellfire.

"The Germans took possession of some houses to the east of the church in the village of Vaux. We are still in possession of the western part of the village, and the efforts of the enemy in this direction all resulted in failure.

"As a result of several attacks against the fort itself, the Germans made some progress along the surrounding slopes, but their efforts to reach the barbed wire entanglements in front of the fort were checked by our fire.

"In the Woeyre district there has been a continued and intense bombardment in the regions of Eux and Moutainville.

"In Lorraine our artillery fire has caused serious damage to the works of the Germans near Embermonil.

"In the Vosges French batteries have been very active in the valley of the Thur and to the east of Thann."

# BUSY WEEK-END FOR MILITARY IN THIS DIVISION

Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson and officers of the 73rd Highlanders gave a mess dinner on Saturday evening to Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monnarraf and officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders. The honorary members of the mess and a number of guests were also present, including: Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRoble, G.S.O., Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stewart, Lieut.-Col. J. C. O. Mack, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Trihey, Capt. R. Jamieson, 14th Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Schneider, Major Forbes, Sir Charles Peers Davidson, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, H. F. Duell, of New York, Lieut. Scott, 24th Battalion and others returned from active service. A number of speeches were delivered, the Highland pipers played the Highland Lament for those who had fallen in battle, and eight officers of the 73rd sang a military version of "Old King Cole."

Lieut.-Col. E. Leprohon, who has been authorized to raise and command a French-Canadian Battalion at Edmonton, left for Ottawa last night to confer with General Fiset with regard to organization matters, returning to the city on Wednesday.

## BAYONET FIGHTING.

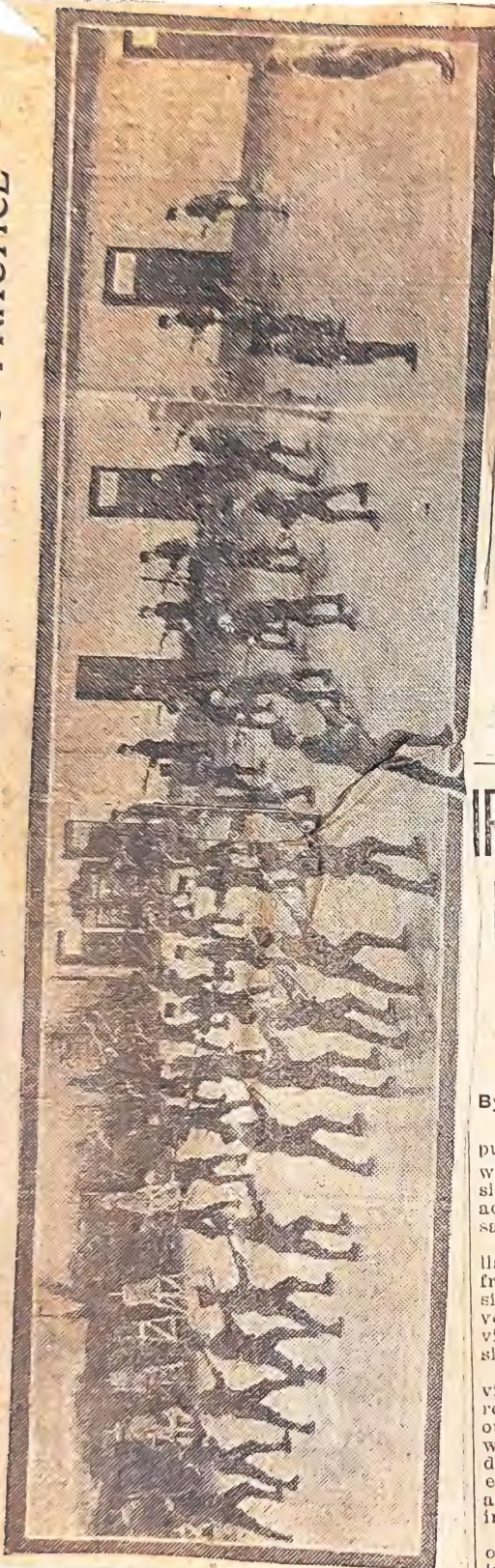
The exhibition of bayonet fighting given by men of the 73rd Highlanders at the Guards Armory on Saturday afternoon was an exciting event, and spectators and participants got a good idea of what it means to "get busy" with rifle and bayonet. The Highlanders have the new bayonet equipment, which allows the bayonet to slide back when it strikes anything, but the leather helmets and masks and the padded surtouts were found very necessary because of the energy with which the men went for each other with bayonet and the butt end of the rifles as well. The equipment was presented to the Highlanders by Mr. Duell, and consisted of 32 complete sets of rifles, spring bayonets, masks and armor complete, and Mr. Duell, who came from New York to see the display of the Highlanders, had demonstrated to him the great utility of his gift. An exhibition of physical training was given, and there was a tug of war competition, in which "A" company won the challenge trophy presented by the battalion, while the team from "D" Company gave an exhibition of the circle game. A bayonet charge and an exhibition of thrust and parry at dummies were also included in the program. General Wilson and officers from headquarters, as well as a number of officers connected with other units, witnessed the demonstration, and congratulated the Highlanders on the excellent training they had been able to do in winter quarters.

(Continued on Page 15.)

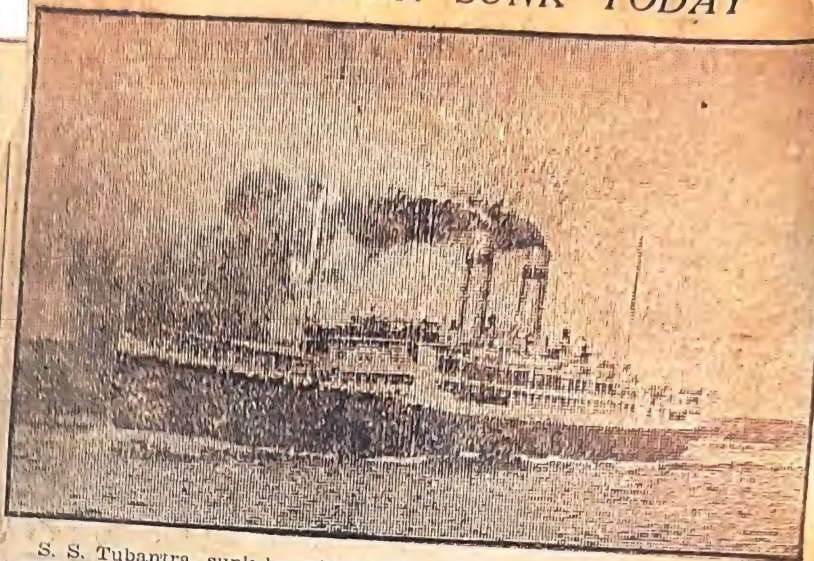
A lecture will be given at the 5th Royal Highlanders Armory, Bleary street, on Thursday, at 3 p.m., by Ruston Rustungee, on India, for patriotic purposes.



MEN OF THE 73RD HIGHLANDERS IN BAYONET PRACTICE



DUTCH LINER SUNK TODAY



S. S. Tubantra, sunk by mine or torpedo.—Nothing finer in the way of a medium-sized liner has probably ever been built than the Tubantra and the Gelria. They are almost though not quite, as big as the Tuscania, their gross tonnage being 14,053. The elegance and luxury of their accommodation for passengers are exceptional even for South American express steamers.

IRISH SITUATION  
MADE SERIOUS BY  
SINN FEIN WORK

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 16.—The Post publishes a long article in regard to what it characterizes as the serious situation in Ireland on account of activity of the Sinn Fein society. It says:

"From motives of patriotism, English newspapers hitherto have refrained from commenting on the situation in Ireland, but it is developing with such rapidity and gravity that silence is no longer possible.

"Through the south and west a vigorous organized campaign against recruiting is being carried out without serious hindrance. Within a few weeks several persons have been indicted and tried in Dublin, but in every case acquitted by the jury amid tumultuous applause from those in the court room.

"All these trials took place before ordinary juries, and we await with impatience the time when the authorities will utilize their powers to have such cases tried before special juries or military tribunals.

"In Cork a committee recently appointed to organize St. Patrick's Day

MARRIED MEN IN  
CRITICAL MOOD ON  
SERVICE QUESTION

LONDON, March 16. — Premier Asquith and the Earl of Derby were criticized severely at a large meeting in London today of married men who have attested for service in the army.

Speakers declared there were still 2,000,000 men available and that the married men would refuse to serve until Premier Asquith redeemed his pledge to bring out the single men before the others were called to the colors.

The feeling of the meeting was intensified by the reading of a letter from Mr. Asquith declining to receive a deputation representing the married men, on the ground that this was a subject to be dealt with by Parliament.

The meeting adopted by acclamation resolutions demanding that the Premier receive deputations and that all proclamations calling up married men be withdrawn.

celebrations was offered the use of several companies of Irish soldiers, but the committee refused to allow them to participate.



# BIG DUTCH LINER TUBANTIA STRIKES A MINE AND SINKS

*Believed to Have Hit German Floating Mine—  
Unknown Yet Whether Any Loss of Life—  
Several Boats Standing by Searching for Sur-  
vivors—Fabre Liner Patria Has Narrow Escape*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 16.—The British steamer Mansouda has been sunk. The crew of thirty-three, according to despatches passed by the censor, has been landed at "an unnamed place."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, March 16. — The Dutch liner Tubantia, carrying eighty-seven passengers and a crew of 300, sank off North Hinder lightship today, three hours after she was wrecked by an explosion.

Though the liner's captain said she might have been torpedoed, it was reported to the company's offices that she had struck a German mine. The passengers and crew are reported to have been saved.

The Tubantia, the fastest and largest liner in the South American service, struck shortly after midnight, twelve hours after leaving Amsterdam for Buenos Ayres. The explosion tore a great hole near the stern and the liner's wireless immediately began sending out calls for help.

Passengers and crew were put over on boats at once and the sinking liner was abandoned. Several Dutch torpedo boats and life-saving craft reached the scene shortly after daylight and began picking up survivors. Only the fact that the disaster occurred within a short distance of the Dutch coast prevented large loss of life.

Two of the Tubantia's lifeboats, loaded with survivors, reached North Hinder lightship at about 11 a.m. The Dutch steamer Krakatau reports passing another Dutch steamer with many survivors aboard.

Though it is possible some lives have been lost, advices to the company's officers expressed the belief that every person aboard the liner has been saved. The value of the liner's cargo is not known.

Among the Patria's passengers was Albert Meehan, of Ottawa.

are reported to have been sowing recently in the North Sea. The Tubantia displaced 13,911 tons, and is owned by the Holland Lloyd, of Amsterdam. She was completed less than a year ago, and has been in service only a few months. She is 540 feet long, has a 65.8 foot beam, and a depth of 35.3 feet.

The Tubantia was built at Glasgow and fitted out elaborately as the pride of the company's fleet of liners. She has two decks and a shelter deck. Her commander is W. K. H. Wytema.

## Torpedo Flashes Past Steamer Only Thirty Feet Away

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Fabre liner Patria, flying the French flag and carrying 900 passengers, narrowly escaped being sunk by a submarine off the coast of Africa, March 1, Capt. Dechelles reported on his arrival here today.

A submarine attacked the Patria without warning, the commander said, and shot a torpedo at her. The missile missed the rudder by less than thirty feet. The incident created a panic among the passengers. There were twenty Americans aboard.

The Patria left Palermo on February 29, and was proceeding toward Gibraltar. At 9:15 on the morning of March 1, while off the coast of Tunis, Capt. Dechelles said, he sighted the periscope of a submarine about a quarter of a mile distant.

He signalled full speed ahead and the Patria adopted a zig-zag course to escape attack. An instant later he saw the white streak of foam, following in the wake of a torpedo, and passengers from the stern reported the torpedo flashed by, a few yards astern of the rudder.

The ship's officers were unable to quiet the fears of the passengers until it was certain the submarine had been distanced.

Ramon J. Janer, American Vice-Consul, went aboard the Patria at Lisbon, and made an investigation of the incident. He will report to Washington.

Capt. Dechelles said the Patria would be painted a war color on her return trip and that he would ask his Government for defensive guns on the ground that the submarine gave no warning.

Among the passengers was Mr. Swain, editor of the Manila Times returning from the Philippines to San Francisco, with his family.

The Patria after touching at other ports, carried nearly 2,000 passengers.

## WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

British troops attacked  
Germans and recovered  
ground lost at St. Eloi.  
French troops captured  
trenches to the north of Per-  
thee. Sir John French re-  
ported to War Office that the  
German losses (March 10 to  
13) at Neuve Chapelle were  
from 17,000 to 18,000.

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# FRENCH ATTACKS UPON GERMANS SUCCEED BO IN FRANCE AND BELGIL

**Berlin Claim of Line Extended to Dead M  
Hill Officially Denied—French Troops St  
German Trenches Southeast of Verdun  
Take Prisoners—Successful Action in Belg**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 16.—German claims that Silesian regim have extended their line to Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Ver were denied in an official statement today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 16.—French troops stormed German tren east of Apremont forest, southeast of Verdun, last night, captu ing a number of prisoners, the War Office announced this after noon.

No infantry attacks occurred on the front north of Verdun last night, the War Office stated. Heavy bombardment continued on both banks of the Meuse, particularly west of Douaumont, where the French violently cannonaded German trenches.

French artillery smashed German trenches at Laplage, near Nieuport, Belgium, killing a large number of enemy troops.

In the Vosges, the Germans made an unsuccessful attack on French positions near Burhaupt.

## OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT

The text of the official communication on the progress of hostilities follows

"In Belgium French patrols have been able to ascertain that the destructive fire directed by our artillery yesterday evening against the German forces at La Plage, in the region of Nieuport, resulted in the complete destruction of the German communicating trenches and killed a number of the enemy.

"In the region to the north of Verdun there has been reported no infantry engagements during the course of the night. The bombardment has continued, but not very strongly on the left bank of the river Meuse, but has been more intense on the right bank.

"In the regions of Haudremont and of Damloup, our artillery has cannonaded violently the country to the west of Douaumont, where the enemy was engaged in perfecting defence works.

"In the Woevre we have bombarded several provision trains of the enemy.

"To the east of the forest of Apremont a surprise attack against a German trench resulted in our inflicting some losses on the enemy and of bringing in some prisoners.

"In the Vosges, to the south of the Thur, the Germans delivered an attack against our positions near Burhaupt. Checked by our curtain of fire, the enemy found it impossible to set foot in our trenches."

Further attempts made by enemy to dispute our possession of the height of Le Homme Mort (Dead Man) and our positions in the wood to the north of it were frustrated at the outset.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the position is unchanged.

"South of Niederspach (upper Alsace) our patrols, after an effective bombardment of enemy trenches, penetrated the latter, destroyed the defensive positions and returned with a few prisoners and some booty.

"In an aerial encounter a French aeroplane was shot down southeast of Beine in the Champagne. The occupants were incinerated.

"Enemy airmen last night again attacked the German hospital at Laby, east of Conflans. The first attack was made during the night of the 13th. No military damage was done.

"Of civilians, one woman was seriously injured and one woman and two children slightly.

"Eastern theatre: There have been patrol engagements at various places on the front. Otherwise there have been no events.

## London Says Ship Struck German Mine

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 16.—The London Office of the Royal Holland Lloyd was informed today that the Tubantia struck a mine.

Reuter's news agency is carrying a message reporting that the Tubantia was torpedoed. The source of the information is not given, and the report is not credited here.

It was pointed out that no large British or French liners traverse the North Sea, and that a submarine commander, encountering a large liner would be certain she was a neutral ship.

No English mine could have been in the vicinity where the Tubantia struck. It was stated authoritatively that it must therefore be concluded, officials said, that the Dutch liner struck a German mine.

The Tubantia sailed from Amsterdam yesterday noon for Buenc Ayres, carrying a miscellaneous cargo, and a large number of passengers, as stated. She is the largest and fastest lined in the South American service. The first messages received here brought no reports of the progress of the work of rescue, stating only that several ships had gone to her aid.

It is believed possible the liner struck one of the mines the German



## HUN REGIMENTS CUT TO BITS

Special Star Cable by Charles P. Stewart of the United Press.

LONDON, March 16.—A murderous fire from French artillery on Dead Man's Hill cut to pieces two German regiments which attempted to encircle Bethincourt and halted the Teutonic offensive west of the Meuse, according to Paris despatches today.

The Germans lost more than 2,000 in an engagement lasting only a few hours. French bayonet attacks drove the remnants of the attacking forces back to their trenches.

The latest despatches from Paris report a lull in the infantry fighting in the Bethincourt region, but announce that the French have been the aggressors in a series of hot skirmishes around Vaux village and Fort de Vaux, east of the Meuse.

The German assault west of the Meuse was planned with great care. The Germans first bombarded violently, concentrating their fire on a narrow sector between Bethincourt and Dead Man's Hill. They then attacked first on the northern slopes of Goose Hill, and having been repulsed, made a furious charge against the French front between Bethincourt and Dead Man's Hill, approaching on three different routes.

### TURKISH NATION STARVING.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, March 16.—A Dragoon who was left at the Italian Embassy at Constantinople to look after the archives has now come to Rome and has informed the Foreign Office in person that he is convinced Turkey will solicit a separate peace from the Allies within a month.

He reports that Turkey is powerless to continue the war on account of the lack of foodstuffs, which the Austrians and Germans positively cannot provide. On account of this shortage the army has already been put on short rations, while the inhabitants of the country at large are starving.

It is stated from diplomatic sources that serious anti-German rioting is continuing in Constantinople. Numerous prominent persons have been arrested, including Ahmed Riza, former President of Parliament. The situation is the most critical since the pro-peace movement became widespread in Turkey.

## Allies Trying to Win Sweden Over Says German Report

Special Star Wireless by Carl W. Ackerman, of the United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless, March 16.—Russia and England are now making efforts to win Sweden to the side of

the Allies, despite the Swedes' distrust of Russia and their bitter feeling over the English blockade.

The Russian Minister to Stockholm was quoted in despatches received here today as declaring that Sweden and Russia should co-operate to control the Baltic. Other recent news reports have convinced Berlin that Anglo-Russian diplomats have begun an active campaign to enlist Sweden's sympathies, if not her active support.

No fear is felt by German officials that the newest Allied diplomatic coup will be successful. Popular feeling against England and Russia is said to be so deep-rooted in Sweden that the Government would not give serious consideration to any move of this sort. It is said here.

The primary aim of the Anglo-Russian diplomats, it is reported, is to obtain Sweden's passive acquiescence in a blockade of Germany's Baltic ports.

Having obtained the consent of Sweden to such a program, the Allies would count upon throwing a blockade around Germany without effective protest by the United States.

### TURKS AND BULGARS TO ACT.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 16.—Turkey and Bulgaria will break off diplomatic relations with Portugal in a few days, following similar action by Austria, according to advices received here today.

### AUSTRIAN ENVOY TO QUIT LISBON.

By Canadian Press.

LISBON, Portugal, March 15, via Paris, March 16.—The Austrian Minister has asked for his passports, in accordance with instructions from his Government. He will leave for Madrid by special train Thursday.

### TENSENESS ON RUSSIAN FRONT

LONDON, March 16.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Petrograd says:

The present position on the Russian front cannot be called tranquil. There are no big battles, it is true, but the period of more or less passive hibernation is at an end, and along the whole front, with the possible exception of the region of the Pinsk swamps, there is an alertness, a tenseness, a restlessness, as if in expectation of coming great events.

The Germans are hastily bringing up ammunition and large numbers of aircraft, and are getting hospitals ready in the rear of their fighting line.

The Rusky Invalid thinks they are preparing to resist a Russian offensive. As far as is known the Germans have not brought up fresh troops to the Russian front, and probably Verdun caused a hitch in their plans for a systematic distribution of their forces for the spring campaign.

## CUSTOMS UNION AMONG ALLIES A PART OF FUTURE

The creation of a Zollverein participated in by Russia, France, Great Britain and her colonies is forecasted by F. H. Clergue, who returned from New York on Saturday, having just completed an extended stay in Petrograd. Mr. Clergue said that Canada could look to an enormously increased trade in all kinds of material with Russia, and as the countries named would have a preferential tariff the volume of trade that would be handled would probably run into a quarter of a billion dollars annually.

Mr. Clergue expressed the opinion that there would probably be a rate of fifteen per cent. against the goods of other countries, and he maintained that there was nothing in that to which the United States could object. The fate of the war had brought the three nations together on the battlefield and there was nothing immoral or wrong in their forming a commercial or industrial alliance in the world of trade after the war was over.

Canada is as well known in Russian trade circles at present as any other nation, and she would no doubt share in any tariff arrangement. Mr. Clergue anticipated that Canada would be able to manufacture almost as cheaply as England, and he estimated that steel products, locomotives, cars, rolling stock and industrial products generally would be exported from Canada to Russia to the value of at least \$250,000,000. Many of the shells that are being used to destroy the Turkish forts have been supplied by shops controlled by Mr. Clergue and his associates, and the Russians, he said, fully realized what Canada was doing to help them win.

### SAYS FREE TRADE IS DEAD.

Mr. Clergue expressed the opinion that free trade, in the old sense of the term, would never again be found in Great Britain. He said the people there realized that they had been instrumental in helping to build up German industries at the expense of British men and British capital. But that was ended and if Germany wanted to trade with Britain after the war she would be at a great disadvantage as compared with Britain's allies. He believes that Germany will never get back into the good graces of Russia and France, and all these factors would assist to turn the advantage of trade to industrial Canada.

Mr. Clergue does not think that France and Belgium will be able to regain their industrial footing for five or ten years, and if there was a protective tariff against Germany and the United States, Canada would be in for five years of the greatest prosperity she had ever known.

Mr. Clergue does not look for any great activity in railway construction for several years to come, considering that apart from a few side lines and switches, the West was well supplied, although he agreed that the province of Quebec might be given a few more lines of communication.



## ALLIES MAKING STEADY HEADWAY ON BATTLEFRONT

LONDON, March 13.—The British War Office communication, issued last night, says:

"The enemy today sprang four mines near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and grenade fighting ensued. There were very few casualties and very little damage was done to our trenches.

"Our trenches about Loos and the Bois de Grenier were shelled. There have been heavy artillery bombardments by both sides about Ypres."

The official report from British Headquarters on Saturday read:

"We exploded three mines east of Vermelles with satisfactory results. The artillery on both sides has been active about Albert, Hulluch and Ypres.

It was officially announced at the British Admiralty yesterday that the mercantile fleet auxiliary Fauvette of 2,644 tons gross, has been sunk as the result of striking a mine off the east coast of England. Fourteen members of the crew were lost. The Admiralty statement says:

"His Majesty's mercantile fleet auxiliary Fauvette has struck a mine off the east coast and has sunk. Casualties: Two officers and 12 men.

The Fauvette was formerly in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of London. The vessel was built at Middlesbrough in 1912. She was 315 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 18 feet deep.

A German staplane was sighted approaching the North Foreland about noon yesterday. It was pursued by British aeroplanes from Dover, and flew seaward.

### ALLIES COUNCIL MEETS.

PARIS, March 13. — Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armies, presided over the Council of War of the Entente Allies, which re-assembled yesterday at the French Army Headquarters.

While the council is in session Great Britain will be represented by Gen. Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France; Russia, by Gen. Glinzky, aide-de-camp to the Russian Emperor; Belgium, by the chief of the General Staff, and Serbia, by Co. Pachitch.

### RUSSIANS REPORT GAINS.

PETROGRAD via London, March 13.—The following communication was issued yesterday:

"Western (Russian) front—Near Borsemuende the enemy exploded mines of heavy calibre on our trenches.

"In Gallela, on the Dniester, our skirmishers attacked the village of Latache, and despite a severe enemy fire, entered his trenches.

"Black Sea—On the 9th two of our destroyers reconnoitering near Varna were attacked by enemy submarines, which sank the destroyer Leitenan Pushtehin. Part of her crew was rescued by the other destroyer.

"Caucasian front—We have occupied the town of Kirind, Persia, in the direction of Bagdad."

PETROGRAD, March 13. — The official statement issued on Saturday follows:

"Western (Russian) theatre—Two large parties of German scouts attempted to approach our trenches near the Oldavnein and Susey rivers. They were dispersed by our fire. Our heavy artillery dispersed an enemy column marching on the right flank of the Dvinsk position.

"German artillery bombarded the railway station at Kalkuny for an hour and a half. In the district southeast of the large village of Kolki we repulsed an attempt made by a large enemy party to approach our trenches.

"In the Middle Stripa region we took some prisoners. To the east of Czernawitz our artillery successfully bombarded enemy battalions on the march. We observed that shells exploded among the enemy's guns and caissons.

"Caucasian front — Our advances continue."

### ITALIANS MAKE HEADWAY.

ROME, via London, March 13. — The following official communication was issued Sunday:

"In the highest portion of the war theatre our operations have continued to be hindered by persistent bad weather, the depth of the snow in some localities being over thirty-two feet.

"Our artillery has worked intensely and efficaciously along the entire Middle Isonzo front to the seashore. Some portions of the enemy's trenches were damaged and their occupants forced out and defeated, while enemy batteries were silenced.

"During the temporary cessation of the firing our infantry, passing over deep layers of snow and muddy slopes, attacked enemy positions, bombarding them with grenades. Enemy detachments coming to their support were met with a well-directed fire from our artillery and machine guns."

Following is the communication issued on Saturday:

"In the Lagazuol zone, enemy working parties were dispersed by our fire. Along the entire Isonzo front, from Plezzo to Zagora, our troops, despite the bad weather, reached the enemy lines at several points and threw bombs.

"Fresh enemy artillery actions against inhabited districts on the Lower Isonzo are reported, especially against the station at Cormons. The damage was slight. Our artillery speedily silenced the enemy's batteries.

"On the Carso front our troops set off explosive bombs against the enemy entanglements. The enemy replied by throwing tear-producing bombs.

"The activity of our artillery continues in the whole theatre of operations despite heavy rains."

### GORIZIA IS SHELLED.

BERLIN, March 13, via wireless to Sayville.—The official report given out yesterday at the Austro-

Hungarian Army Headquarters follows:

"Yesterday morning the enemy's artillery began a lively shelling of the bridgehead and the southern quarters of the town of Gorizia and the Doberdo Heights. The firing continued during the night.

"The Italian artillery also showed increased activity on the Carinthian front, especially against Lanzenboden, to the northeast of Paurarn.

"There were no infantry engagements."

## LOSSES OF HUNS HAVE BEEN AWFUL

Kaiser Reported to Have  
Said He Would Sacrifice  
200,000

### FRENCH EXPERTS DECLARE HE HAS

Assault of Fort de Vaux Resulted in Most Terrible  
Carnage

#### Special Star Cable by United Press:

PARIS, March 13.—"I am ready to sacrifice 200,000 men, but I will get Verdun," said the Kaiser on February 20, according to common report. Every French expert today points out that the Kaiser has lost fully this number of troops in the three weeks of fighting.

"The fighting will continue as fiercely as ever during the coming week," says Lieut-Col. Rouset, the military expert.

"The Kaiser will continue to hurl his best troops against our iron wall, but unless an entirely unexpected change occurs, Verdun will remain inviolate," says Major Civrieux.

"The battle is bound to continue for many long days," says Marcel Hutin.

"Germany must fight on to avoid a ghastly defeat," says the Journal expert. "All trace of nervousness has disappeared in Paris. The prospect of the continuation of the battle is accepted with greater confidence than at any time during the past three weeks."

"Nowhere," says the Matin, "have we given ground in such a way as to compromise our defensive line. We have resisted attacks everywhere with minimum losses."

"We can reveal that these losses are considerable lower than our casualties during the Champagne offensive."

### OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORTS.

PARIS, March 13.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office last night.

"South of the Somme we directed destructive fires on the enemy works in front of Maycourt, and between the Oise and the Aisne, on the defensive organizations in the region of Nouvron.



In the Argonne a concentrated fire on the Cheppy Wood demolished several enemy observations.

In the region north of Verdun there was no infantry action during the course of the day. The bombardment has been quite violent today on the part of the two artillery on both banks of the Meuse.

"Our heavy artillery took under its fire groups of the enemy in the ravine north of Cote du Poivre, and German batteries in the region west of Douaumont.

"In the Ban-de-Sapt we shattered enemy trenches in the region of Senones.

"This morning Sub-Lieutenant Guyemer brought down a German aeroplane, which fell in flames inside our lines near Thiescourt. This is the eighth aeroplane brought down by this pilot, six having fallen within our lines and two inside the German lines.

"Another aviator similarly brought down an enemy aeroplane inside our lines near Dombasle, in the Argonne. The passengers of the two destroyed machines were killed.

"The same day our battle aeroplanes fought eighteen aerial engagements in the region of Etain in the course of which the adversaries were put to flight.

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"Artillery actions of great intensity occurred on the whole Belgian front. There was bomb fighting south of the 'Ferryman's House.'"

#### HUNS AVOID FORT VAUX.

The text of yesterday afternoon's official announcement says:

"North of the Aisne the artillery struggle was very active in the region of the wooded hills south of Ville aux Bois.

"On the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Belincourt, the bombardment was quite intense.

"On the right bank of the river, a small German hand grenade attack near the woods adjacent to the Cote du Poivre was easily repulsed.

"The bombardment continued violent east of Fort Douaumont, and in the region of Fort Vaux, where the enemy since the day before yesterday has made no attempt to reach the plateau which rises above the fort.

"In the Woivre at the close of yesterday the Germans, after artillery preparation, took from us during an attack, a small trench adjoining the Etain Road, to the north of Elx.

"In Lorraine there were encounters between patrols to the west of Arrancourt.

"On the rest of the front there was no event of importance to report."

### Another Attack on Douaumont Failed

The following official communication was issued by the War Office on Saturday night:

"In Belgium destructive fires were directed against the trenches and underground works of the enemy in the region of Steenstraete and the environs of Bixchoote.

"In Artois, to the east of Neuville we exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied. Between the Somme and the Oise we bombarded German organizations in the region of Hebecourt, Lancourt and Beauvillages. North of the Aisne a very lively cannonade has been maintained in the region of the Bois de Butte, south of Terville aux Bois.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the two artillery was less spirited during the course of the day. On the right bank an intense bombardment is being maintained in the region west of Douaumont, but has not been so intense as the day before. In the centre of the Woivre

infantry action along the whole of our front. According to the latest reports, fruitless assaults launched yesterday against our trench west of Douaumont were very disastrous to the enemy.

"The Germans attacked three times in columns of four, but were mowed down by our artillery fire and the fire of our machine-guns. They were obliged to retire, leaving the ground covered with dead bodies.

mont, one of our aeroplanes brought down a Fokker, which fell in flames inside the German lines.

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"Last night was disturbed only by some artillery fire on the southern part of our front. There is nothing to report today except the usual artillery actions."

#### GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, March 13, via London.—The official statement issued yesterday at the German Army Headquarters, follows:

"Western theatre — Northwest of Neuville we occupied a crater caused by a successful explosion.

"In the region to the west of the Meuse the enemy endeavored to take our new positions by massed attacks, but they were not successful. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

"On the heights to the east of the river and on the Woivre plain the fighting activity was limited to more or less violent artillery battles.

"The figures given in the report of February 29th regarding the number of prisoners and the booty taken by us since the commencement of events in the region of the Meuse have been increased in the meantime to 430 officers and 26,042 men unwounded, and 189 guns, including 41 heavy pieces, and 232 machine-guns.

"Near Ober-Sept (Alsace) the French, despite repeated attacks, yesterday were unable to get foot in their former positions. They were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

"Eastern and Balkan theatres — There is nothing of importance to report."

The statement issued Saturday said:

"Western front—Saxon regiments stormed with very slight losses strongly fortified positions in the wood sectors southwest and south of Villa-aux-Bois, 11 miles northwest of Rheims, over a width of about 1,400 yards, and for a depth of about two-thirds of a mile. Twelve uninjured officers and 725 uninjured men fell into our hands. The booty consisted of one revolver cannon, five machine-guns and thirteen mine-throwers.

"On the western bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) the last positions still held by the French in the Bois des Corbeaux and the Bois de Cumleres, were cleared of enemies. Enemy counter-attacks delivered with strong forces against the southern boundary of these woods and against the German positions further to the west broke down under the fire of our defence.

"On the eastern bank of the Meuse very lively artillery activity reigned, especially in the neighborhood north-east of Bras, to the west of the village of Vaux and of Fort Vaux, and at several points on the Woivre plain. With the exception of a local French attempt to deliver a surprise attack against the village of Blanzee, which was repulsed with sanguinary losses, there were no decisive infantry engagements.

"Through a direct hit by one of our anti-aircraft guns, a French aeroplane fell down in flames between the mutual lines southeast of Chateau Salens. The occupants were dead and were buried by us, together with the remains of the machine."

Eastern and Balkan theatres — There is nothing to report.

# WAR PRODUCTS OF DOMINION PLEASE GOVT. OF BRITAIN

The war products of Canadian factories have given entire satisfaction to the Imperial authorities as have Canadian men. This is the statement made by F. Orr Lewis, president of Canadian Vickers, Limited, recently returned from Britain.

England, he added, appears to be going ahead as if she expected a five years' war, while at the same time there are people in London who declare the war will be over by the end of the year.

"Work in England is exceedingly plentiful, but there are few new enterprises. Everything spells war. Today there is no sacrifice which the Britisher will not make. The efforts now being made are unprecedented in the history of the Empire."

As to the future, Mr. Lewis was guarded in reference to tariff; but leaving aside the respective merits of free trade and protection he stated emphatically that there would

#### TRANSPORTS CHIEF HAS QUIT OFFICE.

LONDON, March 13. — A sensation has been caused at the War Office by the sudden resignation of Major-General S. S. Long, Director of Supplies and Transport. Regarding the resignation, the Express remarks: "His has been one of the master successes of the war. Why is such an enormously valuable asset as his experience permitted to be lost to the Government at such a time?"

planes bought

#### TURKS' LATEST REPORT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12, via London, March 13.—The official communication issued by the War Office says:

"Iraq front—There is nothing to report."

"Caucasian front—On some sectors there have been skirmishes between reconnoitering parties.

"Dardanelles front — An enemy monitor shelled Tekka Burru, but later withdrew. Two enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully bombarded two transports in Akbach Bay."



# AIRMEN ON BOTH SIDES AT VERDUN BUSY BOMB- DROPPING ON RAILWAYS

**Infantry Fighting Has Given Way to Artillery  
Duels and Aerial Raids—French Make Suc-  
cessful Sortie in Le Pretre—Italians Attack  
Along Entire Austrian Front**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 13.—German losses in the first three weeks of the Verdun offensive were estimated at 200,000 in an official statement issued by the French War Office today.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that, on account of the German offensive at Verdun, the Dutch-Belgian frontier has been closed for several weeks.

That part of it south of Maastricht has now been reopened, and this fact is being commented on in Holland as probably indicating that the Germans consider their offensive near an end.

The dispatch adds that eighty-one hospital trains, with wounded Germans from Verdun, have passed through Luxemburg.

## FRENCH TAKE HUN TRENCHES

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 13.—French troops stormed and captured more than 200 yards of German trenches in the Carnes forest, taking twenty prisoners the War Office announced this afternoon. The official statement reported intense German bombardment in the regions of Douaumont, Bethincourt, the Woevre and Le Pretre woods, but no infantry attacks north of Verdun last night.

French warplanes dropped thirty bombs on the railway station at Conflans unharmed, the War Office reported. Elsewhere no important operations occurred last night.

The text of the announcement follows:

"There was no infantry fighting last night in the region to the north of Verdun. The bombardment continued, however, during the night at Bethincourt and in the vicinity of Douaumont, as well as in the Woevre, in the sectors of Moutainville and Ronvaux. Our artillery showed great activity along this front.

"In the wood of Le Pretre a detachment of our troops penetrated a trench of the enemy at a point near Croix des Carnes along a front of about 200 yards. The men cleaned up the saps and after having inflicted some losses on the enemy they returned to our lines with about twenty prisoners.

"The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

"During the course of night fight a group of French aviators threw down thirty shells of large calibre at the railroad station of Conflans.

"Flames were seen breaking out at five different points. In spite of a violent cannonade, all the French aeroplanes succeeded in getting back without suffering damage.

# FURTHER DETAILS OF TORPEDOING OF BARQUE SILIUS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 13.—The first officer of the Norwegian barque Silius, is quoted by the Paris Herald as expressing the opinion that the vessel may have been struck by a bomb from an aeroplane instead of by a torpedo, as previously reported.

The first officer was on watch at the time and heard a noise which he thought was made by an aeroplane, although he could see none.

Then there came a terrific explosion at about the middle of the ship on the port side. A huge wave swept over the vessel, drenching the men to the skin.

The crew got into boats with great difficulty and cleared the Silius just as a mast fell. The men rowed around the sinking ship and picked up six others from the water.

A French torpedo boat took all on board. The officers of the torpedo boat came to the conclusion that the Silius, on which there were several Americans, had been struck by a torpedo from a submarine.

TORPEDOED SAYS U. S. CONSUL.

J. B. Osborne, American Consul at Havre, in his report to Washington on the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius, is understood to bring out clearly that the Silius was torpedoed by a submarine.

The seven Americans who were on board the barque were looking after a cargo of oats which was consigned to the French Government. These men and the members of the crew have been questioned by the consul, who has cabled a summary of their testimony to Washington.

Their testimony, it is said, leaves no doubt that the Silius was torpedoed without warning. A full report on the sinking of the vessel will be mailed to Washington.

Four German submarines are reported to be in the English Channel, prepared to enforce rigidly Germany's recently announced policy of naval warfare.

The French press is engrossed with the Battle of Verdun, and publishes, without comment, the latest German memorandum regarding submarine warfare and the news of the sinking of the Silius.

The Temps, however, remarks that the torpedoing of the Silius cannot fail to reopen the entire conflict between the United States and Germany. Incidentally, it remarks that the incursion of Mexican bandits into American territory bears the stamp of German complicity.

## WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Severe counter attack on the British Forces at Neuve Chapelle is repulsed with heavy loss to the Germans, 1,720 prisoners being taken, the enemy losses numbering altogether 10,000. Junctions at Don and Douai are destroyed and a train blown up at Don Station by British airmen. Russians check the German offensive against Przaznsnyz.



le by United Press.

BERLIN, March 13.—Artillery firing on the east bank of the Meuse, extending as far as the Moselle River, is increasing in intensity, the War Office reported this afternoon.

German airmen bombarded the Clermont-Verdon railway stations.

The text of the headquarter's statement follows:

"Western theatre: The weather has been favorable for observation purposes and there has been very lively action by the artillery on both sides over a great part of the front. The activity also increased on both sides

of the Meuse and as far as the Moselle.

"Apart from some patrol fighting on the Somme and the failure of a minor French attack in Le Preaux forest, there were no events."

"After much reconnoitering, our airmen attacked enemy railway stations and military depots, especially on the Clermont-Verdon railway line, with success."

"Three enemy aeroplanes were destroyed in the Champagne and one in the Meuse region."

"Eastern and Balkan theatres: The situation is unchanged."

## ITALIANS' SUDDEN OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood of the United Press.

ROME, March 13.—After a lull of several months the Italians have suddenly become intensely active along the whole front. Formidable artillery actions are now occurring on the Carso plateau and the renewal of the Italian onslaught on Gorizia is believed imminent.

Advices from the front today reported daily infantry actions around the Gorizia bridgehead. Heavy fighting has occurred in the past eight days. The Italians are making daily infantry attacks against the entrenched camp of Podgora, before Gorizia.

They have captured several trenches and are tightening the ring about the bridgehead position. The Austrians are hurrying up reinforcements.

### TURKS INSIST ON PEACE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, March 13.—The pro-ally newspaper Nea Hellen reports that 75,000 Turks in the districts of Smyrna, Brousee and Konich have petitioned the Government for the immediate conclusion of peace, the dissolution of the Chamber and fresh elections. If their petition is ignored a revolution will be started, the newspaper asserted.

## STORY OF ATTACK ON FORT VAUX

Special Star Cable by Charles P. Stewart, of the United Press.

LONDON, March 13.—The battle of Verdun entered its fourth week today with reports of intense artillery battling around Forts Douaumont and de Vaux, and at Bethincourt, on the west bank of the Meuse, evidently in preparation for heavy infantry attacks.

The Germans searched out the French front all day Sunday with a terrific hail of steel projectiles. The French accepted the cannonading as the forerunner of renewed attempts against Fort de Vaux and the positions northwest of Verdun, and made ready to meet the assaults.

Despatches from Berlin today contained the first admission from German sources that the Teutons do not hold Vaux fort. An official statement last week, alleging that the Germans had taken the fort, was followed by another statement, admitting that the French had "gained a foothold in the fort."

Now Major Morant, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, reports that the Posen reservists who occupied Fort Vaux, were "driven out," but expresses the hope that their repulse is only temporary.

Paris despatches bring a detailed account of the attack upon the Fort de Vaux positions. They credited the Germans with great bravery, but prove that no German soldier entered the fort itself.

The Posen troops first charged the French about Vaux village. After engaging the French at this point, Posen and Bavarian regiments advanced toward the fort, which stands 200 feet above the surrounding plain, attacking first the outer redoubts on the Meuse ridges.

### SACRIFICED LIVES RECKLESSLY

"French artillery officers say they never saw German generals sacrifice lives so recklessly," said one despatch. "Times without number the German columns debouched from their trenches and rushed to attack in lines four deep, only to be smothered by the French 75, 150 and 210-millimetre guns, which rained shells

ing companies. When the smoke and dust cleared, nothing was to be seen but heaps of bodies.

"The spur on which the fort is situated is almost perpendicular in places. The German lines were forced to halt, but many Bavarian reservists climbed up on one another's shoulders and struggled up the slope, clinging to angles of rock and grasping tufts of grass.

"Again and again the human pyramids collapsed into shapeless gray masses. In the places where the incline was easier and the attacks therefore more concentrated, the ditches below ran red with blood. At the lowest estimate the attackers lost two-thirds of their effectives.

"The fighting also was desperate in the extreme when regiments from the 15th and 18th German Army Corps attacked the village of Vaux on Friday. Dawn was just breaking and over the country hung a heavy white mist, making everything invisible beyond a hundred yards.

"This enabled the Germans to get within pushing distance of the French front trenches, but, although they outnumbered the defenders six to one, it took four distinct assaults before the first column of Germans won the shelter of a small group of houses beyond the church of Vaux.

### FIGHTS END IN EXHAUSTION.

"They then organized an assault upon the church, and the French, being unable to bring up reinforcements on account of the German curtain of fire, withdrew their advanced elements, which were in danger of being surrounded. Five times the North Prussian regiments rushed to attack the church, but every time they left the shelter of the ruined houses they were beaten back by the fire from machine guns and the shrapnel from the French 58-millimetre mountain guns.

"In the meantime, in their rear, a curtain of fire was kept up by the French 75's and 210's, so that it was impossible for munitions and reinforcements to be brought up for their benefit, and the fight died down on Friday night from sheer exhaustion.

### WOMEN ABOARD RAIDING ZEPPELIN.

PARIS, March 13.—The Petit Parisien prints a circumstantial story, indicating that women were aboard the Zeppelin destroyed by the French recently at Revigny.

In the wreckage were discovered two slender feet, clad in high-topped fashionable kid boots, the newspaper asserted.



# RUMOR OF ATTACK UPON SUEZ CANAL ONLY PIPE-DREAM

*Shifting Desert Sands Would Not Sustain Marching Columns—Stories of Railways Being Built by Germans Across Desert Make Constantinople Laugh*

Special Star Cable, by Wm. G. Sheppard of the United Press.

ROME, March 13. — Egypt and the Suez canal are absolutely safe from a Turco-German attack for at least another year. While in Athens I obtained this information direct from a reliable source in Constantinople. The Greek censorship made it impracticable to cable this fact from Athens.

February was the last month when the shifting desert sands east of the Suez canal were firm enough to sustain marching columns. Movement of artillery or heavy supply wagons across the desert will be out of the question for many months.

All stories about the Germans building railways and supply roads across the desert are mere fabrications. They create a lot of amusement in Constantinople, where the character of the canal is well known.

German staff experts in Berlin estimated that camels, travelling from the end of the Damascus railroad to the Suez canal, could carry only five hundred pounds each of ammunition or supplies, in addition to their own forage for the long trip.

This tended to dissolve the "Arabian Nights" dream-picture of long trains of camels moving enormous quantities of army supplies to the Suez.

It can be stated definitely that Egypt and the Suez canal have been left out of German and Turkish plans for a year at least. The Germans, however, will continue to make threats against the canal, hoping to persuade the British to keep about half a million troops idle in Egypt.

# COL. HOUSE STATES GERMANY'S LATEST PEACE PROPOSALS

*Gentle Hun Quite Willing to Give Back Country His Brutality Cannot Subdue But "Gott Strafe England" to the End*

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is stated on good authority that President Wilson has been informed by Col. House of the terms upon which Germany will be prepared to negotiate for peace, in the event of victory for German arms at Verdun.

The terms Germany would consider, confirmed by high German authority here, provide:

That German colonies taken by the Entente Allies be returned to Germany.

That no indemnities be demanded by either side.

That Montenegro, Serbia and Albania be divided between Austria, Bulgaria and Greece.

That an autonomous Government be established in Poland.

That Turkey be entirely freed of British influences.

That Germany return Belgium and those portions of French territory now in possession of the Kaiser's army.

That Russia assume possession of Persia.

That England remain as she now is, neither giving nor receiving anything.

A high German official said that both sides "ought to pretty thoroughly understand by now that there could be no demands for indemnities."

As for Germany retaining Belgium, he added, "There is no longer any thought of it by the German Government."

Regarding other terms of peace, it is the belief of the German Government, according to a report made to President Wilson by Col. House, that the only way to establish order in the Balkans is to distribute the land inhabited by the Albanians, Montenegrins and Serbians between Austria, Bulgaria and Greece.

That Greece would be given a share of the conquered territory is regarded as significant in its possible bearing upon that country's refusal to enter the war on the side of the Allies.



# FRENCH DRIVE GERMAN ATTACKS BACK WITH A HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE

Hun Official Report is Silent About Defeat in  
Le Pretre Forest—Italian Onslaught Significant—Eleven-Hour Naval Battle Off Durazzo  
Reported in Despatches

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 14.—Unconfirmed despatches from Rome today say that the Kaiser's throat is again giving him trouble.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 14.—Premier Asquith is ill, it was announced in a bulletin issued at his office at 10 a.m. today.  
"The Prime Minister is suffering from bronchial catarrh," said the physician's statement.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 14.—A shortage of officers, due to the recent heavy losses at Verdun, is causing the German General Staff much worry, according to Rome despatches today.

All German officers under the rank of captain, now in the Balkans, have been ordered to return to the western front, it was stated.

## GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 14.—After thirty-six hours of continuous bombardment the Germans last night launched heavy attacks against Haudremont forest, northeast of Verdun, and in the Le Pretre forest, forty-five miles to the southeast.

These attacks were broken up by French artillery, the War Office announced this afternoon. In the Woevre region, the artillery duel continued, the official statement said.

The German attack in Le Pretre forest was directed against trenches won by the French on Sunday night.

The text of the statement follows:

"To the west of the river Meuse there was a fairly spirited cannonading last night. On the right bank of this stream a strong reconnaissance of the enemy in the wood of Haudremont was checked by our curtain of fire. The bombardment continues violently in the region of Vaux and near Damloup.

"In the Woevre both the French and the German artillery has been active, particularly in the sector of Elx, but otherwise there is nothing of importance to report in this section.

"In the forest of Le Pretre a detachment of Germans who endeavored to surprise our trenches at Croix des Carmes was received by a fusillade and compelled to disperse, leaving several dead on the field.

"The night passed quietly on the remainder of the day."

# WAR CLEANSING NATION LIKE FIRE, SAYS CLERGYMAN

Rev. J. J. McCaskell, Chaplain of 73rd, Has Recruiting Appeal

OUR VERY SOULS  
STAKE OF STRUGGLE

Necessity Has Called Forth  
Best in Empire in  
Crisis

No more stirring appeal to the young men of Montreal, no clearer exposition of the cause for which we are fighting, has been given us than that to be found in the following by the Rev. J. J. McCaskell, chaplain of the 73rd Battalion; from a sermon he preached last Sunday in the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church. His ringing words should find an echo in the heart of every reader. Here are his "articles of faith."

"And they went in the way going up to Jerusalem; and Jesus was going before them; and they were amazed; but some as they followed were afraid." Mark 11:32.

Another New Testament writer gives us a reason for the sudden timidity and silence that had fallen upon the Disciples, the set and fixed purpose that was revealed on the countenance of the Master. His face was set steadfastly to go to Jerusalem. He had retreated from the silly questions of superficial curiosity and from the casuistry of faction to the permanent relations of the soul. He had summoned all the material and spiritual energies necessary for the exhausting struggle before Him and His followers were amazed and afraid at the intenseness of spiritual decision. He set His face steadfastly to go to Jerusalem knowing that there alone could His life's work find any adequate fulfillment.

It is to the absence of clear purpose and intention that the world owes so much of its weariness and sadness. The calm courage, the self-control and unwearied patience of Jesus contains a highly important lesson for our country today. The stern call of necessity has forced us to set our faces steadily in a definite direction.

During twenty disordered centuries men have cherished certain dreams and ideals. Even in the darkest nights the hearts of men still reached forth for liberty, in the hope that the spirit of Liberty was eternal. When the stars indicated the coming of day



they still cherished in their heart of hearts the ideals of righteousness, justice and public faith. But our pursuit of these dreams was fitful and languid. The lamp of purpose was nothing more than a smoky torch and we wandered through dark and dismal streets and had practically lost our way. The habit of truth-speaking was weakened, reverence for the marriage bond lowered, the moral sense blunted, and while we continued paying tithe of mint and rue we neglected the weightier matters of the law of service and sacrifice. Apparently it was as profitable a year or two ago to preach of duty to an antelope as to the average man of affairs, and in the scramble for wealth and pleasure our civilization had become poverty stricken beyond all expression. Seeking ease we had found disease, an prized mere technical knowledge we had forgotten the existence of wisdom.

### THE LIGHTNING STRIKES.

Suddenly the lightning struck. In a moment we were forced to march between proscription and martyrdom; between the scaffold and the altar, and men were slaughtering one another by the hundreds of thousands, fighting for or against an idea. At that moment our country stumbled on the very roots of national strength. We retreated, at least, I hope we retreated—from the causistry of faction, the blind pursuit of pleasure, the sordid love of ease, to the permanent relations of the soul.

We set our faces steadfastly to accomplish a certain task. This generation had found its work. The bondage of confusion had given place to the freedom of conscious purpose and definite direction. The hard and relentless facts of shot and shell have enabled us to discover something of nobility of soul, because it has set us forward with definite purpose upon a certain goal.

### THE ROOTS OF HAPPINESS.

Strange to say, we have also stumbled upon the roots of happiness. In a time of darkness and the shadow of death; in a time when the sword threatens both democracy and liberty, men are happy because they are expelling the law of the jungle—the strongest jaw and the longest paw—and they are eradicating many poisonous and unclean things. Looking upward they see the Flag of Freedom streaming like a thunder-cloud in the wind, and they feel the "great allies" of liberty—"exultations, agonies and love and man's unconquerable mind."

The sordid is being burned away and forces that have lain dormant have been awakened into activity by the trumpet call of necessity. We are experiencing today the blessedness of men who have found their

## SAYS WAR'S TRIALS MEAN BETTER NATION



Rev. J. J. McCaskell, Chaplain 73rd Battalion.

work, and though that work may be difficult, dirty and somewhat dangerous. It is the only activity in which the young men of this generation can find happiness or content. It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of mirth, said the Hebrew sage; and it is better for our men to go where the noise is confused, where the garments are rolled in blood, for there is a man's work, there history is being written, there the foundations are being laid for a world in which human relations will replace geographical boundaries—there are the pleasures in sorrow sweeter than the pleasure of happiness itself.

Let us make no mistake; that is the work of this generation—none greater has been given to any—to attempt to side-step it or dodge it is to be damned.

Life to the men who refuse the issue is but the laughter of fools:

"I think the immortal servants of mankind, Who from their graves, watch by how slow degrees The world-soul greatness with the centuries, Mourn most man's barren levity of

The ear to no great harmonies inclined,  
The witless thirst for false wit's worthless lees  
The laugh mistimed in tragic presences,  
The eye to all majestic meanings blind."

A few words by cable tell of some bright young life laid down without a murmur—not a vulgar life, but the flower of our Empire—some home is made proud though desolate, with no thought save "we have done that which it was our duty to do."

To this end let us go forward, with stern, persistent purpose, "with malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness for the right as God has given us" to see the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up this nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan; and to do all which may cherish and achieve a just and lasting peace."

## ENVER PASHA BACK IN CONSTANTINOPLE

ATHENS, March 18.—Enver Pasha, Turkish war leader, who has been reported as assassinated or wounded by a would-be assassin, has returned to Constantinople from a tour of inspection, according to advices received here today.

Enver visited the Turkish troops in the region of Damascus, the Mesopotamian armies and the forces opposing the Russians in Armenia.

### BULGAR TROOPS MOVING.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 18.—Movements of troops on a large scale in Bulgaria are reported by the Havas correspondent at Bucharest, Roumania, in a despatch filed on Wednesday.

It is said these operations are so extensive that both passenger and freight trains have been suspended.

In Roumania the correspondent says, passenger travel has been stopped for ten days on the railroads running north from Bucharest to Predeal, on the Hungarian frontier.

TOKIO, March 18.—Advices from Chinese revolutionary sources state that 5,000 government troops in Waitchoffu, province of Kwang-Tung, have revolted and joined the revolutionaries, who are planning a concerted attack on Canton.

## NO DOUBT STEAMER TUBANTIA VICTIM OF HUN SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Official word from the Amsterdam Consul today substantiates previous reports that the Dutch liner Tubantia, with Americans aboard, was a submarine victim.

The Consul's message said two of the ship officers and lookout swore the steamer was torpedoed, and that most of the passengers held the same view.



# THE LIMIT REACHED BY AUGUST

Huns are Losing on an Average  
of 200,000 Men Every Month  
Dead and Disabled.

A CAREFUL ANALYSIS  
OF MAN-POWER AT  
PRESENT TIME.

Reserves Should be Exhausted  
at Some Time During the  
Month of April.

The following despatch has been  
received from Mr. H. Warner Allen,  
special correspondent of the British  
Press with the French armies:

Up to the present there has been no  
evidence to upset the estimated aver-  
age of German losses arrived at many  
months ago, and we have every rea-  
son to believe that they have lost,  
and are continuing to lose, an aver-  
age of 200,000 men per month, dead  
or otherwise permanently disabled.  
From calculations which have recent-  
ly appeared in the French Press, and  
which estimate the total man-power  
of Germany at about nine millions, it  
appears that on Jan. 1, 1916, the Ger-  
mans had available, to keep up their  
numbers, a reserve of about 800,000,  
including their 1917 contingent,  
which has not yet been called to the  
colors. If the present rate of wast-  
age is maintained, this reserve of  
800,000 men should be exhausted at  
some time during the month of April.  
In these circumstances, it is clear  
that Germany must seek for more re-  
serves.

On Nov. 1 last the German mili-  
tary authorities called up all the  
categories of men liable to military  
service throughout the empire, with  
the exception of the 1917 contingent.

Every man belonging to the active  
army, to the reserve, the Ersatz re-  
serve, the Landwehr, and Landsturm  
(first and second ban, trained and  
untrained), and the 1916 contingent  
has been mobilized. Further reserves  
can only be obtained by extraordinary  
measures, and these measures have  
already actually been taken, or are  
under consideration.

## Medical Standard Relaxed.

On the one hand there is the possi-  
bility of finding a certain number of  
men more or less serviceable among  
those who have been declared unfit  
for service. Already the medical  
restrictions have been very much  
relaxed, as proved by the physique of  
the prisoners taken recently. It does  
not appear likely that this measure  
will provide the German army with  
many men. As a general rule Ger-  
many rejects as unfit only between  
25,000 and 50,000 men out of a yearly  
contingent of between 500,000 and  
600,000. The smallness of the per-  
centage thus rejected suggests that  
the general physical average of these  
men must be very low, and it would  
be an optimistic German who would  
believe that more than 400,000 se-  
cond-line troops could be secured by  
this means.

On the other hand, there is a possi-  
bility that the military age limit may  
be raised from 45 to 50, or even 54.  
Death by natural causes has greatly  
reduced the number of men available  
of those ages. Perhaps an additional  
million might be affected by the rais-  
ing of the limit to 50 years of age,  
but probably a good many fewer. It  
seems that the maximum of men to  
be affected by raising the age limit  
to 54 would be about 1,600,000.

There remains the possibility of  
calling to the colors a certain propor-  
tion of the able-bodied men who are  
still engaged in various important  
works in the interior of the Empire.

We therefore arrive at the conclu-  
sions that, by extraordinary mea-  
sures, the Germans may still be able  
to raise another 900,000, for the most  
part of inferior quality, to keep pace  
with the wastage of their army, and  
that this last and final reserve should  
be exhausted, if the average of wast-  
age remains stationary, during the  
month of August next.

# CANADIANS DOMINATING HINTERLAND

Special Bodies Organized  
to Check the German  
Snipers

BAD WEATHER IS  
MUCH DISCUSSED

"Awful Country, Don't See  
What Huns Want it  
for," Says One

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
From our London Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE  
17 Cockspur street, London, March  
13—"The war will be over in two  
months." "Canadians."

A Canadian writing from the front  
says that the Saxons opposite our  
lines say this daily to our men just  
fifty yards away. The Canadian's  
comment is, "I don't think!"

"Blizzards on and off and four  
inches of snow on top of the mud  
day after day have made a great  
mess at the front," he adds.

"No one cares now if they shave  
or wash, and in tin hats over our  
caps we look like Chinamen. The  
half-inch beard which we mostly  
have gives a good practical finish to  
our outfit.

rup iron.

"I have not had my clothes off for  
nine days, and my boots only twice  
in the last seven days, then only to  
put some hay in.

## WHAT THE HORSES SAY.

"The horses are really very well  
although the hay obtainable is bad.  
The horses look round and say; good  
God, man! what is it?"

"I have thrown up a rough shelter  
over my oats, etc., and I write inside  
it. It is snowing now outside and  
the mud is very deep. I am going to  
hunt around for coal and kindling  
wood, with a couple of men to get  
some sort of cheer for the coming  
cold night. Good old Canada! Oh,  
how I have blessed my going there!  
My experiences gained there have  
helped me many a time to turn  
miserable conditions into much  
brighter ones."

## FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJEC- TORS.

An officer in the Canadian En-  
gineers sends a suggestion for the  
treatment of conscientious objectors  
at home. He says:

"I would dearly love to get a few  
of them on a working party in some  
mine on a wet night. The male  
creatures who are too yellow to help  
to preserve the rights which they  
are enjoying should be deprived of  
all rights of citizenship, police pro-  
tection amongst them."

He adds, "More snow. This is an  
awful country, and I don't see what  
the Huns want it for.

"Our 3rd Field Company annexed  
more honors today. When some  
French decorations were being given  
out, it was announced that our act-  
ing Second-in-Command was given  
the Croix de Guerre, and one of the  
sappers the Medaille Militaire, which  
with our D.C.M.'s and D.S.O.'s, makes  
quite a collection for one company."  
**CANADIANS DOMINATE NOW.**

The degree to which Canadians  
dominate No Man's Land is the re-  
peated subject of comment in let-  
ters from the front. An officer of  
Col. Weigall's Battalion—the 18th—  
says:

"Great pains have been taken to  
organize a body of men to check  
the German snipers. The four best  
shots out of each company act as  
snipers, and the three best patrol  
men out of each company and twenty  
good scouts, organized as a pla-  
toon under an officer, do most val-  
uable work.

"The snipers and the scouts work  
together. They found the other day  
in a German listening post seven  
bombs tied by strings to one cord  
which was meant to fire the lot when  
necessary.

"Our men cut the strings and  
brought the bombs back, but two  
of the men never returned. They are  
among the missing.

"We are rather proud of the fact  
that all the officers in our Battalion  
are Canadian-born. When we went  
to France we had only one English-  
born officer, and he was killed after  
being in the trenches only two days."



## LIVELY DOINGS ON THE CANADIAN FRONT RECENTLY

Ceaseless Artillery Activity  
and Air Raids by  
British

WESTERN MEN WIN  
OUT IN CLASHES

British Heavy Guns Make  
Notable Hits at  
Messines

Special Cable to The Montreal Star  
From Our Own Correspondent.  
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,  
17 Cockspur street, London, March  
13.—There have been fairly lively  
times along the Canadian front dur-  
ing the last few days, with almost  
ceaseless artillery activity and air  
raids by the British machines which  
have done heavy damage to points  
where the Germans were concen-  
trating their troops.

Two clashes between night patrols  
inside the German wire entangle-  
ments have taken place, in which  
parties of the Western battalions,  
though outnumbered, came off best.  
In one case a hundred Germans were  
driven into their own trenches by  
our bombers.

The German front is now so  
strongly garrisoned that cutting-out  
expeditions are rare events, and  
these patrol fights have taken their  
places.

The British heavy guns have made  
notable hits on the Ecole Polytech-  
nique in Messines, which the Ger-  
mans are using for an observation  
post. It is an immensely strong  
building and has been reinforced by  
cement and steel.

There is a report in the Canadian  
lines that a certain class of shell  
was brought out from England es-  
pecially, and the first shot found a  
satisfactory billet.

Major Hugh Green, who is in charge

of the shipments of Canadian fish  
for the troops, and who wears the  
uniform of a staff officer, jokingly  
calls himself "The Fishmonger-Gen-  
eral." He wears the peculiar lape-  
badges of the staff, but the silver  
fish is a puzzle to the British Pro-  
vost Marshal, who has made search-  
ing enquiries whether such a post as  
"Fishmonger-General" exists in the  
Canadian Army.

### TROUBLE OVER A PLAY.

There have been many protests  
among Canadians in London against  
a play called "The Love Thief,"  
which rather crudely pictures dis-  
torted domestic scenes in Toronto  
and British Columbia.

Last night about four hundred  
soldiers, mostly convalescents from  
regiments in those places, showed  
their resentment by singing "The  
Maple Leaf" during a critical part  
of the performance, and the curtain  
had to be rung down.

An indiscreet remark by the man-  
ager as the audience was filing out  
started another small riot, and the  
military police were called for and  
the Canadians were arrested and  
taken to barracks.

ROLAND HILL.

## DECISIVE HOUR IS REACHED

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 18.—"We have reached the decisive hour," said Alex-  
andre Ribot, Minister of Finance, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies  
last night on the financial and military situation.

"We can say without exaggeration, without illusion and without vain  
optimism, that we now see the end of this horrible war."

M. Ribot's utterance is taken to be of the utmost importance, as indi-  
cating official opinion with regard to the result of the battle of Verdun.

Whether peace is or is not appreciably nearer, it is unquestionable  
that the tension in France has relaxed and that men's thoughts are turned  
to the rapid development of events favorable to the Allies.

## ANOTHER GERMAN LIE IS PROMPTLY NAILED IN LONDON

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Amsterdam correspondent  
of the Vossische Zeitung telegraphed today that two Eng-  
lish submarines were in the neighborhood where the  
Tubantia was sunk twenty-four hours before the liner went  
down.

The National Liberal party today introduced a Bill  
in the Reichstag, directing the Chancellor to enter into no  
agreements with other nations, limiting Germany's use of  
the submarine, excepting in the cases of passenger-carry-  
ing ships. Similar bills were introduced by the Conserva-  
tive and Centre parties.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 18.—The Secretary of the British  
Admiralty, commenting on the Berlin report that English  
submarines were near the scene of the Tubantia sinking,  
declared the report was untrue.





OFFICERS WHO WILL LEAD CANADA'S 73rd ROYAL HIGHLANDERS INTO ACTION.—The above picture shows Lieutenant-Colonel David Davidson and the officers of the 73rd Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., Royal Canadian Highlanders. This regiment, one of the best of the new army, now training for active service, was recruited from different centres in the Province of Quebec. It was mobilized at Montreal.







# GERMANS STOP THEIR INFANTRY ATTACKS AT VERDUN, PARIS STATES

**Russians Approaching Trebizond—Gen. Petain  
Has German Attacks Fought to Finish—  
Violent Artillery Bombardments Continue—  
French Airmen Bombard Metz**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

**PETROGRAD, March 18.**—Russian vanguards are within less than twenty miles of Trebizond, according to despatches received here today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

**LONDON, March 18.**—Premier Asquith will be asked in the House of Commons on Thursday whether the Government will participate in a conference of all Powers to discuss peace terms, the Exchange Telegraph declared today.

By Canadian Press.

**LONDON, March 18.**—A wireless despatch from Rome says that the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz as German Minister of Marine was occasioned by his intention to attack Great Britain with the entire German Navy. This plan was vetoed, according to these advices, by Emperor William and Prince Henry.

## GERMANS CEASE ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.

**PARIS, March 18, 5:25 p.m.**—No infantry attacks were made last night in the Verdun region, the War Office announced this afternoon. There was intermittent cannonading.

The text of the French official communication reads as follows:  
"In the Argonne region, sector of Courtes Chaussees, there has been fighting with mines which resulted to our advantage. To the west of the river Meuse we have directed a concentrated fire on the German trenches in the direction of Hill 265 and also on the Corbeau woods. To this the enemy did not respond.

"To the east of the Meuse there has been a violent bombardment in the region of Vaux. There has been intermittent artillery firing at other points in this sector, as well as in the Woevre at Moutainville, Haudismont and Les Eparges.

"To the northeast of St. Mihiel our long-range artillery bombarded all last night the roadway between Apremont and Vigneulles over which it had been reported that certain regiments of the enemy were marching in a northerly direction.

"There has been no other event of importance on the remainder of the front.

"During the day of yesterday, in spite of a fog and low clouds, French aviators were active in the region of Verdun. A German aeroplane of the Fokker type appeared and was seriously damaged.

"During the night of March 17-18 a group of seventeen French aeroplanes equipped for bombardments threw down fifty-four large calibre shells, forty on the railroad station at Conflans, and fourteen on the station at Metz. These shells fell accurately. A number of explosions were observed on the tracks, and three fires were set in the Metz railroad station.

"The French machines were subjected to a violent cannonading during this trip, but they all returned undamaged.

"During the course of an offensive reconnaissance, another of our squadrons threw down ten shells on the aerodrome at Dieuzee, and five more on the railroad station at Arnaville."

### WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO, TODAY.

The Germans bombed French Cathedral of Soissons. Ineffectual German air raid on English town of Deal, the bombs dropped falling into the sea. Capture by Gen. Botta of 200 rebels and field guns at Swakopmund.

Special Star Cable by Chas. P. Stewart, of the United Press.

**LONDON, March 20.**—Heavy Russian attacks on both the Austrian and German fronts shifted interest temporarily today from the waning German offensive around Verdun.

An official statement from the Austrian War Office today admitted the Austrians were compelled to give ground near the Vocieczko bridgehead. The Slavs attacked violently with grenades, following an artillery bombardment.

"Our defence line was somewhat withdrawn," admitted the Austrian War Office, but all attacks at other points were repulsed.

Berlin despatches asserted that the Russians lost 20,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners in a sudden offensive against von Hindenberg lines on a sixty-five mile front in the Vlna region.

The German positions were bombarded for twenty-four hours pre-

pared to the attack, but the artillery preparation was ineffective. Berlin reported, von Hindenberg's men met the offensive with a steady stream of machine gun-fire.

Petrograd despatches today were silent on the new Russian offensive. It was believed here that the Russian strokes were delivered to prevent the shifting of more German troops to the western front.

Developments of the last forty-eight hours have increased the belief in Paris that the Crown Prince is preparing to withdraw from the Verdun attempt.

Air battles constituted the greatest activity on the western front throughout Saturday night and Sunday. In one raid, directed by French fliers against German towns in Upper Alsace, two sky fleets clashed in one of the most spectacular air battles of the war. Four French aeroplanes and three Germans were brought down.



## ATTACKS ARE SLACKENING

Special Star Cable by Charles P. Stewart, of the United Press.

LONDON, March 18.—A marked slackening in the violence of the German assaults around Verdun has convinced some French military critics that the Crown Prince is about to abandon the offensive.

This conviction was expressed for the first time in several despatches from Paris today. Coupled with it was the hint that final defeat for the Teutons at Verdun will be followed shortly by a great French offensive.

All Paris despatches report the Germans showing less spirit in attack than in the early days of the Verdun offensive. Some of the assaults are being made with little artillery preparation.

The Germans, Paris reports, are not standing their ground under French counter-attacks as in the first days of the struggles around Douaumont and Vaux.

The belief that the Crown Prince is preparing to quit the offensive is not, however, shared by military men here. The Germans, they say, have

pressed forward to positions of such character that their withdrawal at this time could only be effected with very heavy losses. They believe the Crown Prince will risk a grand assault on all the Verdun positions before admitting defeat.

### ATTACKS LACK DRIVING FORCE

German newspapers which printed lengthy articles about the Verdun battle in its early stages, have carried only brief despatches from their correspondents in the past ten days.

Neutral observers have been forced to rely upon Paris accounts of the fighting, which report that the Germans have been checked with very heavy losses.

The heavy attacks against Fort de Vaux and Vaux Village, reported by the French War Office yesterday afternoon, began with artillery preparation on Tuesday night. The Germans plastered the French front with shells until Wednesday night. They spent dozens of big shells in vain efforts to score hits on Fort de Vaux itself.

## GENERAL JOFFRE CONFIDENT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 18.—The London Times publishes the following extracts from a message which Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the Times, has addressed to the Sydney Sun. Lord Northcliffe, who has often criticised in his newspapers the Government's conduct of the war, sent the message from Paris last Tuesday:

"I have had the honor of being received by the President of the Republic and General Joffre, who, it should be understood, is Generalissimo of the combined French and British armies.

"President Poincaré, who is cheerful and confident about the war and appreciative of the help of the British army, referred first to Great Britain's great effort, by which she is becoming one of the greatest military powers and as the greatest naval power in the world. He spoke of the immense improvement in the British army since the war began, both in organization and fighting qualities.

"General Joffre is calm and confident and bears the strain of his colossal responsibility without any sign of fatigue. He begins his work every morning at 6 o'clock. Sometimes

he may travel 200 miles by motor car in a day.

"The splendid courage of the French nation can be understood only by those who, like myself, have visited scores of once prosperous towns now in ruins. Almost the whole of the manufacturing districts of France and their coal areas are in the hands of the Germans and at the hands of Germany's benefit. A work for Germany's benefit. A French artilleryman may, very possibly, be firing upon Germans in his own native village where, perhaps, are his own wife and children.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, March 20.—The Russian steamer Neora Jaslaba was torpedoed in the North Atlantic on March 9, according to advices received here today. All members of the crew are believed to have been saved.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 20, 2:17 p.m.—The sinking of a neutral and a British steamship, with loss of life, was announced today.

The Norwegian steamer Langelle, 374 tons, was sunk and her engineer was killed. Sixteen survivors were rescued. The British steamer was the Port Dalhousie. Her mate, pilot and five men were landed. The remaining members of the crew are missing.

The Port Dalhousie was owned in Kingston, Ontario. The last report of her movements was her departure from Swansea, Wales, on February 10 for Dunkirk, France. She was 250 feet long, 1,744 tons gross, and was built in Newcastle, England, in 1913.

Fifty sailors landed at an east coast port this morning, according to the Central News, which says they are understood to be from Norwegian and Danish steamers torpedoed off the East Coast last night.

### GERMAN DENIAL REITERATED.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

THE HAGUE, March 20.—The German Minister today informed the Dutch Government that the return of all German submarines and torpedo boats to their bases makes it certain that no German torpedo sank the Dutch liner Tubantia.

The location of German mine fields, he stated, makes it equally out of the question that the Tubantia was sunk by a German mine.

Special Star Cable by Henry W. of the United Press.

ROME, March 19.—Serbia has lost nearly 1,000,000 of her 5,000,000 population through death by the sword, by famine, or in the recent typhus epidemic, the Prince Regent, Alexander, informed the United Press today, remaining 4,000,000 face starvation.

It is to save them from the great calamity in history that Prince Alexander, the Prime Minister, M. Ichitch, and the Foreign Minister, Jovanovitch, have begun a tour of Allied capitals. They hope to secure military action in the Balkans that will insure the restoration of their native country.

"Americans can only form an idea of the conditions in Serbia by imagining the situation in Belgium, had not America undertaken to feed the civilian population," said the Prince Regent.

"Even this picture is inadequate because Serbia was not nearly the productive, prosperous country that Belgium was before the war.

### CIVIL LOSSES GREATER.

"Terrible as have been the losses in our army, they have been vastly less than our civil losses. During the first two Austrian invasions of 1911 practically the entire civilian population in the devastated districts was either massacred or carried off into captivity in Austria.

"Then came the typhus epidemic carrying off more than 100,000. Hardly had this been overcome when the Germans invaded last October. Hundreds of thousands more either fell before the invaders or fled to other countries, being to escape death. Our population has been diminished by at least one-fifth, a greater percentage than has been suffered by any other nation involved in the war.

Prince Alexander realized, he said, that only by keeping intact Serbia's fighting forces could he hope to redeem his country from its enemies. For this reason everything else was abandoned during the disastrous retreat through Albania.

### STUCK TO HIS EN.

The aged King, suffering intensely from the hardships of the retreat through the mountains, left his armed forces in command of his son. Prince Alexander refused to

leave the Albanian coast until the last Serbian soldier had been transported to Corfu or elsewhere, for reorganization. He has himself just recovered from the sufferings he shared with his men in the Albanian retreat.

"With the Serbian army which retreated before the combined German, Austrian and Bulgarian forces vastly superior in number and equipment to their own, there retreated thousands upon thousands of women, children and old men," said Prince Alexander.

"Remembering the atrocities committed by the Austro-Hungarians during the invasions of August, September and November, these women and children and old men fled under the most terrible conditions imaginable, despite repeated orders and recommendations of the Serbian Government that they remain.

### CLOSE GRIPS IN AIR.

By Canadian Press.

BASLE, Switzerland, March 20, via Paris, 4:15 p.m.—When twenty-three Allied aeroplanes raided Mulhouse, Upper Alsace, the greatest aerial battle of the war took place. Accounts just reaching here declare that more than fifty machines were fighting at such close quarters that the German anti-aircraft guns had to cease fire in order to avoid hitting their own machines.

One French alrman rammed a German machine which fell in flames. Five German aeroplanes and three French, fell, the occupants being killed. Even while the allied alrmen were fighting they dropped a number of bombs upon military positions.

Many thousands of persons witnessed the combat.

The Allied air raid on Mulhouse was reported in yesterday afternoon French official statement.

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### INVADERS MERCILESS.

"Unfortunately, it has since developed that these poor people were only too right. We, of the Serbian Government, were only too wrong. For information reaching us from Serbia, Montenegro and Albania gives the most sombre picture of the general situation.

"Enemies' armies, we have learned, have taken from the Serbian population every means of existence. There are whole districts where the entire population is dying of hunger and disease.

"Those Serbian refugees who fled across the Albanian Alps suffered untold tortures during their wanderings. The greater part would surely have died but for the help extended by your noble Americans. Thanks to this energetic assistance thousands of little children, with their parents, were saved.

"For me, it is truly a pleasure to be able to say this publicly. In the terrible disaster which has befallen the Serbian people and amidst the general horrors of war everywhere, it is no small consolation to see the noble American people undertaking a work of humanity with self-abnegation, admirable as well as incontestable.

"But despite all the Serbian people have suffered, those here with me, to the last man, have unshakable confidence in the ultimate victory for liberty and justice, which without fail, serves to aggrandise and ennoble every people, especially the people of the Serbian race."

### HOSPITAL ROOMS UNOCCUPIED.

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 20.—The damage done by a bomb dropped from a German seaplane on the Canadian Hospital at Ramsgate was confined to the rooms at the top of the building, and, fortunately, nobody was hurt, as the rooms wrecked were not occupied.

This hospital was formerly a large hotel, and was opened last December. Col. Watt, of Winnipeg, is in charge.

The outrage occurred about dinner time, and the enemy seaplanes were distinctly visible. Most of the folk went outside expressly to see them. There was no panic of any kind, the feeling generally being one of excited curiosity.

Four children going to Sunday School were killed. Altogether twelve bombs were dropped on Ramsgate from two enemy planes, which came from different directions. The total casualties of the town were four children and one man killed, and eight children and one woman injured.

### NEW BRITISH DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING



Photo of General Sir Henry Mackinon, who is to succeed Lord Derby as recruiting chief for the British army.



# FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK FROM HEIGHTS OF PEPPER HILL AT NIGHT

**Huns Attacked After Artillery Preparation, But Onslaught Lacked Spirit and French Forces Drove Assault Off—Russians Force Fighting on Both Fronts—Austrians Admit Repulse.**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 20.—Berne despatches reported today that it has been learned positively that the Crown Prince is about to relinquish command of the army of the Lorraine, as the result of the Verdun failure.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 20.—Defeat of a German infantry attack against the Pepper Heights position, four miles north of Verdun, was announced by the War Office this afternoon.

The Germans attacked after artillery bombardment of French positions. The assault showed the same lack of spirit displayed by the Germans in recent fighting around Verdun and was stopped by French guns.

West of the Meuse violent cannonading occurred last night in the region south of Malancourt, west of Dead Man's Hill.

ROME, March 20.—Austrian main headquarters have been transferred from Laibach to Marburg, seventy miles northeast of Laibach, according to despatches received here today. Laibach has been bombarded frequently by Italian aviators.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the statement follows:

"To the west of the River Meuse the enemy has delivered a bombardment of considerable violence in the region to the south of Malancourt. To the east of the river, after a preparatory fire from the German artillery, the enemy delivered against our positions at Cote de Polvre a small attack, which resulted in complete failure. There has been intermittent bombardment in the region of Vaux.

"In the Woivre district the night passed quietly with the exception of a fairly spirited cannonading at Les Eparges. There has been nothing else of importance to report from the remainder of the front.

"At about 4 o'clock this morning, English, French and Belgian aviators bombarded the aviation field at Houttave, to the east of Ostend. Nineteen French aviators took part in this expedition, and all of them returned to their base."

The following official statement was made:

"In the early hours of this morning a combined force of approximately fifty British, French, and Belgian aeroplanes and seaplanes, accompanied by fifteen fighting machines, left and attacked the German seaplane station at Zeebrugge and the aerodrome at Houltade, near Zeebrugge.

"Considerable damage appears to have been done. The machines on the average carried 200 pounds of bombs. All the machines returned safely.

"One Belgian officer is reported seriously wounded. All the British machines referred to were naval."

Zeebrugge is on the Belgian coast, twelve miles northeast of Ostend. Since the German occupation this port has become of considerable importance, particularly as a German submarine base. It is one of the principal points from which submarine operations in the North Sea are directed.

### NEW BRITISH POLICY.

Today's air raid on the German seaplane base, one of the greatest sky attacks made by the Allies in Belgium in many months, was also the first instance in which Allied airmen carried the war to the enemy's air camp immediately after an air invasion of England.

This policy, it is understood, will be pursued in every case hereafter. Lord Derby made this decision immediately after he assumed office as "unofficial aviation Minister," it was reported.

It was recalled, too, that Col. Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in his recent speech in Parliament, declared that the only way to stop Zeppelin and seaplane raids was by counter-raids, destroying German aircraft in their sheds. Sunday's air raid on England, in which eleven persons were killed

and more than thirty injured, was only one of a number directed by the Germans from the seaplane base at Zeebrugge, only a few hours' flight across the English channel.

### HUNS USED SHRAPNEL.

A new kind of bomb, filled with shrapnel, was hurled down by the German fliers in Sunday's raid. The walls of an orphanage, wrecked by one of the bombs, were found to be peppered with bits of shrapnel. Miraculously, only one child was injured. In Deal, two little girls, sisters, who were on their way to Sunday School, were killed by shrapnel from the same bomb.

Two victims of the raid, a nine-year old boy at Ramsgate, and a man at Dover, died today, raising the number of dead to eleven.



# ALLIES MAKE AERIAL RAID UPON ZEEBRUGGE WITH 65 SEA-PLANES

**Swift Retaliation for Hun Onslaught on Unde-  
fended Coast Towns of Kent on Sunday When  
Several Children Were Killed—Considerable  
Damage Done German Stations**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 20.—In retaliation for Sunday's raid by Ger-  
man seaplanes on English coast towns, sixty-five British, French and  
Belgian planes attacked Zeebrugge, the German submarine and sea-  
plane base, in Belgium, and the Belgian town of Houtade, at an  
early hour this morning.

Fifty of the raiding aeroplanes carried 200 pounds of bombs  
each. They rained these missiles down upon the seaplane station at  
Zeebrugge and the German aerodrome at Houtade.

Fifteen armored fighting planes convoyed the bomb-bearing air-  
craft to the Belgian towns, to engage enemy airmen. The Admiralty  
announced this afternoon that all the Allied planes returned safely  
to their bases.

## TEXT OF OFFICIAL REPORT

### ATTACK AT VERDUN RENEWED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 24. — German  
troops have resumed heavy attacks  
against the French front northwest  
of Verdun, according to Paris des-  
patches today.

Following a twenty-four hour lull,  
the German batteries turned a ter-  
rific fire on the French positions  
south of Malancourt and around  
Dead Man Hill. French guns roared  
in reply all day yesterday. It is  
believed in Paris that the decisive  
battle on this sector has begun.

By battering through the French

lines in Avocourt wood, the Crown  
Prince bent the French front in the  
shape of a dangerous loop. German  
artillery posted on the ridge near  
Dead Man Hill, on the northeast  
side, is sweeping the four miles of  
wooded plain with a heavy fire.

On the southwestern side, Bavar-  
ian regiments are striving to cut  
through the intervening four miles,  
cutting off French forces holding  
Bethincourt and Malancourt, the  
head of the loop. Despatches from  
Berlin today declared the French  
were in an extremely precariou  
position.



## RUSSIANS FORCING HUNS BACK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, March 24.—Savage fighting is going on at Jacobstadt, eighty miles southeast of Riga, where the Russians, using liquid fire and gas bombs, are battering in the German salient.

At the same time the Slavs are attacking vigorously at Friedrichstadt, west of Jacobstadt and at Illuxt, to the south. Gen. Kuropatkin's aim apparently is to squeeze von Hindenburg out of this important salient by threats of envelopment, forcing the retirement of the whole German line from Riga to Dvinsk, on a front of 140 miles.

The success of this offensive will remove the German threat against Riga and Dvinsk, and handicap von Hindenburg in any aggressive campaign he may undertake on the Russian front.

Despite optimistic statements from some sources, best informed critics here do not consider Kuropatkin's attacks the beginning of a great Russian offensive. The spring thaw, due within possibly a fortnight, is expected to impede artillery movements and force a lull in the fighting on the northern front.

When the ground becomes firm again, big offensive movements by both the Germans and Russians are certain to develop. To improve his defensive positions to meet the expected German attack, Gen. Kuropatkin is flattening out German wedges in the Russian line and moving to capture highway intersections and dominating positions.

South of Dvinsk, the Germans are counter-attacking vigorously. The onrush of the Russian troops has temporarily been halted by the enemy's onslaughts. Both sides are battling for the possession of strategic railways of great importance in the expected spring offensives.

Russian artillery is tuning up along the whole 800-mile front. On sectors that have been inactive for many months there are indications that infantry clashes, similar to those now occurring in the north, are about to begin, as a prelude to the later offensive.

In the extreme southeast, Gen. Ivanoff is meeting with no serious resistance in his campaign to clear Austrian troops from the north bank of the Dniester.

### WHAT BERLIN REPORTS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, March 23, via London, March 24.—The importance of the struggle around Verdun naturally overshadows interest on the eastern front, but the latest despatches show

that hard fighting is in progress in the northern sector of the Russian line.

The Russian drum fire became intense on the evening of the March 19. More than 50,000 shells, chiefly of heavy calibre, fell over a small section of the front near Postavy. German wire entanglements and the front line trenches were damaged by this fire. At night the Russians attacked in thick waves. The first two waves were mowed down before they reached the entanglements.

The third attack pierced the German position on a front of less than 100 yards, and the assailants were ejected by a counter-attack led in person by a regimental commander. At dawn the Russians made a fourth attack, but it was smothered in the initial stages by German artillery.

Four Russian divisions are said to have participated in these movements. The Germans were compelled to summon almost all their reserves. Their losses were heavier than on the two preceding days of the fighting, on account of the Russian drum fire, but it is asserted that, nevertheless, they were surprisingly small.

Activity of the Russians at other points of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's front is less marked. Comparatively quiet prevailed on March 19 along the sector between Wiszniew and Narocz lakes, except for a strong night attack of the Russians, which was repulsed.

### SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

LONDON, March 24.—The lull in the infantry fighting in the Verdun region of France continues, the artillery, however, keeping up its active work.

The French guns have been energetically cannonading the German positions in the Malancourt wood, on the edge of the Argonne, northwest of Verdun. The intention apparently is to break up an anticipated attempt of the Germans to debouch from this cover and make further efforts to advance southward toward the main line Paris-Verdun railroad some 4 1-2 miles distant.

East of the Meuse the German bombardment appears to have diminished in intensity, only intermittent firing being reported in the vicinity of Douaumont and Domloup and in the Woivre region, southeast of the fortress.

Although the Verdun battle holds the centre of attention, scarcely less interest is being aroused by the determined attacks of the Russians on the Germans in the northeast.

Sinking of two additional neutral vessels by submarines is reported, the lost craft being a Norwegian steamer and a Danish barque.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

night.

The text of the statement follows:  
"In the Argonne district our batteries last night cannonaded with energy the enemy positions in the wood of Malancourt. Near Hill No. 285 we caused the explosion of a mine, and occupied the resulting crater."  
"To the east of the river Meuse the night passed quietly."  
"To the west of the river Meuse the night passed quietly."

## GERMANS CLAIM TWO TRENCHES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 24.—Continuing their advance to force the evacuation of French positions northwest of Verdun, the Germans have captured two more trenches in the Haucourt region, the War Office announced this afternoon.

The Germans pressed forward south of Malancourt, against the Argonne side of the French salient.

Artillery duels occurred last night in the Champagne, the Argonne and west of the Meuse.

The text of today's official statement is as follows:  
"Western theatre: The violence of the artillery duels increased considerably at times in the Champagne, or on the Somme-Py-Souain highroad,

and in the Argonne, and in the Meuse district as far as the Moselle."  
"Following up our successes of Wednesday, we occupied another couple of trenches west of Haucourt. On this occasion the number of prisoners increased to 32 officers and 879 men."

"Eastern theatre: While during the day the Russians collected their forces only for a strong advance against the bridgehead at Jacobstadt east of Buschof they undertook during the night repeated attacks north of the Mitau-Jacobstadt railway and an attempt to take us by surprise south of Dvinsk, and exhausted themselves in uninter-rupted, firm, storming attacks against our front north of Widay. All their attacks broke down with heavy losses in men."



# HUNS RENEW ATTACKS AT VERDUN IS LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT

French Announce Cessation of Infantry Onslaught Last Night, But Artillery Busy Everywhere—Heavy Firing Heard From Channel by Flushing Folk—Fight on Russian Line Developing

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—Flushing correspondents of Amsterdam newspapers today reported sounds of heavy firing in the Channel, from the direction of Ostend and West Ende.

Incoming skippers reported that the flashes of gunfire were visible on the horizon during the night. They said they believed an important naval fight was going on.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 24.—French artillery kept up a heavy bombardment of German positions in the woods south of Malancourt last night, but the Teutons made no infantry attacks, the War Office reported this afternoon.

On the rest of the front northwest of Verdun the night was calm. On the west bank of the Meuse an intermittent bombardment occurred around Douaumont and Damlop. In the Woevre region the artillery fire was most violent near Moulainville and Eparges.

French troops occupied a mine crater near Hill 285 in the Argonne. Elsewhere there were no important actions during the

DUKE IS COMING  
ON MONDAY NEXT  
TO INSPECT 73RD

old Marshal H. R. H. the Duke Connaught will pay an official visit to the city on Monday morning next, to inspect the 73rd Royal Highlanders Overseas Battalion, which is under the command of Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson.

The Duke will arrive at Windsor Station at nine o'clock, and will be met by Brig.-Gen. E. Wilson, G.O.C. of the Fourth Division, who will be accompanied by Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, G.S.O., and other staff officers. The party will then proceed to the Champ de Mars, where the inspection will take place at a quarter to ten, if the weather is fine.

The Highlanders have been training steadily all winter, and are now in splendid condition. They are practically up to full strength; although, owing to the severe weeding out process that has followed the training, there are vacancies for a few good men who want to go overseas as quickly as possible. Some of those who have recently joined have already seen active service in this war, and having recovered from their wounds, are going back again to have another "crack at the Germans."

The Highlanders will hold a church parade next Sunday, accompanied by the 5th Royal Highlanders, under Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat. They will march to Erskine Presbyterian Church at half-past ten. Service will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Hanson, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, who was chaplain at the front to the 42nd Highlanders. The galleries will be reserved for the relatives of the men, admission being by tickets, which are now being distributed.



# BRITISH DESTROYERS CHASE GERMAN BOATS INTO ZEEBRUGGE PORT

**In Running Fight Two of Three Enemy Ships  
Hit—British Casualties Four Wounded—  
Germans Found Refuge in Belgian Coast Sub-  
marine Base—Weather Suitable for Raid**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 21.—Four British destroyers engaged three German destroyers off the Belgian coast yesterday, the Admiralty announced this afternoon.

Two enemy boats were hit by shells from the British destroyers, the Admiralty stated. Four British sailors were wounded.

The Germans escaped into the naval base at Zeebrugge, Belgium, after a running fight, the Admiralty announced.

The official account of the action follows:

"Yesterday morning four British destroyers sighted three German destroyers off the Belgian coast.

"The German destroyers at once turned and ran for Zeebrugge, chased by our own destroyers.

"Shots were exchanged. During this short running fight two enemy boats were observed to have been hit. Our casualties were four men wounded."

## WEATHER CONDITIONS SUITABLE

Recent weather conditions in the North Sea and along the Belgian coast have been favorable to just such a dash by German warcraft.

The clash between the speedy, light vessels is the first engagement between British and German war craft in many weeks. The German destroyers are believed to have emerged either from the German base at Zeebrugge, Belgium, or to have made a dash along the Dutch Coast from Heligoland, hugging the shore line until they encountered the British patrol ships.

Incoming skippers have reported heavy mists overhanging the Chan-

nel and the North Sea for several days.

### THE USUAL HUN BLUFF.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, March 21.—The German Admiralty account of the battle between British destroyers and German torpedo boats off the Belgian coast follows:

"On March 20, off the coast of Flanders, a fight which was successful for us, took place between three German torpedo boats and a division of five British destroyers.

"The enemy broke off the engagement after he had received several direct hits and he steamed out of sight at full speed.

"We suffered only unimportant damage."

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, March 23, via London, 3:45 p.m.—The Russians, in spite of their great offensive on the eastern front, have made no advance, says the official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters.

German troops have captured the ridge southwest of Haucourt, on the west bank of the Meuse, a strongly fortified French pivotal position, it is claimed. In the fighting 140 French prisoners were taken, the report further declares.

The text of the official statement given out today at the German Army Headquarters says:

"Western front: The German success near the forest of Avocourt has been completed by the occupation of the French points of support on the mountain ridge southwest of Haucourt. About 450 prisoners were taken.

"Otherwise the general situation on the western front is unchanged.

"Eastern front: The Russians showed their main aggressive activity in the evening and night-time. They advanced several times with strong forces against the German positions and bridgehead of Jacobstadt, on both sides of the railroad between Mitau and Jacobstadt, and four times against the German lines north of Vidzy.

"On the front northwest of Postavy the number of prisoners taken by us has reached fourteen officers and 889 men. The Russians in this district undertook no more important attacks, apparently on account of the overwhelming losses they had suffered. They advanced several times with renewed force, however, between Narocz and th Wiszniez lakes.

"The great sacrifices of men and ammunition brought to the Russian in these attacks, as well as in several local enterprises at other places not even the smallest advantage against the unshaken German defence."

### BERLIN BUSY EXPLAINING.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, March 22, via London March 23.—Attempts in other countries to interpret the various pause in the German operations at Verdun as indicative of the waning

the offensive or the exhaustion of German troops denote failure to comprehend German strategy, according to the tenor of discussion in military circles here.

Officers say these pauses are only a part of the general scheme of operations and are designed to prepare for the successive stages of the forward movement.

The method has been to make preparation for every attack so thoroughly as to guarantee success with minimum losses. German commanders have purposely avoided a simultaneous attack on the whole Verdun front and have sought local successes in one sector after another. Neither do these officers admit the Germans are fighting to revive the spirits of the people at home, with only a forlorn hope of victory. It is said these operations are intended to lead to the capture of Verdun and hasten the termination of the war.



The comparative slowness of the movements is based on deliberate choice of the best method of accomplishing the end sought. Reports that the German losses have been unduly heavy in view of the results achieved find no confirmation here. Instead of sending men into battle in close formation for machine guns to mow them down, as is represented in the press of hostile countries German commanders have been sparing of the lives of their troops.

The results of the operations at Verdun thus far, in regard both to the positions gained and losses sustained, have been fully in line with

# FRENCH DEFENCE HOLDS OFF GERMAN FORCES AND HUNS' ATTACKS SLACKEN

## Surprise Attack by Gen. Joffre's Men Near Pont-a-Mousson Secures German Prisoners—Another Seaplane Shot Down by British in Sunday Raid Fight

LONDON, March 23.—Advices received from Dover by the Press Association state that a second German seaplane was brought down after the raid made by four German aeroplanes over the Kent coast last Sunday.

It is said a British airman who was crossing the Channel in a new aeroplane saw the raid in progress and, joining in the chase of the Germans, succeeded in bringing down one of their machines.

Official announcement was made on Sunday that one of the four German seaplanes had been brought down.

## FRENCH GAIN GERMAN TRENCHES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 23.—The Germans made no new attacks on the west bank of the Meuse last night, and the bombardment northwest of Verdun slackened perceptibly, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Near Fayenhaye, east of Pont-a-Mousson, and about fifty miles southeast of Verdun, French troops attacked German trenches, taking a number of prisoners.

The French maintain their positions on the slopes of Haucourt Hill, between Malancourt and Avocourt. The Germans made no new attempts to enlarge their positions at this point.

Violent bombardments occurred at several points last night, particularly east of the Meuse.

The War Office statement reads:

"To the west of the river Meuse the bombardment diminished last night. The enemy did not renew his attacks on the little hill of Haucourt (about one kilometre southwest of Malancourt), part of which we hold.

"To the east of the Meuse the bombardment was continued with violence at several points on our front.

"In the Woivre there has been no important development to report, with the exception of an intermittent cannonading.

"To the west of Pont-a-Mousson a surprise attack upon a trench of the enemy in the vicinity of Fey-en-Haye resulted in our taking several prisoners.

"The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front."

# MANY CANADIAN WOUNDED AND ILL NOW AT CLIVEDEN

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 22.—A convoy of Canadian, wounded and sick has reached Cliveden Hospital from France. Nine hundred patients altogether are accommodated here, the proportion of Canadians however, being less than one quarter.

The variety of the cases is shown in the following Canadians just arrived, none of which is serious: 402697, Bendall, of the 7st, pneumonia; 244682, Bailes, of the Veterinaries, debility; 55782, Bible, of the 19th, shrapnel wound; 65047, Barrow, of the 24th, shot in the arm; 61312, Clement of the 22nd, debility; 83, Glover, of the Engineers, sciatica; 42493, Gilmour, of the Artillery, abscess in the throat; 33082, Hackett, of the Medicals, inflammation of the larynx; 418722, Heron of the 42nd, laryngitis; 34483, Lafrances of the Medicals, influenza; 44019, Muir, of the Artillery, pneumonia; 11836, Perry, of the 13th Mounted, hysteria; 522954, Scotney, of the Medicals, bronchitis; 22150, Smith, of the 3rd, shell shock; 71741, Thurlow, of the 27th, shot in the side; 250, Walder, of the 2nd, laryngitis; 141811, Winegard, of the 21st, shot in the leg; 86237, Woods, of the Artillery, fractured leg; 475394, Milne, of the 31st; 75436, Thomas, of the 24th, 36341, Tucker, of the 4th; 10602, Thompson, of the 4th, 27617 Fleming of the 15th; 50586 Hodgkins, of the Medicals; 75436, Sanderson, of the 3rd.

J. W. Hayward and J. Hamshore have been gazetted Lieutenants in the Artillery. A. Ralph has been gazetted Captain in the Medicals.



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Special Star Cable by Charles P. Stewart, of the United Press.

LONDON, March 23.—Half a million well-equipped Russian troops, under the command of Gen. Kuropatkin, are now assailing von Hindenberg's line on a front of 150 miles.

The Russians, it is officially announced at Petrograd, have dented the German line in half a dozen places. Unofficial despatches today reported the battle raging with great fury forty miles south of Dvinsk. The Slavs on this sector are driving westward toward the Vilna-Dvinsk railway.

Whether Gen. Kuropatkin's heavy blows are the beginning of a great offensive or merely an attempt to lift the pressure on Verdun it is too early to determine. The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post cabled today that "the great Russian move has begun," pointing out that Gen. Kuropatkin is employing large forces.

Other despatches from Petrograd described the Russian offensive as an attempt to batter in the dangerous German wedge in the Dvinsk region, removing the threat of a German offensive on that sector when weather conditions are more seasonable.

This is the view held by the majority of London critics, who believe the weather in the Dvinsk region will not be favorable for a great offensive for at least a month.

North-west of Verdun, the Germans are striving desperately to capture a dominant height in the Avocourt region, from which to bring un-fire to bear upon French positions.

Emerging from the Avocourt

woods, the Bavarian regiment threw themselves upon an open plain, raked by the fire of scores of French guns.

#### SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 23.—The French still hold firmly the important portion of the little hill of Haucourt, southwest of Malancourt, on which the Germans gained a footing last evening in an attack along the front between the Avocourt wood and Malancourt, northwest of Verdun.

Paris announces today that the German infantry attacks in this sector were not resumed during the night and that even the fire of the heavy artillery diminished in violence.

The bombardment east of the Meuse was continued with undiminished intensity. The persistence with which the Germans are pounding the French positions near Vaux and Damloup, in this region indicates that they probably are preparing for new attempts to break through in the sector where their lines have been pushed nearest to the heart of the stronghold.

Besides striving hard against German positions along the Dvina and below Dvinsk, on the northern end of the Russian line, where Petrograd declares some successes have been scored, the Russians are displaying notable activity in Galicia.

The Austrians report lively artillery fire along their front here, with infantry advances at some points. They are declared to have been repulsed.

BUCHAREST, March 22.—The 7,000-ton German steamer Esperanza, carrying food supplies to Constantinople, was torpedoed and sunk by a Russian warship off the Roumanian port of Kaliakra on Sunday, according to delayed despatches received here today. The crew was taken prisoner. The Esperanza was flying the Spanish and Roumanian flags. The despatch also announces the sinking of a score of small sailing ships carrying food cargoes.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

## TURKS EVACUATE CITY OF ERZINGAN, BLOWING UP MUNITIONS STORES

**Russian Advance in Mesopotamia of Military Importance—No Further German Attacks on Verdun Front—German Steamer With Food for Constantinople Sunk—Third Phase of Verdun Fight Ended**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 22.—A wireless despatch from Rome today asserted that the Austrians have abandoned Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, because of the Russian victories on the Dniester. The report is unconfirmed and was received with reserve here.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—The Turks have evacuated the Armenian city of Erzingan, where they established headquarters after the fall of Erzerum, Bucharest despatches stated today. They first blew up their munitions depot.

Erzingan lies eighty miles west, southwest of Erzerum on the Euphrates river, and is a city of about 25,000. It was the headquarters of the Ninth Turkish army, and after the surrender of Erzerum to the Russians became the Turkish secondary base.

Erzingan is of considerable military importance, because the plain on which it is located opens the way to Sivas on the west and to western Mesopotamia on the southwest.



## HUN INFANTRY ATTACKS STOP

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 22.—Violent artillery duels occurred last night on the front northwest of Verdun, the War Office announced this afternoon, but the Germans did not renew their infantry attacks.

The statement follows:

"West of the Meuse, the artillery

duel was very lively in the region of Malancourt, Esnes and Hill 304. A particularly violent fire was directed against the Haucourt Hill. "East of the Meuse the bombardment was intense in the region of Vaux and Damloup. "There was no infantry actions. The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

## GERMANS CLAIM ADVANCE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 22.—German troops have captured more trenches in the Avocourt woods, northwest of Verdun, the War Office asserted this afternoon. French prisoners taken in this region, the Germans claim, now total 2,972.

Heavy artillery fighting occurred on both banks of the Meuse last night, but there were no infantry actions on the Verdun front, except in the Avocourt region. The Germans also claim that they shot down three aeroplanes north of Verdun.

At Obersept, in Alsace, French attacks were repulsed, the French suffering heavily, it was reported.

Russian troops, commanded by General Kuropatkin, continue their violent assaults against Von Hindenburg's front on a wide sector south and southeast of Riga, the War Office announced.

The Russians have now been battering heavily at the German front for more than forty-eight hours. Their attacks have met with success at only one point, near Narocz Lake.

In last night's action, the Slavs attacked violently southeast of Riga, southwest of Jacobstadt, south of Dvinsk and north of Widen, Narocz and Wisniew Lakes. The attacks were beaten off, the German War Office declared.

## BIGGEST GERMAN DISASTER SINCE DEFEAT ON MARNE

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PARIS, March 22.—The third and probably the last phase of the Verdun battle has ended, according to despatches received here today. The German successes in Avocourt wood were of minor importance, French military men declare, constituting only an admission of German failure elsewhere.

It is not believed the Germans will renew their heavy assaults on the Northern front of Verdun, at least not soon. Thus a great German drive, precipitated early in the year by the phenomenal spring-like weather, has ended in what the French believe is the biggest German disaster since the defeat at the Marne.

Nearly 200,000 specially trained young German trench-stormers have been either killed or put out of com-

mission by wounds in the four weeks of the Verdun offensive. These troops cannot be quickly replaced. It is easier, therefore, to talk about using the interlude to mass fresh forces than it is to carry out the performance.

Allied officers arriving here for the military and political conference are all smiles. They are confident that the Allies now hold the whip hand.

"If Germany has been fought to a standstill at Verdun, while the other fronts were weather-locked, what will happen when every Ally is free to take the offensive?" asked one military leader.

"In every quarter it was agreed that the Allied conference, closely following the apparent collapse of the German offensive, may prove to be one of the most notable conferences in the history of the world."

## HAD TO USE LIQUID FIRE

Special Star Cable by Chas. P. Stewart, of the United Press.

LONDON, March 22.—Liquid fire did what German infantry alone would not undertake in the combats in which the Germans pushed forward, ten miles northwest of Verdun, according to despatches received here today.

The German artillery bombardment in Avocourt woods was terrific, but ineffective, Paris reported. It was the jets of flame, bursting in long red tongues from billows of smoke, that drove the French from a few hundred yards of positions in the wood southwest of Malancourt.

The latest despatches from Paris, however, point that the shifting of the German attack is only a confession of failure. The news of the Russian victories on the eastern front convinces the Paris critics that the Verdun offensive of the Crown Prince must soon be abandoned.

In their rush into Avocourt wood, the Germans fought their way to within seven miles of the St. Menould-Verdun railway, over which the

French Verdun armies obtain most of their supplies. The German front at this point now links up with the Argonne front around Vauquois.

Infantry fighting around Malancourt and Avocourt came to a halt yesterday morning. The Germans continued a heavy bombardment, shelling the village of Esnes, a highway junction, and leaving little doubt as to their intentions of renewing the attack.

## AFRICAN NATIVES SQUELCHED.

CAPE TOWN, March 22.—"The greatest battle ever fought against a native race in Africa," is the way a Government Blue Book, just issued, characterizes a fight in the north of what was formerly German Southwest Africa, between the Portuguese and the rebellious Ovakuanyama.

More than four thousand natives were killed in the battle, which lasted from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Portuguese fired over 2,000 rounds of French "75" shell.

According to a statement from Portuguese headquarters, their casualties were only 100.

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For Continuation  
see book IV.

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